ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,680

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1930

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, November 26, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Offices, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau in Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see that column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARCHER.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Hong-kong, to RUTH, wife of H. ALLAN F. B. ARCHER, O.B.E., H.M. Vice-Consul at Wei-Hai-Wei—a son.

BANDEN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, 1930, at Harescombe, Northwood, Middlesex, to MARIE, wife of EDWARD D. BANDEN—a daughter.

BURRELL.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Dunholme, Foots Cray-lane, Sidcup, to ELISE VERNON, wife of JOHN HUGH BURRELL—a son (stillborn).

COMMELINE.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at Bombay, to MARJORIE, wife of F. T. COMMELINE—a daughter.

DE YARBURGH-BATESON.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to NUNA, wife of STEPHEN DE YARBURGH-BATESON—a son (stillborn).

DICK.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Werrington, Peterborough, to ISOBEL (née Wain), wife of EWEN R. A. DICK—a daughter.

DODGSON.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at the Dower House, Stratford-on-Avon, to MARGARET, wife of C. DODGSON—a daughter.

FABER.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Burningfold, Dunsfold, Surrey, to Mr. and Mrs. R. R. FABER—a daughter.

HALES.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Sykes Holt, near Blackburn, Lancs, to BETTY (née Eccles), wife of CAPTAIN R. N. HALES, R.A.—a daughter.

HARFORD.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at the Chace Cottage, The Ridgeway, Enfield, to DOROTHY MAY (née Jones), wife of C. E. PRITCHIN'S HARFORD—a daughter.

HAWKINS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Calshot Hall, Norwich, to ENID (née Corbould-Warren), wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. R. P. CAESAR HAWKINS, R.N.—a daughter.

HAYES.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at 50, Ku Lou Hsi, Peping, China, to JOHN and BARBARA (née Kelman) HAYES—a son.

HYSLOP.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 12, Eaton-gardens, Hove, to JOSÉ (née Barton), wife of H. J. M. HYSLOP, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—a daughter.

INKSTER.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Middlesbrough, to OLIVE MARY, wife of JOHN INKSTER, M.D.(Aberd.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.)—a daughter.

JEPPS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Edge End, Broadstairs, to MARJORIE (Helen) and DR. J. W. W. JEPPS, the gift of a second lovely son.

KILLINGLEY.—On Nov. 22, 1930, to PHYLLIS HAMILTON (née French), wife of ARTHUR V. G. KILLINGLEY, of 46, Gresford-avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool—a daughter.

MACKINTOSH.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Nanking, China, to HYACINTHE (née Portal), wife of MALCOLM A. A. MACKINTOSH—a son.

MILLING.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at St. John's, Newfoundland, DOROTHY (née Gordon Baird), wife of GEOFFREY MILLING—a son.

MURRAY-HUDSON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Rawal Pindi, to JOAN (née Conder), the wife of G. A. MURRAY-HUDSON, R.A.—a son.

NELSON.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 4, Harley-road, to KATHLEEN, wife of H. P. NELSON, F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

PARKS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to SHEILA, wife of CAPTAIN C. F. PARKS, Royal Artillery—a son. (Amended notice.)

TIDMAN.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Kota Bharu, Kelantan, to DOROTHY ELLEN, wife of SYDNEY T. TIDMAN—a daughter.

TUNSTALL.—On Nov. 22, 1930, to RUTH (née Longstaff), wife of the Rev. E. TUNSTALL, of 104, Hamilton-road, Great Yarmouth—a daughter.

YOUNGER.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 21, Douglas-crescent, Edinburgh, to ANNA, wife of H. J. YOUNGER—a son.

MARRIAGES

CURLE : GILLESPIE BAILLIE.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London, ALEXANDER TAUCHED CURLE, late Gordon Highlanders, only son of ALEXANDER O. Curle, C.V.O., Edinburgh, to FRANCES HELEN MARY GILLESPIE BAILLIE, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Gillespie Baillie, D.S.O., of Redcliffe-square, S.W.10, and Mrs. Gillespie Baillie.

DORESA : REDMAN.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, W., ERIC CONSTANTINE, younger son of the late CONSTANTINE DORESA, of Woodham grange, Addlestone, Surrey, to MARY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. REDMAN, of Weymede, Byfleet, Surrey.

EDWARDES : VENABLES.—On Nov. 8, 1930, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. R. Wyldbore-Smith, MAJOR WILLIAM ARNOLD DONALDSON EDWARDES, M.C., to LILLA ANNE, elder daughter of the late MAJOR C. J. VENABLES, D.S.O., and Mrs. Venables.

FRIEDBERGER : RENTON.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at the Cathedral, Hong-kong, by Dean Swann, LIEUT.-COMMANDER W. H. D. FRIEDBERGER, R.N., second son of the late Captain W. S. Friedberger and Mrs. Friedberger, Latch Moor Cottage, Brockenhurst, to ELEANOR LOUISE, daughter of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. GORDON RENTON and Mrs. Renton, Hollowell Manor, Northampton.

GRAHAM : BESTE.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Valparaiso, PAUL TREVOR GRAHAM, of Chipstead, to DOREEN LOUISE LEWIN BESTE, of Streatham Hill.

HOPLEY : PLANT.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Marple, Cheshire, CAPTAIN GORDON HOPLEY, 2nd Sikhs, The Frontier Force Regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hopley, Curzon Park, Chester, to DOROTHY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. PLANT, Dolefield, Sale.

JAMES : ENGLAND.—On Nov. 26, 1929, in London, HERBERT JAMES, V.C., M.C., son of the late Walter James, of Poplar-avenue, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Mrs. James, Malvern Link, to JESSY, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE ENGLAND, of Mayford, Woking, Surrey.

JAY : NUTTALL.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, MAJOR CHARLES DOUGLAS JAY, D.S.O., son of the Rev. W. P. and Mrs. JAY, of Eastbourne, to ADA (PEGGY), only child of DR. W. W. NUTTALL, J.P., of Sandgate, Kent.

MONCK : LAWFORD.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at St. Saviour's, Chelsea, by the Rev. J. W. Lloyd, Vicar of Clirk, assisted by the Rev. Osborne, Vicar of St. Saviour's, HAMILTON MONCK, younger son of the late J. B. Monck and Mrs. Monck, of Beaumont Lodge, Palgrave, to ETHEL, only daughter of the late W. R. Lawford and Mrs. Lawford, of Bryn-Eglwys, Chirk.

PHILLIPS : DE SALIS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at St. James's, Taunton, by the Bishop of Taunton, assisted by Canon Hollis and Canon Gordon Savile, JOHN S. PHILLIPS, elder son of L. C. W. and Mrs. Phillips, to DOROTHY, elder daughter of the BISHOP of TAUNTON and the late LADY ALICE DE SALIS.

PORTER : MORLIS.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at St. John's Church, Putney-hill, by the Rev. Canon R. S. Medlicott, assisted by the Rev. R. Smith, vicar, JOHN CHARLES PORTER, M.C. (Nigerian Political Service), only child of Mr. and Mrs. N. Porter, Hawkhurst, Kent, to BARBARA HELEN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. MORLIS, Cooden, Sussex.

SALE : BAYLY.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Kitale, Kenya, LEONARD E. SALE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sale, of Quintinville, Taunton, to IRIS MAY, younger daughter of Major G. C. Bayly, O.B.E., and Mrs. Bayly, Church Hanborough, Oxford.

SHIELDS : EVANS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, in London, C. R. C. SHIELDS, of Bombay, to HELEN MARGARET, widow of CAPTAIN H. M. DEANS, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

WALLACE : KENWARD.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Umtali Park, One One, Rhodesia, GRAHAM MENZIES WALLACE, younger son of the late William Wallace, M.B.E., Advocate, Edinburgh, to ANN PRIMROSE, only daughter of the late F. C. KENWARD and Mrs. Kenward.

DEATHS

APPLEBY.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at a nursing home, West Hartlepool, EVELYN, youngest daughter of the late THOMAS APPLEBY, Ashfield House, Greatham. Funeral 11 a.m. to-day (Wednesday), Greatham.

ARNOLD.—On Nov. 23, 1930, in London, Miss AMY M. C. ARNOLD, late of Madras. Friends can communicate with sister, Mrs. Richard Shaw, Bisley, Woking, Surrey. (Madras papers, please copy.)

BARNES.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at 12, Hyde Park-gardens, W., after a short illness, MARGUERITE, beloved wife of STANLEY BARNES. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery, Mill Hill, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m.

BOOSEY.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at King's Langley, ELIZABETH BOOSEY, the eldest daughter of the late William Boosey, of Hendon, Middlesex.

BRETT.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Arle Bury, Alresford, AUGUSTA MARY PEGA BRETT. Funeral service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road, Queen's-gate, on Friday, Nov. 28, at 12.30. Flowers to 6, Cornwall-gardens, S.W. Memorial service at Alresford Church same day.

BROWNLIE.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Drayton House, Bridge, Yorks, MABEL (MAB), wife of ALEC BROWNLIE, M.D., and youngest daughter of the late William Walker, Hinderwell, Yorks, and sister of Sir Henry Walker, C.B.E., LL.D., H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, and also of the late Sir William Walker, C.B.E., formerly H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines.

BUCKLAND.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Gothenburg, Sweden, after a short illness, HENRY FRANCIS BUCKLAND, of Gordon Waltz and Co., 47, King William-street, E.C., and late of "Langlale," The Ridgway, Sutton. Funeral arrangements later.

BUSSELL.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Wells, Somerset, THOMAS BUSSELL, Prebendary of Wells, aged 88.

CHANDLER.—At sea, during his return to China from a holiday in England, GEORGE WILLIAM CHANDLER, of Tientsin, China. Buried at sea.

CLOKE.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 51, Bernard-gardens, Wimbledon, S.W.19, SAMUEL NEWSOMOUR CLOKE, the dearly loved husband of Millie Cloke. No flowers, by request.

COOKE.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Queen Anne's-mansions, ESTHER KATHLEEN, only daughter of the late JOHN COOKE, of Melbourne, and Mrs. John Cooke. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium, Hendon, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.45 p.m.

DEATHS (continued)

DU BUISSON.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Ferney Close, Hartley Wintney, Hants, ARTHUR EDMUND, dearly loved husband of HELEN DU BUISSON, aged 70 years. Funeral arrangements later. No flowers, no mourning.

DUFF.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Biera, India, GORDON DUFF, from injuries received previous day in railway accident.

DUFF.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at a nursing home, Glasgow, THOMAS HAWKIN DUFF, Shipowner, Glasgow, and Cheniston, Cheshire, beloved husband of Margaret Harvey McLachlan. Funeral service on Saturday, 2 p.m., in St. Albans Abbey, and burial at Frogmore.

LORD.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at his residence, Firwood, Clevedon, Somerset, WILLIAM HENRY LORD, J.P., formerly of The Davids, Northfield, Birmingham.

MAIR.—On Monday, Nov. 24, 1930, at 5, Chester-street, Edinburgh, CHARLOTTE SARAH SIDDONS MAIR, daughter of the late Major Arthur Mair, of the 62nd Regiment of Foot, aged 89 years. Service at St. Mary's Cathedral, Palmerston-place, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 o'clock afternoon. Funeral thereafter, private, to St. Cuthbert's Churchyard.

MATHEWS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1930, at Elmodesham House, Amersham, Bucks, ERNEST MATHEWS, C.V.O., LL.D., aged 83 years. Funeral Friday, at 2.30, at Amersham.

MOSSMAN.—On Nov. 23, 1930, ANNIE MATILDA, daughter of the late FREDERICK MOSSMAN, of Bradford. Funeral leaving King's Cross Station to-day (Wednesday), 1.30 p.m.

OLIVER.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at her residence, 24, Glazbury-road, W.14, MARY (MINNIE), widow of MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RYDER OLIVER, C.B., late R.A., of Tigroney, Co. Wicklow. Memorial service at St. Alban's Church, West Kensington, to-day (Wednesday), at 10 a.m.; afterwards to Brookwood.

ORR EWING.—On Nov. 25, 1930, EDWARD LINDSAY ORR EWING, M.C., The Black Watch, of Dunskey.

PEAT.—On Nov. 23, 1930, suddenly, at her home, 28, Waldeck-road, West Ealing, W.13, MARY STUART PEAT, formerly of Fermains, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PENNINGTON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, ELIZABETH EMMA PENNINGTON, of St. Stephen's Vicarage, Bexhill-on-Sea, daughter of the late John and Ellen Pennington, aged 85 years.

POOL.—On Nov. 23, 1930, LOUISA ELLEN POOL, the devoted and dearly loved wife of David Pool, Ickenham Manor, Uxbridge, late of 7, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1. Service and interment, 12 noon to-morrow (Thursday), at Ickenham Church, almost adjoining Ickenham Station, Met. Railway.

SCHOVE.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 9, Eldon-park, South Norwood, after one week's illness, C. H. HERMANN, the dearly loved husband for 57 years of SARAH LOUISE SCHOVE (née Pewtress), in his 85th year. Interment at Elmers End Cemetery on Friday, Nov. 28, at 11.30. (American and Australian papers, please copy.)

SHAW.—On Nov. 23, 1930, DR. ARTHUR HERMANS SHAW, of Cranbrook, Kent, beloved husband of Mabel Shaw, aged 70 years. Funeral arrangements later.

SMITH.—On Nov. 21, 1930, SARAH ALICE SMITH, the faithful friend and nurse for 60 years in the family of the late Thomas Watson McAnally, aged 84.

TWENTYMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, 1930, at Castlecroft, Wolverhampton, MATTIE LOUISA, widow of ALFRED CHARLES TWENTYMAN, J.P., of Castlecroft, Wolverhampton, in her 88th year. Funeral at Penn Church, by request, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

WADE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1930, after a short illness, THEODORE H. W. WADE, of Brookville, Honor Oak-road, Forest Hill, K.S. Service at St. Paul's Church, Forest Hill, Friday, 12 noon. Interment at Honor Oak Cemetery at 12.30 (approx.). Friends, kindly accept this the only intimation.

WILSON.—On Nov. 18, 1930, at Mombasa, after a short illness, AUSTIN JAMES, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. WILSON, of Mauritius and Nice, in his 32nd year.

WILSON.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Bath, AGNES WILSON, daughter of John Bateman Wilson, F.R.C.S., aged 79. Funeral at St. Begh's Catholic Church, Whitehaven, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

BENNETT.—In ever-loving memory of ALFRED WHITMORE BENNETT, who died Nov. 26, 1928.
"The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God."

BLACKWELL.—In ever-loving memory of a dear friend, RICHARD BLACKWELL, who passed away Nov. 26, 1929.—From T. A. and M. C.

CLEGG.—In loving memory of HARRY CLEGG, J.P., D.L., of Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, who passed away Nov. 26, 1909.

MORRISON.—To the dear memory of CHARLES SYDNEY VANE MORRISON, who fell asleep Nov. 26, 1917.—LOUIE.

NEUMANN.—In loving memory of HENRIETTE NEUMANN, who died Nov. 26, 1929.

SAXON MILLS.—In dear memory of JOHN SAXON MILLS, M.A., Barrister-at-Law and Journalist, Nov. 26, 1929.

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PERSONAL

DEFINITELY NOT MINE.—A. M.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). One line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements not for publication, unless desired but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

WILL the friends who have sent beautiful flowers and beautiful letters to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN CORFIELD and family in their bereavement of Rhona accept this their ACKNOWLEDGMENT and THANKS. They wish in time to answer them all personally.

MRS. J. R. BURT and FAMILY return THANKS for kind TOKENS of AFFECTION from many friends in their bereavement.

MR. and Mrs. KENNETH CHANCE wish to THANK their FRIENDS for their wonderful KINDNESS and SYMPATHY and ask them to forgive delay in replying individually owing to the number of letters they have received.

THE BALLIOL SOCIETY has RESERVED 30 SEATS, North Stand, for members of the Society at the OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH, Twickenham, Tuesday, December 9th. Price, each, 10s. Applications and inquiries should be made as soon as possible to R. N. Bell, Balliol.

LOST, Black SCOTTIE DOG, Kensington Gardens, Sunday; reward.—17, Campden Hill-court, W.8.

£3 REWARD.—LOST on 19th inst. between Barnet and West End, DIAMOND CLUSTER BAR BROOCH (Platinum).—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£20 REWARD.—LOST on 19th instant between Knightsbridge and Berkeley-square, possibly in taxi, purse containing 17-STONE DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£150 REWARD.—STOLEN, 20th inst., from house, Gloucester-square, W., NECKLACE of 80 graduated Pearls, square and diamond barrel snap, two Diamond Link Bracelet, Circular Brooch set alternating diamonds and pearls, Pair Pearl and Diamond Drop Earrings, Diamond Pearl Brooch, Orders St. John Jerusalem, Crown of Italy, ditto of Roumania, and Star. The above Reward will be paid by Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, to the first person giving information to them that will lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property, or pro rata to the value of such property recovered.

"DANCING WITH TEARS IN MY EYES" is the title of a very popular dance tune. But what thoughts for the earnest student of mankind does it conjure up? How many of us are dancing—or, at any rate, living—with tears in our eyes! Alas, many of us. Think of the patients at THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY; think of their sad lot. To dwell upon their hopelessness and helplessness and decide to further the cause for their relief in a practical way by sending a cheque.—Gift Offices, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

£1,000 Gratefully Received towards THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN APPEAL for £35,000 for new Institute for SAILORS in Albert Dock area. Present building, built by silvertown explosion now past repair. No other decent accommodation near. Sometimes 1,000 men sign on or off in one day. Help us to save them from evils of streets. £50 will name cubicle. NEED IS GREAT; URGENT.—Please send large or small amounts to Rev. E. C. Stephens, Missions to Seamen, 154, East India Dock-road, E.14.

IF YOU HAVE MODERATE CAPITAL, and are not afraid to work, you will find a fine, big, open life in South Africa. Write for particulars to the 1820 Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, PLEAD for £9 food and comforts for invalid widow and crippled son: small annuity. Details given.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

TWO PAINTERS.—1,500 zinc bottom GALLEYS, fitted with 1 chain (4½in. inside). £75 to clear; carriage forward.—Write Box W.471. The Times, E.C.4.

CHRISTMAS TIDE is KIDDIES TIDE. Who will send carols for the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell? Permission and authority from the Secretary.

MR. ELLIOTT O'DONNELL is giving a TALK on the SUPER-PHYSICAL next Monday, 8 p.m., at the Union of the Four Provinces of Ireland Club, 38, Russell-square, in aid of the funds of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Any babies, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England, 7, Bennett-street, Bath.

LADY of high standing in Society in London RE-QUIRED to recommend her friends to come to her hats in Paris (shop off Champs Elysées) from young English creations. Two days a week and makes all his models and personally attends all clients. Very smart hats, moderate prices, and good commissions paid as each hat is sold. Absolutely secret; all dealings private; excellent references if required.—Write Box B.1645, The Times, E.C.4.

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HOLMBURY HILL (near), in a glorious, sunny position, an ideal cottage with central heating, electric light, company's water; 4 bed, 2 bath, FURNISHED for a few months; two reception, four or five bed rooms, bathroom, kitchen, offices; heated garage and picturesque grounds. Beautiful views; expected and low rent would be accepted.—Write Box B.1633, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE TRAVEL VALUE will be found in a series of delightful Sunshine Tours to South Africa, by winter steamers, at greatly reduced rates, inclusive costs £70 to £205.—Write Director, South African Tours Bureau, 72, Strand, London, W.C.2, for full programme entitled "Blue and Gold Tours."

HAVE YOU HEARD OF BERKELEY COURT? London's new luxury estate. Country seclusion in heart of Town; every up-to-date amenity. Now in course of construction. Visitors welcomed or information gladly sent on application to Berkeley Court, Baker-street, W.1.

HAMMERAD.—A lady recommends most COMFORTABLE ROOMS, double bed room and sitting room, excellently furnished, 3rd floor; 20 minutes West End.—Write Box B.1786, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (just off).—High-class Furnished SERVICE SUITE; every comfort.—Welbeck 2954.

BADMINTON, Squash, Tennis, Golf, Kensington, Chelsea Clubs, 2s. courts; 4s. hour; lessons 5s. Rich. 0581.

LARGE DOUBLE PRAM for SALE; cost £25; used 4 seven months; accept £10; view by appointment.—Write Box J.1640, The Times, E.C.4.

HAIR FEES for evening visits; expert masseuse.—Write Box 04994, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ANIMAL DEFENDERS' HOME and BAZAAR.—RITZ HOTEL. To-morrow (THURSDAY), 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Come and buy attractive Christmas Presents. Come and be entranced by Song, Dance, and Music. Amongst the Artists who will appear will be Fay Compton, Delysia, Eva Moore, and Nancy Price. Entrance 1s.—Gifts and Cheques to be sent to the Animal Defence Society, 51, Old Bond-street, W.1.

TO PUBLIC SOCIETIES.—BUSINESS MAN forced to relinquish own business owing commodities slump seeks responsible POST; unimpeachable record; highest references; initiated and managed much public and social work home and abroad; keen, energetic.—Write Box C.310. The Times, E.C.4.

M.P.Q.—Have been utterly miserable unable to reach you. Meet me at Daly's Theatre at eight sharp. All my love.—Arthur.

CHARMING MANSION FLAT to be LET, near SERVICE-STREET; Unfurnished £250, or Furnished, six months or longer; 2 bed, 2 bath, five rooms and kitchen; gas, electric light, telephone, constant hot water, central rent; private car park.—Write Box 4501, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-cars, &c." on page two.

SUNNY FLAT, FURNISHED, QUEEN'S-GATE; three bed, one sitting, also kitchenette; 7gns. weekly.—Apply Miss J., Holborn 4471.

PORT and SHERRY FOR CHRISTMAS.—Write for terms to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

HUNTING.—MR. ROGERS, BREECHES and JODHPURS SPECIALIST, CUTTER to HUNTSMEN for 30 years, has joined the personnel of EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, Breeches Makers, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

DON'T forget your friends abroad this Christmas.—Write for Fortnum and Mason's list of suitable delicacies and dates for posting. 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

YOU can find these jolly hand-made boxwood salad bowls at Fortnum and Mason's; 3s. a pair, post free. 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, underclothing, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Offers made same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER ROBINSON, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

COMPULSORY MOTOR INSURANCE.—Under the ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1930, it is now compulsory for all Motorists to be insured against claims by Third Parties for Bodily Injury. A special Policy has been prepared insuring to the extent required by the Act and special rates of premium will be quoted on application.—THE CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., 31, Bury-street, London, E.C.3.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES.—New Models from Schoote, Davies, Lesley and Roberts, &c., overcoats, dress, sports suits, 4 to 8 gns.; alterations, Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-av., W.1 (next to Café Monico).

SPINK and SON, Ltd., VALUERS or CASH BUYERS of FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER, 5-7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Est. 1772. By Appointment.

YOUR DRESS CLOTHES are faultless when selected at the Famous House for Ready-to-Wear.—MOSS BROS. and Co., Ltd., of COVENT GARDEN (corner of Bedford-street), W.C.2.

COMPULSORY MOTOR INSURANCE is necessary as a means of protection against the inexperienced driver. The motorist who has driven for years without accident is given special consideration, and the inexperienced driver is not accepted by THE CORNHILL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., 31, Bury-street, London, E.C.3.

HOW TO DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with SMARTWEAR. No deposit, no references required; no extra charge for outsizes. Visit our show rooms for latest fashions in Fur-trimmed Coats, Furs, and Two and Three Piece Suits, also Evening Gowns a Speciality, or write for beautifully illustrated Catalogues, sent gratis and post free.—SMARTWEAR, Ltd., Radnor House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Regent 2371.

THE WALTHAM WATCH DEPOT; sales and repairs, Floor Salon at FENWICK'S, W.C.1. Catalogue free.

COME and choose your new frock in the Ground-Floor Salon at FENWICK'S, BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). Mannequins will show you the very model made for you. Prices range from 4½gns.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand pianos at greatly reduced prices. Instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-25, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CLOTHES TURNING.—See Walter Currall's Advertisement daily on this page. CLOTHES VALETING.

APPALLING EFFECTS of PYORRHŒA are seen on every side.—If you have it or fear it, write to the Secretary, Pyorrhœa, Ltd., 167, Waterloo-road, S.E.1, for full free advice on its prevention and cure.

LONDON'S BIGGEST BUYERS of ladies' and gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, wardrobes and household effects, suits, overcoats; guarantee highest prices. Buyers attend free; call or parcels by return. MYERS, Ltd., 96, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. Park 1843.

MAWERS, Ltd., are the WELL-KNOWN VALUERS for Probate and other purposes of ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE. Terms on application.—223, &c., Fulham-road, LONDON.

OVERCOATS TURNED as new 30s., suits 35s.; alterations and repairs. Overcoats and suits also made to measure. Post, call, or 'phone Dept. L., ORIGINAL TURNING CO., 140, High Holborn, W.C. (four doors British Museum Station). Holborn 3674.

PERSONAL (continued)

"WHEN lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."—Jas. i. 15.

WILL the GENTLEMAN who kindly ASSISTED an ELDERLY LADY after she was KNOCKED DOWN by a TAXICAB in CITY on November 3rd at the corner of Great Marlborough-street and Kingly-street kindly COMMUNICATE with Stanley Evans and Co., Solicitors, 20 and 22, Theobalds-road, W.C.1?

NOTICE is hereby given that CARL HERMANN PAHL, of 101, Holden-road, North Finchley, is APPLYING to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, S.W.1.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY MOTOR TOUR in FRANCE. Two passengers wanted make up party Paris and route by arrangement; moderate terms; leave London about December 10.—Write Box C.309. The Times, E.C.4.

SLOANE-STREET, near Knightsbridge.—Vacant, TWO GOOD ROOMS, second floor. Unfurnished; suitable residence or business; £150 per annum.—Write Box 0079, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TRAINED MASSEUSE visits patients for treatment; skilled worker.—Miss Barson, 112, Ebury-street, Victoria.

EXCEPTIONALLY POOR EAST END PARISH, population 36,000, has been HELP for Bazaar; also jumble goods; financial aid urgently needed.—Please send to Vicar, St. Andrew's, Plaistow, E.

LADY (28) desires POST Chauffeuse-Companion; preferably abroad.—Write Box W.473, The Times, E.C

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of N. Z. S. Co. Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT BY P. & O.

COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TOURS. Six or Seven weeks (15 or 25 days in Egypt) from £66 10s. Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 28	
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	17,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Viceroy of India	19,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	11,000	Horton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Monarda	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
§Cathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 12
§Chitral	15,000	Rogers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Egerton (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Conorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
‡Kitva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 26	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta. ‡ for Port Sudan. § Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Md'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
¶MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
‡WARFIELD	6,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
¶KANPURA	10,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 13
‡DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Md'sbro.	LONDON
†MALDA	8,303	—	—	Nov. 29
†MERKARA	8,284	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,578	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10

† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Calls Malta.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Md'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	—	—	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,066	Dec. 13	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Md'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (G. P. Rae, Manager).
Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; S. H. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middleboro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000	LONDON Dec. 19
		SOUTHAMPTON Jan. 16
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16
TAINUI(new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13
REMUERA	11,500	Mar. 13

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 3, Lombard-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5250), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or S.W. Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,650	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORVIETO	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTWAY	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.

Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
hdCity of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement. From London, Jan. 31, 1931.

SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE. 13,714 miles, 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.

ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY.

91 Days Round Voyage. 13 Days in India, £130. Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tel. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. „ Cent. 8840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street „ Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8066, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL).

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
TATSUTA MARU	16,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	16,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 29-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and BOMBAY, via MALTA.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Mail Liverpool. Sails Mauretania.

"ERIC"	25th Nov.
"ERIBA"	9th Dec.
"ERIDAN"	23rd Dec.

Calls at Gibraltar, Marseilles and Genoa.
Cockburn, Prentice and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Langwell and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Anderson, Anderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Nov./Dec.	Steamer.	From Southampton	Line.
28	OLYMPIC	b	White Star
28	TRANSYLVANIA	f, c	Anchor
29	SAMARIA	f, d	Cunard
Dec. 3	MAJESTIC	b	White Star
3	BELGENLAND	b	Red Star
5	AURANIA	d	Cunard
6	BALTIC	e	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA	f	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA	d	Cunard
12	ANTONIA	b, e	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC	e	White Star
13	CALIFORNIA	f	Anchor
13	PRETORIAN	b	Southampton
16	OLYMPIC	b	White Star
19	ACSONIA	b	Cunard
20	CELTIC	b	White Star
27	MAURETANIA	d	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	f	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA	e	Cunard
27	MINNEKAHDA	f	A.T.L.
27	CAMERONIA	f	Anchor
27	MAJESTIC	b	White Star
Jan. 3	BALTIC	f, c	Liverpool
3	MINNEWASKA	f	A.T.L.
3	TRANSYLVANIA	c, f	Anchor
3	CARONIA	d	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. d Via Boulogne.

CANADA TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov./Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
28	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE	n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Dec. 4	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	MONTCALM	c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
18	MELITA	m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan. 2	MONTCLARE	k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA	n	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA	n, s	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA	c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND	w	Southampton	Red Star
19	AURONIA	n	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	s	Liverpool	White Star
Jan. 3	CARONIA	n	Southampton	Cunard

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. s Via Queenstown. Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Line

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

Vessel.	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (e)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (e)	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

*THE CHRISTMAS BOAT.

The "PARIS," crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "LAFAYETTE" .. .. Dec. 1
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29
and then: Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.

Gie. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.

S.S. ROTTERDAM, 24,150 TONS, 29TH NOVEMBER.

(FIRST CLASS FARE FROM £42 10s.)

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANDRÉ LEBON .. .. Dec. 4 and Dec. 18. PORTHOS
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. DUCHESNE .. Dec. 12 and Dec. 28. A. R. GARROS
PIR.EUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. Dec. 4 and Dec. 16. LAMARTINE
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION .. Dec. 5 and Dec. 9. THEO. GAUTIER
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
†ORDUÑA	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,327	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DAREO	11,484	—	Jan. 31

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Gibraltar.

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CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROCMA	11,380	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

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	From	
"ALMEDA STAR"	London	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	and	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	Boulogne	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"		16 JAN.

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"ARANDORA STAR,"

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SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.

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Large Bay	14,394 tons from Southampton Dec. 10
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ANTENOR	31 Jan.	28 Mar.
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(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
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††BRITANNIA	Jan. 2	**TUSCANIA	Feb. 10

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† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
†† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
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§MONTGOMERYSHIRE	Dec. 4	—
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All comfort, quiet; rooms with bath from 60frs.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN, 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.
An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

SAVOY HOTEL 194bis, Rue de Rivoli, facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

HTL. DE L'UNIVERS 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Com forts

HOTEL WESTMINSTER 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

FRANCE

CANNES. HOTEL DU PARC.
M. ELLMER, Proprietor.

CANNES. HOTEL BRISTOL.
Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

CANNES. HOTEL SUISSE.
Central position, opposite sea.

CANNES.—CHATEAU ST. GEORGES, Route de Frejus. Newly furnished. Up to date. Park on sea. Pension from 50frs., including tax.

HYERES. CYRNELLE HOTEL. 100 baths. Golf 18 holes, five tennis, one squash rackets court, eight croquet, all in Hotel grounds.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 80 rooms, full South balconies; park, tennis; free bus to golf course. Patronised by English visitors. Moderate terms.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—AMIRAUTE HOTEL. Full South; sea view; near sea; all comforts; garage; garden. Very moderate terms.

LA CROIX (VAR).—THE GRAND HOTEL. Up to date, lovely quiet situation; very good food; 40 to 100 frs. Special terms top South rooms for long period.

MENTONE. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE. Fine Family Hotel, next Casino; full South; large gardens, tennis. Terms from 75frs.

MENTONE. HOTEL DES ANGLAIS. First-class Residential Hotel. Sea front. Open all the year round.

MENTONE.—PALAIS DES FLEURS HOTEL.—Ideal situation; sea front; garden and terrace; full South; latest comfort. Pension Frs.40. Best cuisine.

MENTONE. HOTEL IMPERIAL. Affiliated to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Group, London. 15 minutes from Monte Carlo.

MENTONE.—"HOTEL PRINCESS" 4 small but of the best; West Bay. lovely ocean views; charming garden; all modern comforts.—Managing Director, A. Stiffa.

MENTONE. HOTEL DU GLOBE. Facing Casino and Gardens. Latest comfort. Inclusive terms, 40 to 50 frs.

MENTONE. ALEXANDRA HOTEL. Ideal Home. Palace. New 1930. Gymnasium. Solarium. Electric light, baths; 160 rooms, 60 bath rooms. Phone every room.

MENTONE.—Hotel Menton & Midi; first-class family hotel; sea front; fine suites; near Casino and gardens; tennis. Teleg. Menton-Midi.—Managing Prop., G. de Smaele.

MENTONE. HOTEL MEDITERRANEE. First class. 150 rooms. Central, in large garden. Full South. Suites. Modern. All comforts. Terms moderate.

METTRAY.—Quiet, and English. The HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS tariff will interest you. Sewell, new proprietor.

MENTONE.—ORIENT HOTEL. Quite central, in large and lovely garden, full South; beautiful, spacious lounge. Moderate terms. Hotels.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL WINDSOR. High-class family Hotel; full South; garden; spacious lounge and bridge room.

MONTE CARLO.—ROYAL HOTEL. First-class family Hotel; full South; garden. Pension from 80frs. Now open.

MONTE CARLO, MONACO.—GD. HOTEL DES ETRANGERS; first-class; rooms from 25frs.; full pension from 60frs., including tax.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. Beautiful situation; large garden; magnificent views; strictly first class. Pension from 80frs.

NICE.—HOTEL WESTMINSTER. Promenade des Anglais. Rooms at Frs.50, with pension from Frs.100.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BORON. Best panoramic view. Open garden. Restaurant. From 60frs. per day inclusive.

ST. RAPHAEL. HOTEL BEAUSEJOUR. Full South. On Sea Front. All comforts. 50 to 70 frs.

ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. Lovely park. Full South. Quiet situation. Near Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 80 fr.

ITALY

BORDIGHERA
(ITALIAN RIVIERA).
THE FAVOURITE RESORT OF ENGLISH PEOPLE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
GOLF
(nine holes), regular motor-bus and tram services.
TENNIS.
16 first-class courts. English Social Club. English Church, School, and Public Library. 25 first-class Hotels and Pensions.
Moderate terms.
Regular Pullman Motor-car Services to San Remo and Monte Carlo-Nice.
Winter Season, October to May.
From May to October, the best Summer Bathing Season, at special greatly reduced terms.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL MIRAMERE. High-class family hotel. Splendid situation; every comfort. Terms from £3 week, including all taxes and tips.

BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL HESPERIA. First-class sunniest, most sheltered situation; latest comforts, excellent cuisine; garden, golf, tennis. Terms from 45 lire.

CANNERO (sunny, healthy winter spot on Lake Maggiore, away from cold winds).—HOTEL ITALIE; first class; most comfortable; inclusive terms from 8s. per day.

DIANO MARINA.—HOTEL PARADISO, facing sea. South, lofty rooms, central heating. English doctor. Chaplain; tennis; 30-34 lire per day, including taxes, service, afternoon tea. Reduced terms for prolonged stay.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—SPOTORNO, PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 21-28gns. week inclusive.

LEVANTO (Riviera), ITALY.—GRAND HOTEL LEVANTO. English management. All comfort. Inclusive terms £2 per week.

ROME.—PALACE HOTEL, an Hotel de Luxe at reasonable rates. Frequented by the aristocracy and the most distinguished International Society.

SAN REMO.—HOTEL BELVEDERE. First-class; elevated position; full South; quiet; hot and cold running water in every room; garden; moderate terms.

SAN REMO.—GRAND HOTEL & DES ANGLAIS. First class; moderate terms; near English Church. Propr., Cav. Raviora, formerly of Ritz Hotel, London.

TURKEY

ISTANBOUL PALACE HOTEL.
(STAMBOUL-CONSTANTINOPLE.)
Most central position. The unique hotel of high luxe and every modern comfort at PERA. Splendid private suites with luxurious private baths and drawing-rooms; hot and cold running water and telephone in all rooms. Lift, central heating; quiet; unrivalled also for long stays.—Address, Istiklal Caddesi, 245, Pera, Istanboul. Ask for prospectus.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

BANGKOK, SIAM.—WANTED, an EXPERT (Honours Degree) with experience of Teaching Chemistry at a University to act as HEAD of the CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT in the CHULALONG-KORN UNIVERSITY; salary, including house-allowance, £840 per annum approx.—Write to Siamese Legation, S.W.7, for forms of application.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, one Senior, REQUIRED in the Buildings Department. Contributory pension scheme.
Applications, stating salary asked, age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be delivered by the 10th December, 1930, to the Council's Architect, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Springfield, Maidstone.
W. L. PLATTS, Clerk of the County Council.
Sessions House, Maidstone.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT in BOTANY which will shortly become vacant. Salary £250 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10. The selected candidate will be expected to start work in January, 1931.—Applications to be addressed to the Professor of Botany, The University, Glasgow, 1st inst.
ALAN G. CLAPPERTON, Sec. Glas. Univ. Court.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
HOSPITAL SERVICE.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS for appointment to the undermentioned position. The person appointed will be required to carry out such duties as may be assigned by the medical superintendent, and should occasion arise, to assist at any of the other establishments or medical districts under the control of the London County Council. The successful candidate will be required to live in the hospital.
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, LOWESTOFT (on SEA FRONT).
(205 beds for non-pulmonary adult male and female cases.
JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary, £500 a year. Board, lodging and laundry will be provided for which a charge (at present £130 a year) is made. Candidates must have had a resident appointment in a general hospital and must be under 30 years of age. There is no accommodation for a married man or for a woman.
The salary and conditions of appointment are provisional and subject to review by the Council.
Forms of application may be obtained (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Medical Officer of Health (Staff Division 4A), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1., and must be returned by 12th December, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies. Inquiries for further details as to the nature and scope of the duties should be addressed to the Medical Superintendent at the Hospital.
MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICATIONS require testimonials; well-arranged copies quickly typed; 12 assorted, 1s. 6d.; 30, 2s. 6d. Miss Hayman, 11, Curzon-road, Muswell Hill.

A Good opening for educated man of good-end" A jobs to qualify for staff (pensionable) posts with an old-established industrial insurance company. Qualifications: courage, tact, perseverance, youth; best age 25 to 30; combined with a desire for salesmanship organizing career where future prospects depend on initiative, not seniority. Ta difficulties are such that applications from those who are unfortunately unemployed cannot be considered.—Applicants should write, tabulating age, present occupation, education, and best time for interview in London. —Write "Ambition," Box 1727, The Times, E.C.4.

A Reputable firm marketing high-class printing machines, not duplicators, requires a Representative for London; correct address, personality, together with proved ability, i.e., a real producer; only those successful record as expert salesman, essential, otherwise quite futile to apply; liberal basis of employ and excellent prospects; commencing commission on connections and business organisations an advantage. Fullest particulars for interview.—Write Box J.1559, The Times, E.C.4.

BOY (16) required for confidential opening with progressive London merchant firm for commencement in printing, home and export trade; premium required £300 returnable as salary two years; exceptional prospects and permanent position for suitable applicant.—Write fully, Box C.305, The Times, E.C.4.

DEPARTMENT Store Manager required by important manufacturing concern; must be experienced in the control of stocks of Piece Goods, Ready-made and Household Articles, &c., and be capable of handling large staff of factory, office, and showroom workers; salary £400-£500, according to qualifications need write to Box J.1574, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED young man wanted as Assistant to interior decorator; knowledge of some experience preferred.—Write Box W.464, The Times.

GERMANY.—Wanted, Englishman for several months au pair at small Erziehungsheim Diez a/hahn near Coblenz; good staffing age, where educated, Tilley, St. John's College, Oxford.

PRIVATE Secretary (male) required for country estate near London; age about 35, married; must have good experience and also to exercise and train shorthand typist, and accountant, and preferably with previous experience of estate work; house provided; salary £400-£500, according to experience.—Write Box C.303, The Times, E.C.4.

PROMINENT London Manufacturing House requires Manager for department buying Fancy Goods, Jewellery, and general Household Articles, &c.; must have good general experience, personality, discriminating powers, and ability to complete negotiations with manufacturers.—Write, stating age, experience, and approximate salary required, to Box J.1573, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLISHERS require representatives in various parts of Great Britain; part-time occupation; to call on principals of large exporting firms; best references required; ex-officers preferred.—Write Box W.447, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED in a London factory, a hard-working, intelligent man of not over 30; must be used to controlling staff; to take charge of internal organization of a gift scheme; salary £250-£300 per year, according to capabilities.—Write Box C.308, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE with thorough knowledge of high-class fireplaces and sanitary appliances required for London district; must have good personality and valuable connexion among architects; will be backed by good service. Substantial salary to right man.—State in confidence age, experience, and approximate turnover.—Box J.1410, Haddon's Advertising Agency, Salisbury-square, E.C.4.

SECRETARY wanted by a large Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering firm principally engaged in high-class passenger and Admiralty work. Applicant must have a thorough knowledge of accountancy, general office routine, &c., and be capable of taking control of the commercial departments. State age, experience, salary expected, and enclose copies of testimonials.—Write Box J.1647, The Times, E.C.4.

STEWARD.—Yacht Club, Bold-street, Liverpool.—Applications for this post, at above club, are invited.—Apply, in writing, with copies references, to Hon. Secretary.

TO Men of good education.—The soft furnishing trade offers a career; a fixed salary plus commission that increases with effort; the job is selling to retailers. The firm is for young men of enthusiasm; idealists with an infinite capacity for hard work; many of our staff are Public School men; many of them had no experience of selling, but all of them have an equal chance to build a successful career, and most of them are doing so.—Write, giving all details necessary, to Box B.1782, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAVELLER, man of education, wanted for London and district; light lucrative business.—Write Box R.1875, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, early in January, Secretary to the N. and N. Aero Club; good training and ability in shorthand and typing essential; applicants must have highest possible references.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary, to F.O.B. R., Running, care of the Club, Mousehold Aerodrome, Norwich.

WE require at once a man, aged 30-40, of progressive outlook, to handle our products in the West London area, including Hounslow, Staines, Windsor; experience in salesmanship preferred, but not essential, as short intensive training is given; the man wanted is one willing to work hard, make interesting and carry them out; salary and commission during initial period.—Write for appointment, stating age and giving brief particulars, Box "C.," 03686, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WE are open to receive applications from Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen, and others should send for particulars of guaranteed, registered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

BETTER Jobs and Increased Salaries for ambitious men.—The Science of Salesmanship, of Sales Management, and Advertising will develop in you the abilities to carry you on to success. Salaried vacancies offered to qualified students. Get what you want by training for it. Send coupon to-day for "How to Get On" (free), and "How to make it secure."—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

EARN a better income by becoming qualified. You can study at home in spare time under the foremost Postal Training Institution in the country. Subjects: Accountancy, Secretaryship, Costing, Law, Advertising, Salesmanship, Matric., Inter., Final, Degree, Business Training, Professional Prelim. Exams., &c. Over 8,750 exam. successes last year. Moderate fees, by instalments if desired. Send postcard to-day for a free copy of the Metropolitan College 136-page "Guide to Careers." It shows how to attain speedy and sure success.—Metropolitan College, Dept. G.7/6, St. Albans.

MOST of those at this moment setting up their really sound staff jobs for 1931. Cut direct through the many barriers to a sound appointment by using the experience and the personal help of a recognized specialist. Write without obligation for this booklet, "The Direct Way to a Good Job."—W. Leslie Ivey, Appointments Specialist, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

MOTOR Engineering. Practical workshop training in every branch. Day and evening. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., the British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly Circus, W.1.

SOMEWHERE there is a better position for you, where you can do better work and earn a larger salary. I have had unrivalled success in finding the right places for men of over £250 per annum earning capacity.—Call, 'phone or write for particulars to George Brook, Appointment Specialist, 50/51, High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 8421-2-3.

TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Service.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths required to train as Wireless Officers. The training is the most successful in the country, and positions are assured when qualified. Details free, Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialized Courses for Trade positions. All students assisted to appointments.—Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 34 years. Tele., Flaxman 8721.

£2 2s. a week.—Such is the record of one of the School of Accountancy's students. All students' Progress Reports published by the School are prepared by the students themselves and authenticated by a Chartered Accountant. The School's Literature contains a large number of similar reports of substantial salary increases gained as a result of the School's training. Whatever position you occupy in an office you can immediately increase your efficiency and business value by commencing a course of training with the School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL Chemist with extensive London practice requires well-educated Pupil. Premium required.—Write Box W.427, The Times, E.C.4.

AUCTIONEERS, Surveyors, and Estate Agents, well established in growing Chiltern Hill district, have vacancy for well-educated youth who will take his professional examinations (present pupil just qualified). Practical work under the direct supervision of principals. Moderate premium, partly returnable as salary.—Write Box J.1621, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works' experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

REQUIRED immediately, expert Shorthand-Typist, 70 figures; good appearance essential; £3 10s.—Apply, after 10, Mary Bates, Main Building, Bush House, W.C.2.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning Dept. "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 126 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS !—Get a better post as Private Secretary. You can by studying in your spare time the Private Secretary's Postal Course of the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT Canvasser with experience of "House Property Category" wanted by London Daily Newspaper; salary and commission.—Write Box 1597, Rays Advt. Agency, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Gentleman (Public School), fluent six languages, four European, two African, possesses ability, brains and energy, desires employment, home or abroad. Also qualified pilot.—Write Box C.285, The Times, E.C.4.

AN experienced qualified Accountant requires appointment (preferably abroad) with concern of repute; knowledge Spanish, German, French, 15 years' extensive professional and commercial managerial experience companies; comprehensive practical knowledge all spheres business routine and practice; creative ability, tireless worker, personality; commencing salary England about £600-£650, with prospects.—Write Box R.1877, The Times, E.C.4.

A YOUNG man (24), well educated, matriculation exemption, six years' business experience, seeks position, home or abroad; highest references.—Write Box J.1555, The Times, E.C.4.

BANK Manager, long Continental experience, four languages fluently, highest references, seeks appointment home or abroad.—Write Box R.1862, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant (29), experienced in all branches of the profession, seeks a progressive appointment.—Write Box B.1814, The Times, E.C.4.

CINEMATOGRAPHY and Photography.—Advertiser, age 26, 10 years' experience, all-round useful knowledge, requires position, home or abroad.—Write Box B.1817, The Times, E.C.4.

EVENING work, Secretarial or organizing, desired by gentleman (45) with legal qualifications.—Write Box C.307, The Times, E.C.4.

FOREIGN Service.—Gentleman seeks position of responsibility with established company in Brazil, Argentina, or Uruguay; sound business experience in South America; thorough knowledge of Portuguese and Spanish.—Offers Box 1709, L.P.E., 112, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

GENTLEMAN, 46 (Russian), experienced world markets, seeks work where brains and business experience would be required; keen; excellent references.—Write Box C.233, The Times, E.C.4.

MAJOR, retired, Indian Cavalry, thorough knowledge of stable management, polo pony training, riding instruction, &c., desires employment Club, or Gentlemen, or club secretaryship; country preferred.—Write Box C.243, The Times, E.C.4.

MINING Engineer, technical and scientific education, 11 years' practical experience abroad, first-class testimonials both character and ability, health excellent, age 35, seeks mining appointment non-ferrous metals any part of the world; prospecting or reporting preferred.—Write Box J.1499, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man wants spare-time work any description; expert car driver.—Write Box B.1836, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES or General Manager; sound administrator possesses strong driving force with tact; practical sales and sales management experience; age 46; desires appointment; both character and ability will bear fullest investigation.—Reply BM/KFFX, London, W.C.1.

TEMPORARY post in six months, efficient secretary; high speeds; business and professional experience.—Write Box B.1833, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH (20), commercial education, secondary school, six years international trust, four years public works contractors, desires post with prospects; 10 years' experience registration, accounts, company law, secretarial duties, correspondence.—Write Box B.1808, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields' Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone (as Box Numbers cannot be given) to Gerard 6543, or write to St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, when it can be arranged if necessary for men to be seen by appointment.

ATTENDANT at Theatres, &c.; man, aged 60, with good refers; wife would be willing to take position as porter, watchman, &c.

BOOKKEEPER, aged 52; 10 years in last situation in London; Warden will give reason for leaving.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier, also 15 years' shop service; man, aged 48, requires position in which there is not much interviewing, as he suffers from deafness.

CARETAKER, Handyman, or charge gentleman's flat or small household; can do plain cooking; man, aged 50, strong and energetic, thoroughly domesticated; can furnish highest references.

CLERK (shorthand) required by man aged 37; ex-officer, good golfer; capable at accounts; secretarial and organizing ability; knowledge of hire-purchase; wife able to help if necessary.

DRAPERY Assistant (aged 43), but glad to take other work in Town or country; Minister of Church he has been member of for over 12 years willing to speak for him, and good trade references.

FURNITURE Salesman, aged 40, with strong personal recommendations.

HORTICULTURAL or Agricultural Overseer or Storekeeper in Covent Garden broker's office; man aged 48, recommended for such posts by former employer.

MOTOR-DRIVER, used to all makes; Australian, aged 39; resigned his permanent position to come to England to improve his position.

MOTOR Salesman, aged 28; has been driving during season but wishes to return to indoor position.

OPERATOR (Wireless) with first-class certificate; aged 39; excellent references.

SALESMANSHIP (Advertising); gentleman, aged 35, married, Public School and Varsity, thorough knowledge of office work; seeks a billet; willing to go anywhere, do any work; 10 years in India; satisfactory reference.

ARTICLED PUPILS

YOUTH of 18 from Public School desires immediately a position as premium pupil or apprentice to a leading firm of electrical engineers or to a city electrical engineer.—Write Box B.1838, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEURS
(Continued from Page Three).

CHAUFFEUR, in London, S.W.; 22; 10s.; live out; married; one child; has been from an early age; wishes to avoid travelling; has small family car; thoroughly understands the motor-cycle; 16 months' last situation; 4 years' previous; excellent references.—Apply Mr. Smith, 1, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1. Telephone, Paddington 7777; no booking fee.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; wants situation; five years' previous; married; no family; good driver; thoroughly knows Town and country well; pre-War experience; excellent references.—Apply Chauffeur, 7, Cranley-mews, S.W.7.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 22; married; absolutely; 17 years' experience Rolls, Minerva; Town or country.—Bowyer-lane, Faversham Court, Buried Shaw, Maidstone.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 36, requires re-engagement, London; Rolls-Royce experience; highest references.—Ainsworth, 76, Windsor-road, Shepherds Bush, W.12.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 16 years' experience most make cars; all repairs; private and workshop; electrical fault; West Country preferred; very excellent references; married; no family; age 33.—W. Riverton, Garage Cottage, East Horsley, Towers, Surrey.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; married; long experience; 19 years last place; 2 months' notice; excellent references left through reduction of staff.—Hales, 12, Jessica-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, disengaged; Rolls School; any make of car; excellent references; age 30; height 5ft. 9in.; references; single.—L. Hughes, 62, Dartmouth Park-road, N.W.5.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (22), six years' experience; any make; teetotaller; clean licence.—14 Leggett, 37, Hamborough Streatham.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 35, single; disengaged; personally recommended; 16 years town and Continental experience.—A. E. S., 15, Bathurst-mews, W.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICS; Town, country, or Continental; personal references; 2 disengaged.—Dec, Knightsbridge Flats, 16, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

BOY Scouts' Employment Scheme; 20 young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are trained as chauffeurs, Chauffeur-Grooms, Housemen, Kitchenmen, and Chauffeur-Handymen; they have been trained under the above scheme.—Please apply to the Lord Mayor, District Commissioner, Hedingham Castle, Essex.

EXPERIENCED Lady Chauffeuse; careful driver, good mechanic; disengaged; town or country; excellent references.—Tucker, 124, Abbey-road, N.W.6. Maida Vale 2022.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur (45); country preferred; disengaged; married; good references; willing; Rolls-Royce experience.—Wood, 8, Nelson-crescent, Ramsgate.

MAJOR Wilson wishes to strongly recommend his brother-in-law's (Lady (Henry) Wilson) Chauffeur as Chauffeur-Valet; with her 10 years.—Apply Percy Tribble, 3, Banbury-street, Battersea.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

PARISIENNE. High-class Model Dressmaking; Madame's personal attention; moderate charges.—Fernande, 1st fl., 17, Palace-gate, Kensington, W.8.

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection; ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS, pups, adults, companions, or exhibition; house trained; very fine Sealyham, Sorrel Stallion (Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

ABSOLUTELY TYPICAL CAIRNS, West Highland and Scottie Puppies; also winners.—Apply Place-pare-Furzefield Kennels, Nutfield Marsh, Surrey. 'Phone, Crowham 276. Can be seen London.

BEAUTIFUL cream Female CAIRN, 45, to good home. Also two lovely pups 4 months; pedigrees.—Holt, Crowthorne, Berks.

BLACK COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES, 3 months, by Collinette Pete, from 3gns.—Apply Cuming, Hatchcroft, Chobey, Berks.

BOREOIS.—Strong puppies for sale, white, fawn markings, by Ch. Call Boy, 10 weeks, from 50s.; veterinary certificate given free.—Dodsworth, 7, Shenstone-gardens, Seven Kings, Essex.

BULLDOGS.—PUPS and ADULTS from five guineas; champion pedigrees; fit show or companion.—W. Hiskins, Sorrel Stallion, Weybridge, or seen London.—Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. 'Phone 77.

BULL-TERRIER PUPPIES for SALE. Pure white, sound, 4 months old. Galaxy and Hades Cavalier strain; seen any time.—Full particulars from Bonham, Regent-road, South Bradford. Telephone: South Bradford 77.

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By Order,
R. J. V. BAX, Secretary.

Greenwich, 24th November, 1930.

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.
68th ANNUAL MEETING
will be held
On WEDNESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1930, at 3.30 p.m., at the
CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2 (kindly lent by the Worshipful Company of Carpenters).
The Chair will be taken by
The RIGHT HON. the LORD MAYOR,
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The Ven. ERNEST N. SHARPE, B.A. (Archdeacon of London),
and other gentlemen.
Contributions to be announced at the meeting, are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mr. Richard C. Tresidder, at the offices, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

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For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, College Féminin de Bouffemont (Seine-et-Oise).

THOROUGH FRENCH in Switzerland; private tuition for Oxford and Cambridge.—Prof. de Rouzier, M.A., Lausanne, La Gottettaz-Bethusy or English Chaplaincy.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY (DREADNOUGHT), S.E.

Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL COURT of GOVERNORS of this Corporation will be held at the Chamber, Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, at four o'clock precisely, to affix the Seal of the Corporation to a document and to transact such other business that may be necessary.

By Order,
R. J. V. BAX, Secretary.

Greenwich, 24th November, 1930.

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.
68th ANNUAL MEETING
will be held
On WEDNESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1930, at 3.30 p.m., at the
CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2 (kindly lent by the Worshipful Company of Carpenters).
The Chair will be taken by
The RIGHT HON. the LORD MAYOR,
who will be supported by
ALDERMAN and SHERIFF MAURICE JENKS,
Mr. SHERIFF D. GEORGE COLLINS,
SIR CRISP ENGLISH, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.,
SIR GEORGE PENNY, M.P.
The Ven. ERNEST N. SHARPE, B.A. (Archdeacon of London),
and other gentlemen.
Contributions to be announced at the meeting, are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mr. Richard C. Tresidder, at the offices, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING GEORGE'S FUND
FOR SAILORS.
IN AID OF MARINE CHARITIES.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., or to Sir Hon. Treasurers, K.G.F.S., Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.3.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with A HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C., 1867.) New Address: 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

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A BARE Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4290.

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A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS or SERVICE SUITES; recommended; constant hot water; excellent service; cuisine optional; well

Law Report, Nov. 25

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK
BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED
(*Before* Mr. Justice Wright)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922, they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they would not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of banknotes from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, in London.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Mr. Bevan, continuing to open the case, read a telegram and a letter which Mr. Romer [representative of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons at Lisbon] sent to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons on December 8, 1924, after he had been told of the proposed issue of notes for Angola and that a Mr. Bandeira, representing Mr. Marang, would call on him and make final arrangements with the Portuguese authorities for the issue. In both messages Mr. Romer said that the Banco de Portugal had nothing to do with the issue of notes for Portuguese colonies, which were printed on the authority of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, and that Mr. Bandeira had not put in an appearance.

"Red Flag of Warning"

Those messages constituted a red flag of warning to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, but they failed to observe its colour. What apparently struck them was the ignorance and presumption of their agent on the spot in sending them the telegram and letter. In reply they sent Mr. Romer what was in effect a snub. "Your telegram shows that you do not appreciate the position," they telegraphed to him. "Do nothing. Say nothing. Await call of gentleman" [*i.e.*, Bandeira].

"That was a little cryptic," counsel commented. "Say nothing to whom? But, apparently, the telegram put a stopper on Mr. Romer's doing anything except so far as he permitted himself to go on warning his principals about the position."

On December 10 Messrs. Waterlow and Sons wrote to Mr. Romer saying that he should have given them credit for knowing that the Banco Ultramarino dealt with the Portuguese colonies, but that special circumstances had arisen. "Above all," the letter went on, "not a whisper of this should reach the Banco Ultramarino." Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, therefore, were contemplating the printing and circulation of notes in Angola which they must have known was a breach of the Bank of Portugal's duty to the Portuguese government and an infringement of the exclusive rights of the Banco Ultramarino. If the Banco Ultramarino had known of it, there would have been grave trouble.

Ten days passed, on practically every one of which Mr. Romer sent to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons a warning in some form or other. On December 16 Marang telegraphed to them saying that he would arrive on the following day with the required authority. In fact, he arrived without it. In consequence, presumably, of that a letter, dated December 17, was written by Sir William Waterlow [then chairman of the defendant company] to the governor of the Bank of Portugal informing him of the proposed issue of notes for Angola and asking for authority to print them. That letter was not posted to the governor of the bank. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were evidently well aware that it was necessary for them not to act on the instructions of Marang alone, but to get the authority of the bank, but they threw over Mr. Romer as an intermediary to obtain the authority and handed the request for the authority to the very man, Marang, whose actions and instructions they must have realized had to be approved by the bank. Mr. Marang went off with the letter.

On December 18 Messrs. Waterlow and Sons recalled Mr. Romer, the man who was in Portugal, who was their watch-dog, who had issued warnings, and was the very man whom they had regarded as a fit and proper person to get the authority of the bank.

At the end of December Marang exhibited anxiety to be assured that only one copy of the letter of December 17 was in existence. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were apparently surprised at nothing that Marang did and they wrote stating that only one file copy existed, which was in the care of Sir William Waterlow. They thus allayed Marang's fears, which were, apparently, that there might be a copy of the letter in the letter books of the firm which any director or employee could see.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons did not take Mr. Marang at his face value in all respects. Although they were willing to take that extraordinary order from him and to accept him as a messenger to carry letters to the bank, they had not sufficient confidence in him, without applying to the usual trade sources, to trust him to the extent of the few hundreds of pounds necessary to carry out the contract. The reports which they received stated that he was engaged in Holland in the export trade, mainly to Persia, that he was "very businesslike in his dealings," and always met his obligations regularly, and that he had been Consul-General for Persia at The Hague, but that those giving the information could not decide whether a credit for £5,000 should be granted to him.

The Purported Authority

On January 6, 1925, Marang produced what purported to be the authority of the Governor of the Banco de Portugal. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons blindly accepted it. It was an absolute forgery. The paper was nothing like that used by the bank.

Mr. Birkett intervened to say that it must be remembered that that was the first letter which Messrs. Waterlow had received from what purported to be the Governor of the bank, as distinct from the bank itself.

Mr. Bevan, continuing, said that the first thing that should have attracted the notice of the reader of the letter was its extreme confusion of language and prolixity of style, as compared with any other letter which Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had received from the bank.

Indicating what he said were inaccuracies in the letter, Mr. Bevan said that it was difficult to believe that anyone should have accepted it as an instruction coming from the Bank of Portugal. The signature on it, and those on other forged letters purporting to be signed by the Governor was identical with the signature of the Governor which appeared on Portuguese banknotes. The signatures must have been all copied from banknotes. No two signatures occupied to the last millimetre the same space. In addition, the truth was that the signature of the Governor for purposes other than reproduction on banknotes was longer. That full signature appeared on certain documents which were already in the possession of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

Mr. Justice Wright examined the documents and pointed out that the signature on what purported to be the Governor's letter was not a facsimile of the banknote signature. It was larger. If, therefore, it were a copy, it was a free copy.

Mr. Bevan said that on January 7, 1925, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons wrote to the Governor of the Banco de Portugal acknowledging the receipt of his "confidential letter." Messrs. Waterlow and Sons said that that letter was posted direct to the Governor of the bank, but it was never received by the bank.

Mr. Bevan remarked that a special organization called the Bank of Angola was formed by those whom Marang represented to "plant" the unauthorized notes on the country. "Such was their impudence," said counsel, "that they devoted thousands of the notes to the purchase of shares in the Bank of Portugal." (Laughter.) The one bright ray in the case was that the bank hoped to obtain some £400,000 in the liquidation of the Bank of Angola. (Laughter.)

Counsel then examined the instructions for serial letters and numbers and directors' signatures given by Marang to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. Except for two series—"A.E." and "A.I."—the letters, numbers and serials were the same as those of authorized notes which had previously been issued. There had been no authorized notes of series "A.E." or "A.I," and it was a peculiar thing that on the instructions those two series were marked with the words "later on." Marang and those behind him had clearly realized that to issue notes bearing an "A.E." or "A.I." series would be to invite instant suspicion. They were committed to the order, but they did not want the notes, which would be useless to them, and so they postponed their printing and delivery. "I wonder," said counsel, "if anybody ever considered what the reason was for excluding from the list—for the moment, at any rate—the only notes of which there were no duplicates already in circulation in Portugal."

Two hundred thousand notes, when printed, were packed in suitcases and were delivered to Marang at the Ritz Hotel. During all that time the Banco de Portugal and Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were frequently corresponding with regard to other authorized issues, but Messrs. Waterlow and Sons never took the opportunity of referring, either directly or indirectly, to the Marang business. In April, 1925, apparently without any authority from the bank, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons gave to Marang specimens of some of the new authorized notes which they were then making for the bank.

"Another Forged Letter"

In July, 1925, Marang again called on Messrs. Waterlow and Sons and produced another forged letter purporting to be signed by the Governor of the Banco de Portugal and to authorize Messrs. Waterlow and Sons to print a further 380,000 notes of the face value of 500 escudos each. The letter requested that the matter should again be treated as completely confidential and that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should deal directly with Mr. Marang. Another agreement was entered into for the supply of those notes.

In August Messrs. Waterlow and Sons wrote enclosing a sketch of the share warrants for the Angola Bank.

In August one of the directors of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons told Marang the series which had appeared on the authorized notes already supplied to the bank, and he also disclosed that there were 20,000 notes in each series. In the previous January the firm, without any authority from the bank, had supplied Marang with a current list of the signatures of the directors of the bank which appeared on the notes. Armed with the information given them in August, Marang and his associates were able, in dealing with their second order of notes, to avoid mistakes which they had made in connexion with the first.

When Messrs. Waterlow and Sons drew Marang's attention to the duplication of the numbers of the notes Marang replied that the Governor of the bank did not object to that, as the new notes were designed for circulation in Angola. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, however, took Marang's word for it that, after the notes had left their possession, words confining their use to Angola would be superimposed on them.

One of the things that should have aroused the suspicions of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons was the request by Marang early in September, 1925, that the firm should omit from the shares of the Angola Bank all indication of their name, either printed in ink or in the form of a watermark.

Mr. Bevan pointed out some minute marks on the notes by which the authorized notes could be distinguished from those issued on Marang's order. The bank, he said, discovered the duplication of the notes on December 6, 1925. On the next day they telegraphed to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons asking them to send out an expert.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons never told the bank of the distinction between the authorized notes and those of the Marang issue, nor did they ever send out an expert. Yet they now charged the bank with contributory negligence, saying that they ought not to have paid in respect of any of the Marang notes, although they did not know of the distinguishing marks. The bank complained very much of the conduct of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in printing the Marang notes without authority, but they felt that they had just as strong a ground of complaint with regard to their attitude afterwards.

Describing the discovery by the Banco de Portugal that the Bank of Angola, at Oporto, were passing false notes and the arrest of various officials, Mr. Bevan said that everyone was under suspicion, including the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Banco de Portugal and even Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

Referring again to Messrs. Waterlow's contention that the bank should not have honoured the Marang notes, Mr. Bevan asked his Lordship to consider the position with which the bank were faced on December 7, 1925. The bank, with the information which they then possessed, could not distinguish authorized notes from unauthorized notes. They were payable on sight, and at that time they were the only currency in Portugal. The credit of the Banco de Portugal was therefore of the greatest importance to the country. Anyone might enter the bank and present notes the genuineness of which no one could ascertain. If the bank had dishonoured any such notes they might have dishonoured authorized notes, to honour which was a condition of their licence from the Government. The only thing which the bank could do was to withdraw that particular issue of notes from circulation.

If that step had not been taken, the fact that one-sixth of the currency of the country was suspect would not have enhanced the value of the remaining five-sixths. The value of the escudo might have fallen in the foreign exchanges and the conduct of business in Portugal been seriously affected.

When the notice was given to the public that the issue was withdrawn, the banks were besieged by people who were seething with anxiety to get rid of the notes. So great were the crowds that the traffic had to be stopped and cavalry called out to help the police.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers Smith, Braithwaite, and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

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LAW NOTICES, NOV. 26

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Petitions.—Pandit Shalig Ram and ors. v. Bawa Charanjit Lal and anr.; Mallappa Revanshidappa Dhanshetti v. the King-Emperor (pt. hd.); Shrikisan Laxminaran Sarda and ors. v. the King-Emperor (pt. hd.); Jadu Kahar and anr. v. the King-Emperor; Hemayetuddin Ahmed v. the King-Emperor; Rajendra Prasad Bose and anr. v. Gopal Prasad Sen; Ahmad Khan v. the King-Emperor.

Court of Appeal

Court I. (the Master of the Rolls, Romer and Evr., L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals from the Chancery Division (Final List).—Re Tong (Hilton v. Bradbury) (20); re Same (Same v. Same) (21).

Court II. (Scrutton, Greer, and Slesser, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Stroud and Co. v. Williams (26); Lester v. Murray (14); re Arbitration Act, 1889 (Pailor v. the Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.) (30); re Same (Same v. Same) (31).

Chancery Division

Court III. (Clauson, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Trustee of Fisher (a Bankrupt) v. Raceford (pt. hd.) (27); Mathieson v. Mathieson (47).

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Watson v. Davies (39).

Court II. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Adjourned Summons.—Re Brown's Patent and re Patent and Designs Acts, 1907 (to fix a day). Procedure Summonses.—Graham-Paige Automobil v. Peat (pt. hd.); Same v. Same (pt. hd.); Samuelson v. Producers' Distributing Co., Ltd. Adjourned Summonses.—Re Fanshawe's Settlement (Fanshawe v. Fanshawe) (pt. hd.) (25); re Leesing (Hainsworth v. Moulson) (32); re Moden (Wilson v. Moden) (33); re Briggs Settlement Trusts (Birch v. Birch) (34); re Brooks (Dury v. Whitbread) (35); re Bells Will Trusts (Jackson v. Morris) (36).

Court IV. (Farwell, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Young and Co.'s Brewery, Ltd. v. the Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom District Gas Co. (11). At 3.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Adjourned Summons.—Re Straker's Settlement (Straker v. Straker).

Liquidation Chancellor's Court (Bennett, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Boutcher (Turner v. Boutcher) (pt. hd.) (29); re Packwood (Smith v. Adams) (pt. hd.) (27); re Evans (Evans v. Evans v. Hall) (32); re Davis and Taylor's Partnership (Taylor v. Davis) (77); re Radford (Foley v. Radford) (24); re Hoyland (Kite v. Sutcliff) (33); re Read's Agreement (Ivimey v. Deane) (34).

King's Bench Division

Lord Chief Justice's Court (Divisional Court) (Avory, Acton, and Talbot, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Dover Harbour Board v. Assessment Committee of the Dover and Eastry Assessment Area and the Rating Authority for the Borough of Dover (pt. hd.) (95).

Court VII. (Horridge, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Rhoades v. Richards, Same (consolidated) v. Same (1,189); Packshaw v. Hydrostatual, Ltd. (1,586).

Court IX. (Rowlatt, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—Cookson Produce and Chemical Co. v. Arcos, Ltd. (2,882).

Court II. (McCardie, J.) (Chambers' Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Hutchinson and ors. v. Terry (1,279); Automobile Bank and Credit Corpn., Ltd. v. Webb (2,053).

Court VI. (MacKinnon, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Ganney v. Wilson (pt. hd.) (2,050); Christensen v. Aktieselskabet Soren Wistoft and Co. Fabriker and anr. (568); Caton v. Faber (1,983).

Court VIII. (Wright, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—National Provincial Bank v. H. J. White and Co., Ltd.; W. A. Hooton v. W. B. Sudbury and ors. Not before 11.—Commercial List.—To be Mentioned.—Continental Contractors, Ltd. v. Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd. (2,604). For Hearing.—Banco de Portugal v. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1,617).

Jurors

City of London Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VIII. must attend in King's Bench Court IX. at 10.15.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. need not attend until to-morrow.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

Court II. (The President).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Markham v. Markham and Smith (pt. hd.) (3); Ashburn and anr. v. Crockford (6).

Court III. (Bateson, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Bremen, 1930—Folio 173 (Owners of ss. British Grenadier v. owners of motor-vessel Bremen), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

Court I. (Langton, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Spittlehouse v. Spittlehouse and Lee (pt. hd.) (10); Beswick, E. M. (Hobson intervening) (39); Parkin v. Parkin and Cutts (pt. hd.) (36).

Official Referees

Court I.—R. C. J., No. 756 (Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.).—At 11:—M. Brown and Sons (Bournemouth), Ltd. v. Vincent: M. Brown and Sons (Croydon), Ltd. v. Vincent.

Court II.—R. C. J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. Scott).—At 10.30:—Ellis v. Williams.

Court III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (Sir William Hansell, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Tullet v. Pilgrim.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Court I. (Registrar Warmington).—At 11:—Byrne, R. R.; Bettinson, H. E.; Evans, R. C.; Adams, W. A.; Lloyd, G.; Ennals, W. S.; Cuthbert, A.; Burton, C. S.; Adams, W. (trading as Electrovacs); Crundall, H.; Dale, V.

In Chambers—Room 36 (Registrar Mellor).—At 11:—Marcus, M.; Mellins, L.; Motion to stay sale (1,060 of 1930); Petitions (991 and 990 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (878, 451, 857, 955, adjd. 912 of 1930); Petitions (1,031 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions 875, 1,000, 871, 909, and 496 of 1930). At 11.30:—Petitions 1,020, 980, and 1,023 of 1930). At 2.15:—Knight, W. S.; Same.

Meetings of Creditors (the Official Receivers).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Mebbenson, W. H., first meeting. At 11.30:—Lilley, A. E. G., ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Stone, W., first meeting. At 11.30:—Prior, S. A., ditto. At 12:—Wolschenock, L., ditto.

Companies

Chancery Division.—Companies Court (Registrar Stiebel).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—A. Stanton and Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—C. T. Aabye, Ltd. and London Insurance Co., Ltd.; Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.). At 12:—Posograph (Parent) Corpn., Ltd.; Simplex Trading Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—Foundation Co., Ltd. (British Steamship Investment Trust, Ltd. v. Foundation Co., Ltd.). At 2.15:—Cliftophone and Records, Ltd.; Same. Room 69.—At 3:—Cliftophone and Autocrat, Ltd. Room 27. Room 48.—At 11.30:—St. Ermins Westminster, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.30:—Ham-Hill and Doulting Stone Co., Ltd. At 12:—Telfesell Engineering Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 12:—Hardelot, Ltd. v. Richards, Ltd. At 12.30:—Cook, Son and Co. (St. Paul's), Ltd. At 2.30:—John Crossley and Sons, Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—James McLellan, Ltd. Young and anr. v. James McLellan, Ltd. At 2.30:—Greenhill and Sons, Ltd. Room 68.—At 2.30:—City of London Insurance Co., Ltd. Room 88a.—At 11.30:—Wynnor Electric Range Co., Ltd.

Official Receivers (Companies (Winding Up).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—The Wivenhoe Cinema Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 11.30:—D.I.D., Ltd., adjd. first meeting of creditors. At 2.30:—Mayfair Investments Corpn., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

Masters Sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Ball, Simner, Baker, Moseley, and Burnand.

Taxing Master.—Rivington.

Master of the Crown Office Sitting.—Kershaw.

Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (on Appeal Court I.); Blaker (on Eve. J.); Ritchie (on Maugham, J.); Jolly (on Bennett, J.); Hicks Beach (on Clauson, J.); More (on Luxmoore, J.); Andrews (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

Court II (the Recorder of London).—At 11:—J. E. S. Sawyer (pt. hd.).

Mayor's and City of London Court

Guildhall (the Common Serjeant).—At 11:—Express Transport Co., Ltd. v. J. Marshall and Sons (pt. hd.) (6); Murray v. Downes (15); Harris and Co. v. Kesten Bros., Ltd. (4); Negus v. Holmes (13); Delite, Ltd. v. Wilkinson and Wilkinson (19).

BOOK THIEF SENTENCED

Sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed by Mr. Bingley at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday on John Randall, 34, a valet, of Bennett-street, Tottenham Court-road, for stealing a seven-guinea book, "An Introduction to the Study of Chinese Painting," from *The Times* Book Club, Wigmore-street, W. Detective-sergeant Henry said that there were nine previous convictions against the prisoner, six for stealing books from shops. The Magistrate remarked that book stealing seemed to be Randall's specialty, and pointed out that his sentences included several terms of six and three months' imprisonment and one of four months'.

DRINKS IN DANCE HALL

Pasquale Coletta, licensee of the Queen's Hotel, Leicester-square, W.C., was fined £7 7s. and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs by Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, for selling intoxicants to two drunken men in the dance room of the hotel on October 11. Mr. Walter Frampton, who defended, said that the rent of the hotel was £6,000 a year, and Mr. Coletta had spent £50,000 on decorations. There was a staff of 160, which ought to have been sufficient to protect the licensee from trouble of this kind. The drinks were obtained at a busy time, and the condition of the two men was not observed.

At Bangor yesterday Herbert Plant, of Raglan-street, Lowestoft, master of the steam-trawler Editor, was fined £10 for steam trawling within the forbidden limits off the Anglesey coast.

LORANG'S TRIAL CONCLUDED

VERDICT AND SENTENCE

SEVEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE

After a trial lasting six days at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Swift, Francis Lorang, 49, company director, born in Luxembourg, was yesterday found *Guilty* on the indictment charging him with fraud in connexion with the Blue Bird group of companies, of which he was promoter, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The charge against Lorang was that, while he was a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, he made, circulated, or published a false statutory report of the company, with intent to deceive or defraud shareholders or creditors of the company; and that, as a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, Blue Bird Oil (Foreign), Limited, and Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, he fraudulently took and applied for his own use or benefit, or for uses or purposes other than those of the companies in question, £69,898 and other sums belonging to the companies.

Lorang pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. G. B. McClure appeared for the prosecution; Mr. St. John Hutchinson, Mr. Derek Curtis Bennett, and Mr. C. Leo Burgess defended Lorang; Mr. Linton Thorp and Mr. C. J. T. Pensotti, Mr. Stephen Benson and Mr. Clive Tottenham, and Mr. S. R. Sidebottom held watching briefs on behalf of interested parties.

CLOSING SPEECH FOR THE CROWN

Mr. Fulton, addressing the jury on behalf of the prosecution, said that the issue was that it was proved, and indeed admitted, that the defendant took from the accounts of the companies the sums which were charged in the indictment and entered them into his own account; and the sole question for them (the jury) was, when those moneys got into the defendant's own account, having been paid out of the companies' accounts, were they used either for the purposes of the companies or for his own private purposes? He (the defendant) said that they were used for the purposes of the companies from which they came.

The defendant admitted that when the Oil Importers Company was formed it did not take over any debt of the Motor Company whatever; he did not suggest for a moment that the public who were asked to subscribe for the Oil Importers Company were taking over the debts of the Motor Company. All he said was that the directors of the Oil Importers agreed that those things should be done, but there was no record whatever of any such agreement by the directors of the Oil Importers to pay the Motor Company's debts. The minutes dictated by him showed that he had agreed personally as an individual to pay those debts. It was clear that the defendant was heavily in debt to the Oil Importers.

Next the defendant said that some of the companies, when they made their issue, failed to get the public to take up the whole issue, so, in order that it might not appear to the public that the shares of the company were not being subscribed for, an arrangement was made by which the money which had been subscribed by the public should be passed to the defendant's private account and should be used by him in order to take up the issue that had not been taken up by the public.

The Judge.—The company could no more buy its own shares than a dog could live by eating its own tail.

Mr. Fulton, continuing, said the defendant also stated that it was very desirable in the interests of the companies that the shares should not be allowed to fall in the market below par, and therefore when there was a danger of that he was authorized to take up on the accounts of the companies large sums of money and to buy and sell in the open market on the Blue Bird companies' behalf. What happened to those shares? Were they ever transferred, any of them, to the companies on whose behalf they were bought? It was quite true that when those companies went into liquidation he still held in his own name, or in the names of nominees, a number of shares.

In order to make the shareholders believe that the Blue Bird Petrol Company was in a prosperous condition he proceeded to issue a false statutory report, and the first thing that he did was to state that the moneys which were owing to the company had been paid. He told the story of some arrangement between the directors to repay that sum with the Foreign Company's shares, and he admitted that no shares were handed over, and no money was handed over, so that it appeared that in no way was that statement true. In order to make it appear true he drew a cheque on the company's account for £29,000, and so produced a paying-in slip which merely showed that the company's own cheque had been drawn on its own account.

Referring to the various contracts that had been entered into between the companies, it was a curious thing, said counsel, that all those contracts were signed over a 6d. stamp. It was usual that such agreements should be stamped at Somerset House. He submitted that it was the very strangest thing that those contracts, which might have been brought into existence for the purpose of that false statement in the statutory report, all bore 6d. stamps.

In conclusion, Mr. Fulton submitted that the defendant had wrongly taken those moneys, and, having taken them and used them for his own purposes, he sought, by a series of fabricated documents, to deceive them into believing that they were properly taken for the companies' purposes, when it was quite obvious that they were used for his own purposes.

REPLY FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. St. John Hutchinson, addressing the jury on behalf of Lorang, said that it was admitted that the way the companies were carried on was in many cases extremely irregular, but, as they had been told, they were not trying Mr. Lorang for irregularities. Had the prosecution proved to them beyond all reasonable doubt that what the defendant did was fraudulent?—not that what he did was improper or irregular; he had already paid fairly heavily for that.

Mr. Lorang's defence was that he had had all that money paid into his account; but every penny, and more, had been paid out of his account with the knowledge of the directors. He (counsel) agreed that they might think that Mr. Lorang should not be sitting in the dock alone and be bearing the brunt of the case. But Mr. Lorang acted with the consent of the other directors, and for what he thought was for the benefit of the company; he had not made one penny out of all those transactions. He was a bankrupt. It was said that it was in Mr. Lorang's interests that the companies should flourish and not go bankrupt; but it was to the interests of the shareholders also. The basis of all those transactions was the offer from the French company, the offer which, if it had gone through, would have meant great profit to the shareholders. That was the motive force which was driving Mr. Lorang's efforts during the latter part of the time to see that the other companies were in such a condition that the French offer would go through. All those companies stood together, and the ruin of one meant the ruin of all.

THE OTHER DIRECTORS

Mr. St. John Hutchinson then dealt in detail with the various charges, first those in respect of the statutory report, and then those which dealt with alleged fraudulent conversion. He submitted on the statutory report that if they thought that Mr. Lorang made those statements *bona fide*, even if in fact they were not true, then he was entitled to be acquitted on that part of the charge. Did they not think that Mr. Piejus and Mr. Trye knew full well what was in the report? Were all those men fraudulent? He thought that they were not; if they were it was very hard on Mr. Lorang to be sitting there alone. He suggested that the statutory report might be sailing very near the wind, it might be an improper report; but if what Mr. Lorang said was true, he (Lorang) thought that the transactions had been accurately described. It might be sharp finance, but they had to ask themselves whether it was done deliberately, knowing it to be untrue and for deceiving the people with whom they were dealing.

With regard to the whole of the fraudulent conversion charges, he asked whether it was not perfectly obvious that all the sums which Mr. Lorang said had been wrongly debited to him must have been paid out for the purposes of the company. Far from Mr. Lorang having taken for his own use £80,000 of the Importers' money, it was shown that at that time Importers were indebted to him for just over £56,000. If those figures were correct, so far as Importers were concerned, the charge must fall to the ground.

When Mr. Lorang bought a company's shares from the company with money advanced by the company it might have been illegal, but that did not make it fraudulent. With regard to the minutes, it was suggested by the defence that the contents of those meetings were correct and were written up after the meetings. From beginning to end the efforts of Mr. Piejus and Mr. Trye had been to differentiate themselves from Mr. Lorang and to put the blame on him. Although Mr. Lorang was a foreigner among us and was not being judged by his own countrymen, he (counsel) knew that the jury, as representatives of British justice, would give the defendant's case a fair and unbiased consideration. He did ask them to consider all the elements of the case, and to say that the prosecution had fallen short of proving to them beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Lorang had acted fraudulently.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP

The Judge, in summing up, said that the case had been long and complicated, but it was a case of considerable importance. It was important to the man in the dock; and important to the general public, because it was essential that the commercial life of this country should be carried on honestly and straightforwardly, and in such a way as to bear the strictest investigation and to make it apparent by such investigation that nothing illegal, dishonest, or improper had been done.

The prisoner was indicted upon an indictment containing 34 counts. Counts 1 to 4 related to the statutory report; and counts 5 to 34 to the alleged fraudulent conversion. It was said that he made and published to the shareholders of the Blue Bird Petrol Company, Limited, a report which contained statements which were false, and that he did so with the object of either deceiving or defrauding the shareholders or creditors of the company. As regarded the alleged fraudulent conversion, it was said that the defendant had received 30 different sums through one or other of the companies of which he was managing director, and had taken them for his own purposes. The law they had to consider in respect of the statutory report was contained in section 84 of the Larceny Act, 1861, and in respect of the alleged fraudulent conversion in section 20, subsection (2), of the Larceny Act, 1916.

It was said that from each of the four companies—the Blue Bird Petrol Company, the Foreign Company, the Holdings Company, and the O

Sporting News

RACING

THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING

BIRLING WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Birmingham November Meeting under National Hunt Rules was concluded yesterday. The weather was fine when racing was begun, but rain began to fall before the programme was completed. The going, naturally, was heavy.

The Selling Three-Year-Old Hurdle produced a good finish, although the favourite, Vivacious, always seemed to be going rather better than anything else in the race. He took the lead almost at once and, after making all the running, held off a challenge from Mute Swan from the last hurdles to win by three lengths. Plague was third some distance behind the second. Bath Chap won the Birmingham Selling Steeplechase with great ease. He was sent into the lead soon after the start and when the water-jump was reached was quite 10 lengths in front of Guidance, Polange, and Maxtoi. Aubretia moved up soon after entering the Straight, but fell three fences from the finish, and Bath Chap went on to win in a canter by 20 lengths from Ballyspinner, with Polange third. Maxtoi was pulled up at the last fence.

Rain began to fall heavily just before the start of the Tamworth Steeplechase, for which Killia was made a pronounced favourite. He ran well for some way, but was beaten half-way up the Straight and was passed by Hikari, Blaris, and Birling, who came to the last fence together. Birling landed on the Flat first and drew away in the run-in to win by four lengths from Blaris, with Hikari five lengths away third and Killia fourth. The winner was receiving 21lb. from Blaris. Blue Bag ran well without ever appearing likely to win. Two miles may not be quite far enough for him, as he seems to stay for ever, but has no finishing speed. Ballasport won the King's Norton Steeplechase easily by eight lengths from Brave May, who beat Miss Gaynus by two lengths for second place. The placed horses were always prominent, Brave May being passed by Ballasport approaching the last fence. The favourite showed much the better speed on the Flat and won very comfortably.

There was a good finish to the Burton Hurdle, an outsider in Bucene getting up close to the finish to beat Bucks Clover by half a length, with Fair Pauline third, only a neck behind the second. Winnerah made the running to the Straight, but was then beaten, and Fair Pauline looked the probable winner until Bucene came with a rush on the Flat. Bucks Clover also headed Fair Pauline just before reaching the winning-post. The meeting was concluded with the Bromford Hurdle, for which there were 21 starters. Merano made the running to half-way, at which point he was passed by Roman General. The latter jumped the last hurdles first, but failed to hold off Merano, who won by two lengths, with Cavendo third.

BIRMINGHAM RESULTS

1.0 (1.3).—The SELLING THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE of 100 sovs. One mile and a half.

VIVACIOUS, br g, by Vivian—Fragments (Mrs. C. Jones). 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Stott 1
MUTE SWAN, b c, by Cygnus—Forfaria (Mrs. R. S. Martin). 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Mitchell 2
PLAGUE, bl or br c, by Plato—Santair's Fairy (Mr. J. Randall). 10st. 9lb. ..... G. Pellerin 3

Also ran:—Oatsward (J. Welsh), Manx Minx (F. Elliott), Bath Chap (S. Pigcott), Abigail (Mrs. West), Donation (S. Molesaster), Lord Bromwich (R. N. Clark), Cameronia (J. Beasley).

(Winner trained by J. Scott, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Vivacious, 9 to 4 Mute Swan, 6 to 1 Donation, 10 to 1 each Catsward and Plague, 20 to 1 each the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend (each unit represents 2s. stake). —Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,377 units; total place pool, 4,634 units.

Won by close height; a bad third. Abigail was fourth and Cameronia last.

The winner was bought in for 155 guineas.

1.30 (1.33).—The BIRMINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BATH CHAP, b g, by Serafond—Wild Marjorie (Sir G. Congreve). aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... R. Fawcett 1
BALLYSPINNER, bl g, by Royal Weaver—Ballinamona (Mr. S. McMorran). aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... Mr. G. Owen 2
POLANGE, b g, by Polygnotus—Orange Bloom (Mr. S. Elliott). 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... Mr. G. Elliott 3

Also ran:—Newsham Moss (W. Oliver), Cartripper (F. Rees), Maxtoi (J. Moloney), Felix II. (A. Waudby), Guidance (F. Maxwell), The Merchant (W. Parker).

(Winner trained by Hurt, at Hednesford)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Aubretia, 9 to 2 Ballyspinner, 6 to 1 each Felix II. and West Countryman, 7 to 1 Maxtoi, 8 to 1 each Bath Chap and The Merchant, 100 to 8 Polange, 20 to 1 each Guidance and Cartripper.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s.; places, 5s. 9d., 4s., 10s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,539 units; total place pool, 5,302 units.

Won by 20 lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Guidance was fourth and Felix II. last.

The winner was bought in for 185 guineas.

2.0 (2.3).—The TAMWORTH HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 250 sovs. Two miles.

BIRLING, ch g, by Biffingham—May Schoonberg (Mr. W. Wilson). 6 yrs, 11st. ..... J. Mason 1
BLARIS, b g, by Achtoi—Oppliger (Mrs. H. M. Hollins). aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... R. Lyall 2
HIKARI, br g, by Haki—Little Chatterbox (Major R. L. McCreery). 6 yrs, 10st. ..... D. Morgan 3

Also ran:—Grakle (K. Piggott), Killia (T. Cullinan), Cyclone (Mr. G. Elliott), Irish Dolly (Hodgkinson), Ahmed Ben (P. O'Hara), Breconian (G. Bowden), Fog Horn (A. Waudby), Garrabye (Mr. W. Adams), Blue Bag (D. Williams).

(Winner trained by Easterby, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Killia, 11 to 4 Blaris, 8 to 1 each Cyclone, Birling, Ahmed Ben, and Blue Bag, 10 to 1 Irish Dolly, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 34s. 9d.; places, 10s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 8d. Total win pool, 6,718 units; total place pool, 4,943 units.

Won by four lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Killia was fourth and Breconian last.

2.30 (2.31).—The KING'S NORTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

BALLASPORT, b g, by Drinmore, dam by Druce (Sir H. Wernher). 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. D. Williams 1
BRAVE MAY, ch m, by Brave Chap—Edna May (Mr. F. W. Keen). aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Walsh 2
MISS GAYMUS, b f, by Cygnus—Gay Spanker (Mrs. A. S. Bellville). 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... G. Wilson 3

Also ran:—Suckley (W. Stott), Pride of the Morning (F. Brookes), Swift News (J. Moloney), Gay Escort (Mr. G. Owen), Sans Blague (W. Speck), Silver Grail (W. Parvin), Midegret (F. Powell).

(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Ballasport, 11 to 2 Brave May, 8 to 1 each Silver Grail, Suckley, and Miss Gaymus, 10 to 1 each Sans Blague, Pride of the Morning, Swift News and Midegret, 20 to 1 agst Gay Rose.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 3s., 5s., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,099 units; total place pool, 5,502 units.

Won by eight lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Silver Grail was fourth and Suckley last.

3.0 (3.4).—The BURTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles and five furlongs.

BUCENE, br g, by Buchan—Cyrene (Mr. H. J. Brereton). aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Goswell 1
BUCKS CLOVER, b c, by Bucks Husar—Espercette (Miss N. Paull). 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... J. Delaney 2
FAIR PAULINE, b m, by Brigand—Simarre (Mr. H. Adams). 8 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Stott 3

Also ran:—Swift (W. Rowland, Leader), Bynac (A. Waudby), Somnus (W. Payne), Caramond (Mr. West), Starkader (E. Lyall), Goldicote (J. Middleton), Langside (Mr. G. Elliott), Lambury (G. Pellerin), Winnersh (M. Keogh), Mistress Alice (F. Rees), Guerdiero (Mr. G. Harding), Wise Don (W. Gurney), Burley Adelia (W. Speck), Stansty (K. Piggott), Reckless Gal (E. Walsh), Spring Maid (R. Bennett).

(Winner trained by Hudson, at Sotibull)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Wise Don, 13 to 2 Fair Pauline, 7 to 1 each Swift Rowland and Starkader, 8 to 1 each Langside and Somnus, 10 to 1 Bynac, 100 to 8 each Caramond, Lambury, and Bucene, 30 to 1 Murky Past, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 34s. 9d.; places, 8s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 5s. Total win pool, 8,701 units; total place pool, 6,363 units.

Won by half a length; a neck separated second and third. Wise Don was fourth and Murky Past last.

3.30 (3.37).—The BROMFORD MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

MERANO, br g, by Light Brigade—Belgian Queen (Mr. V. Emanuel). 4 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... P. Donoghue 1
ROMAN GENERAL, br g, by Azadi—Ballyphilip (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. P. Leaky). 5 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... Mr. W. Burns 2
CAVENDO, b g, by Day Crusader—Miss Cavendish (Mr. W. Easterby). 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... J. Mason 3

Also ran:—Newsham Moss (W. Oliver), Cartripper (D. Morgan), Golden Monarch (E. Brown), Peramus (F. Rees), Maxtoi (J. Moloney), Felix II. (A. Waudby), Guidance (F. Maxwell), The Merchant (W. Parker).

(Winner trained by Hurt, at Hednesford)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Aubretia, 9 to 2 Ballyspinner, 6 to 1 each Felix II. and West Countryman, 7 to 1 Maxtoi, 8 to 1 each Bath Chap and The Merchant, 100 to 8 Polange, 20 to 1 each Guidance and Cartripper.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s.; places, 5s. 9d., 4s., 10s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,539 units; total place pool, 5,302 units.

Won by four lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Guidance was fourth and Breconian last.

2.30.—Ballasport, Win 13s. 6d., Place 3s. 9d.; Brave May, Place 5s. ; Miss Gaymus, Place 7s. 6d.

3.0.—Bucene, Win 229s. 9d., Place 5s. 9d. ; Bucks Clover, Place 45s. 9d. ; Fair Pauline, Place 6s. 3d.

3.30.—Merano, Win 6s. 3d., Place 2s. 9d. ; Roman General, Place 2s. 9d. ; Cavendo, Place 11s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

HANTS HURDLE, NEWBURY.—Orvello.
MODERATE HURDLE, NEWBURY.—Tremolio, War Mist, Tarabiddle.
LEICESTER HANDICAP HURDLE.—Nosiamas.
THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE, WORCESTER.—Puttnam.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Stroll, Gilded (dead).

CRICKET

WEST INDIES BEATEN AT SYDNEY

SYDNEY, Nov. 25.—The West Indies touring team lost the first match of their Australian tour here to-day, New South Wales winning by four wickets.

Score :—

WEST INDIES

First Innings			Second Innings		
F. R. Martin, c. Oldfield, b. Fairfax		21	st. Oldfield, b. Chilvers		4
C. A. Roach, b. Fairfax		43	b. McCabe		20
E. L. Bartlett, b. Fairfax		0	c. Bradman, b. Hunt		9
G. Headley, st. Oldfield, b. Chilvers		25	c. Bradman, b. Oldfield		82
L. S. Birkett, st. Oldfield, b. Chilvers		31	c. Oldfield, b. Chilvers		7
G. C. Grant, c. Oldfield, b. Chilvers		30	run out		44
L. N. Constantine, c. Bill, b. McCabe		18	c. and b. Chilvers		59
G. Francis, c. Oldfield, b. McCabe		8	run out		2
L. Barrow, st. Oldfield, b. Chilvers		2	st. Oldfield, b. Chilvers		2
E. St. Hill, c. Hunt, b. McCabe		1	not out		4
O. C. Scott, not out		4	c. Bradman, b. Fairfax		1
Byes, &c.		5	Byes, &c.		7
Total		188	Total		241

NEW SOUTH WALES

First Innings			Second Innings		
A. Fairfax, b. Constantine		10	not out		32
W. Bill, c. Constantine, b. Hill		13	b. Constantine		34
D. Bradman, c. Barrow, b. Francis		73	c. Headley, b. Martin		22
A. F. Kippax, b. Constantine		4	not out		37
S. McCabe, b. Constantine		18	not out		37
A. Jackson, l.-b.-w., b. Constantine		13	b. Martin		62
A. Allsopp, run out		32	b. Constantine		5
W. Oldfield, st. Barrow, b. Scott		21	l.-b.-w., b. Constantine		0
C. Stewart, b. Francis		5			
W. Chilvers, b. Francis		8			
W. Hunt, not out		1	c. Roach, b. St. Hill		20
Byes, &c.		7	Byes, &c.		14
Total		207	Total (6 wkts.)		224

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stewart	5	1	15	0
Hunt	4	0	9	0
Chilvers	23	2	84	4

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stewart	11	1	38	0
Fairfax	18	1	57	1
Chilvers	32	9	73	5

NEW SOUTH WALES.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Constantine	11	1	34	3
Francis	11	1	38	3
St. Hill	10	2	48	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martin	9	0	35	3
Scott	14	0	38	0
St. Hill	14	1	57	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	6	0	25	0
McCabe	14	2	6	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCabe	8	0	31	1
Hunt	9	2	35	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Constantine	11	3	50	2
Francis	8	0	37	0

The West Indies will begin a four-day match on Friday against Victoria, at Melbourne.—*Reuter.*

M.C.C. TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25.—The following team will represent Transvaal against M.C.C. in the match which will be begun here on Friday :—

R. H. Catterall (captain), H. W. Taylor, E. Bowan, L. J. Siegn, W. E. Foley, S. Unsworth, A. E. Hall, E. Newson, S. A. Vim (or Morse, and L. E. Bleva.—*Reuter.*

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter " a " is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The BARNES SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	st	lb
ANNIE YUDE (Mr. G. A. Adam) ..... Pridean	10	12
VIVACIOUS (Mrs. J. E. Jones) ..... J. Scott	10	12
ROSE OF SPAIN (Mr. A. C. Boutall) ..... H. Smyth	10	12
OVER STRUNG (Mr. M. Oldham) ..... Barbour	10	12
SURBICK (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Savill	10	12
CHERWEED (Mr. H. W. Dawe) ..... Coffinson	10	12
ROLLS YUDE (Captain Mr. J. Elmen) G. Young	10	12
RAINDROP (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	10	12
LUCIUS (Mr. F. Fraser) ..... G. Sadler	10	12
HILLING (Mr. H. Phillips) ..... Tabor	10	12
PRINCE GREGORIOUS (Mr. T. Goodall) ..... J. Scott	10	12
PLASTER OF PARIS (Mrs. F. Ivall) ..... DICK	10	12
LIMETREE (Mr. M. Mackinnon) ..... Poole	10	12
MR. JAGGERS (Mr. W. G. Markham) E. Thompson	10	12
COLLINGWOOD (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	10	12
CENOX (Mr. H. Furness) ..... Cox	10	12
ELLESMERE II. (Mr. G. C. Peake) ..... Poole	10	12
JAPONESA (Mrs. M. B. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	10	12
TETRAGEN (Mr. A. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	10	12
BENEFACTOR (Colonel W. Smith) ..... Mr. Smith	10	12
DESMOULES (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	10	12
ROCK MAGIC (Major C. B. Stevens) ..... Stevens	10	12
LARGESITE BOY (Mr. Thrale) ..... Thrale	10	12
YOUNG ROCK (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	10	12
PRIDEY DUCK (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	10	12
MIRAMONT (Mr. H. Russell) ..... Russell	10	12
GRAND MISTRESS (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	10	12
BURGIAR (Mr. R. Wootton) ..... Wootton	10	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROSE OF SPAIN, A. Smyth; OVER STRUNG, L. Butcher; SUNBOCK, —; CRICKWEED, F. Grantham; RAINDROP, A. Escott; HILLING, H. Ermer; PLASTER OF PARIS, S. Ingham; LIMETREE (Mr. M. Mackinnon), W. Stott; COLLINGWOOD, W. Parvin; JAPONESA, G. Hardy; TETRAGEN, W. Speck; BENEFACTOR, —; DESMOULES, F. Brookes; ROCK MAGIC, W. Davy; TANGERINE BOY, M. Peakes; BURGIAR, J. McGonigal.

1.30.—The UXBRIDGE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
DONEGAL (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	a	11	11
BIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	a	11	2
ALICE (Mr. H. Mellon) ..... A. Law	a	11	1
PAMPERER (Mr. G. H. Platt) ..... G. Green	a	10	8
BICESTER (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) R. Pimbott	a	10	8
PARIS FLIGHT (Mr. C. Young) ..... C. Young	a	10	6
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dean) ..... Langlands	a	10	5
aDOUBTFUL LADY (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	10	0
MAGIC BARD (Miss D. Peart) ..... A. Law	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DONEGAL, W. Speck; ALICE, T. James; PAMPERER, —; BICESTER, F. Parris; PARIS FLIGHT, E. Vinall; AFRIKANDER, W. Davies; DOUBTFUL LADY, W. Stott; MAGIC BARD, —.

2.0.—The ST. MARGARET'S SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
INDOUSTAN (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	a	12	2
LEASINGHAM LAD (Mr. O. F. Mosley) O. Mosley	a	12	2
ON APPROVAL (Mr. J. Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	12	2
SONNY (Mr. J. G. Storey) ..... Gosden	6	12	12
AUDITOR (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	5	12	12
FISH LORD (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	12	12
ENGLISH PARE (Mr. J. T. Coltman) Butchers	a	12	2
UNCLE WOODY (Mr. T. Richards) W. Nightingall	6	12	2
PARADAR (Miss Elliott) ..... Hedges	a	12	2
aFAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	6	11	11
AUNT MARY (Mrs. D. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	5	11	11
DRUCK (Mr. W. Smith) ..... W. Smyth	5	11	11
MINNIE HA HA (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	11	11
COLESSO (Mr. L. L. Ansell) ..... Thrale	4	11	10
aYALE BLUE (Mr. H. Holder) ..... H. Leader	4	11	10
CHANAB (Mr. A. Savile) ..... J. Beary	4	11	5
SOLDAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	4	11	5
REVEVAIR (Mr. F. Collinson) ..... Collinson	a	11	5
LORD ROWLEY (Mrs. R. B. D. Davis) ..... Tabor	3	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

INDOUSTAN, A. Escott; ON APPROVAL, S. Ingham; SONNY, F. Rees; AUDITOR or DRUCK, T. Griffiths; IRISH LORD, J. McGonigal; FAIR WEATHER'S JACK, F. Morgan; COLESSO, M. Peakes; YALE BLUE, —; LORD ROWLEY, H. Ermer; ENGLISH PARE, L. Butchers; UNCLE WOODY, W. Speck.

2.30.—The NOVEMBER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 300 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BURGEE (Lord Glanely) ..... I. Anthony	4	12	7
RESIDUE (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	6	12	2
CASTLEBRIDGE (Mrs. G. S. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	a	12	2
GO EASY (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	4	12	1
SANDBO (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5	12	0
PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	11	11
THE WOLF (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	11	8
INVERNESS (Mr. T. Richards) W. Nightingall	a	11	8
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	a	11	4
GREAT SPAN (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	11	0
BATTLESHAFT (Mr. F. Rance) ..... Ransom	5	11	11
PRINCE CHERRY (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	6	10	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANDBO, —; PROSPICE, F. Rees; THE WOLF, S. Ingham; INVERNARK, W. Speck; POLISH PATRIOT, G. Blade; GREAT SPAN, —; or PRINCE CHERRY, G. Foley; BATTLESHAFT, Owner.

3.0.—The SUNBURY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
TONY LAD (Mr. M. Cuddy) ..... Kelly	a	12	7
aARDAILH (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Gore	a	12	7
BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	6	12	3
ROYAL DEFENCE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	11	10
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre) Petre	a	11	8
MELELEE (Captain Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	11	8
CANDLERAS (Lady Lindsay) ..... Blair	6	11	7
aDUNSHAUGHLIN (Miss D. Peart) ..... Law	5	11	5
PRINCE JEROME (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) Woodland	11	5	
SHAUN ON (Lord Glanely) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	0
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	a	10	13
SATHDENE (Mr. A. Reardon) ..... R. Payne	5	10	11
QUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Goad) J. Nightingall	a	10	9
NON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... Law	a	10	6
RED ARBOR (Mrs. Coote) ..... Law	a	10	6
MOUNTOI (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	4	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLUE VINNY, G. Turner; ROYAL DEFENCE or MELELEE, Owner; WROXHAM BRIDGE, Mr. F. Sclater; CANDLERAS, —; DUNSHAUGHLIN, Dunsmuir; PRINCE JEROME, J. Moloney; SHAUN ON, D. Williams; RATHLUCK, —; NON PLUS, —; RED ARBOR, —; ARDAILH, —.

3.30.—The AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
DESERT CHIEF (Major C. K. Davy) T. E. Leader	4	12	12
OUTDENS (Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Hill-Dillon) ..... Woodland	a	12	0
COOLCORMON (Mr. F. Sedgwick) ..... J. Hall	a	12	0
TOY BEAR (Mr. P. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	11	13
JERTOM (Mr. A. Goode) ..... Gosden	a	11	10
THE MOT (Mr. G. Henderson) ..... Woodland	a	11	10
SUNBROOKE (Mr. A. F. Bostwick) ..... J. Anthony	6	11	9
GLEN ANDRED (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) Savill	6	11	9
DASH O' WHITE (Mr. F. S. Akroyd) ..... Stubbs	a	11	2
PAULINUS (Mr. J. Beary) ..... Beary	a	11	0
BERTIE BROOKS (Lord Willoughby de Broke) ..... W. Payne	a	11	0
SMOKE CLOUD (Mr. C. Winn) ..... F. Hartigan	a	10	13
PERSIAN PRINCE (Sir John Grey) ..... Hartbroom	a	10	13
MIDDLE AGES (Mrs. N. Colls) ..... Woodland	a	10	7
GRYPHON (Mr. R. F. Goad) ..... H. Harrison	a	10	7
CONNOLLY'S FOLLY (Mr. H. Detering) R. Payne	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ISBTOCK, Owner; THE MOY, —; GLEN ANDRED, Mr. F. Cundell; DASH O' WHITE, Mr. West; BERTIE BROOKS, Owner; SMOKE CLOUD, Mr. L. Whitfield; CONNOLLY'S FOLLY, —.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Vivacious, Win 3s. 3d., Place 2s. ; Mute Swan, Place 2s. ; Plague, Place 2s. 3d.

1.30.—Bath Chap, Win 43s. 6d., Place 13s. 9d. ; Ballyspinner, Place 9s. 9d. ; Polange, Place 13s. 9d.

2.0.—Birling, Win 85s. 6d., Place 18s. ; Blaris, Place 3s. 6d. ; Hikari, Place 26s. 6d.

2.30.—Ballasport, Win 13s. 6d., Place 3s. 9d. ; Brave May, Place 5s. ; Miss Gaymus, Place 7s. 6d.

3.0.—Bucene, Win 229s. 9d., Place 5s. 9d. ; Bucks Clover, Place 45s. 9d. ; Fair Pauline, Place 6s. 3d.

3.30.—Merano, Win 6s. 3d., Place 2s. 9d. ; Roman General, Place 2s. 9d. ; Cavendo, Place 11s.

UNIVERSITY RELAY RACES

THE OXFORD TEAM

In the University relay races at Cambridge on Saturday, which begin at 2.30 p.m., the following have been selected to represent Oxford :—

HALF-MILE LOW HURDLES.—A. H. W. F. Morton (Shrewsbury and New College), R. A. Hewins (Winchester and Christ Church), H. C. Koch (Grahamstown, S. Africa, and New College), C. C. Barnes (Newton and Oriel) reserve, F. G. W. Wills (King's, Rochester, and University College).

600 YARDS.—E. W. Goodsell (Cornell and Christ Church), V. L. Houde (Minnesota and Brasenose), H. B. St. Carter (Charterhouse and Lincoln), W. H. Vesey (Radley and Christ Church) ; Reserve, R. McDonald (Dingwall College, S. Africa, and Magdalen), W. H. Vesey (Christ Church), W. L. Lang (Clifton and Christ Church), J. V. Cockburn (St. Andrew's, S. Africa, and University College) ; Reserve, J. W. Haig (Winchester and Trinity).

ONE MILE.—J. W. Hrm (Grahamstown, S. Africa, and Christ Church), J. W. Haig (Trinity), J. G. Kell (Charterhouse and New College), F. E. Skinner (Charterhouse and Hertford), and H. S. Scott (Beckenham and Hertford), and H. S. Townend (St. Edmund's and Brasenose).

TWO MILES.—H. C. Townend (Brasenose), J. F. Corpus (Clifton and Corpus), S. M. B. Wagner (The King's, Sydney, and New College), C. F. Jeffrey (Elizabeth College and Jesus). Reserve, C. A. Haig (Winchester and Trinity).

FOUR MILES.—H. S. Townend (Brasenose), J. F. Corpus (Corpus), C. D. O'Gowan (Rugby and Hertford), J. J. Boag (Grahamstown, South Africa, and Jesus). Reserve, J. S. Rollows (University of Wisconsin and St. Catherine's).

440 YARDS HIGH HURDLES.—R. A. Hewins (Winchester and Christ Church), W. G. Kalaucher (University of New Zealand and Balliol), H. C. Koch (New College), F. T. Miller (Radley and Oriel). Reserve, C. C. Lee Steere (St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and Christ Church).

A special train with restaurant car will leave Oxford at 10.30 a.m., returning from Cambridge at 9.30 p.m.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

Half-Blues have been awarded to G. T. Honniball (Epsom and Brasenose), C. J. Mabey (Taunton School, Southampton, and St. Edmund Hall), and G. G. Davies (Birkenhead and Oriel) for cross-country running at Oxford.

Lancing College won a triangular cross-country running match, over the Lancing course, against the R.N. and R.M.C.C.C. and H.M.S. Emperor of India, the result being :—

Lancing College, 19, 1 ; R.N. and R.M.C.C.C., 38, 2 ; H.M.S. Emperor of India, 73, 3. The first five places in each team counted. J. D. Forsyth (Lancing) finished first.

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Conservative Club beat the Army and Navy Club in the second division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Army and Navy Court yesterday by three matches to none.

In the first half of the competition the Conservative Club have lost only one individual match, and so have scored 14 points out of a possible 15. The Army and Navy Club have scored nine points, which puts them third in the table, one point behind the Cavendish Club. An extremely close and interesting match was played yesterday between H. W. Backhouse and P. D. Maud. Backhouse was once within a point of beating Captain V. A. Cazalet for the Amateur Championship and when he is in full practice he is one of the best of the amateurs. Backhouse made more mistakes than usual yesterday, but he was able to make sudden big runs of aces when they were most important to him, an ability which he has often shown at critical moments in his matches. Maud played better than he did in the Army Championship last week, and was unlucky to be hit, and hurt, in the third game, though Backhouse was not to blame for the accident. Maud played his drop shots extremely well, though the pace of the ball was just too fast to allow them their full value. D. L. M. Standage did very well to win a game against A. J. Peech. Sir John Page-Wood played difficult squash rackets, in patches, and A. J. Villiers played as well as he has ever done to give him a good game.

H. W. Backhouse (Conservative Club) beat P. D. Maud (Army and Navy Club) by three games to one (8—10, 9—3, 9—5, 9—8). Backhouse was always ahead in the first game until he led at 7—6, but Maud put him out at that score and made two points in his next hand, the second of them by service. Backhouse drew level at 8—8. Maud set two, and won the next three rallies, Backhouse hitting one return out of court and two returns, rather carelessly, down. Backhouse made runs of three and four aces in the second game, which he won comfortably. Maud led at 5—1 in the third game, but was hit by a ball going straight up on to the front wall, and Backhouse made a sequence of six aces to lead 7—4 and won the game in his next hand. Maud, who made runs of two and three aces, led 6—2 in the fourth game, but Backhouse made a sequence of six aces, three by service, to reach 8—8. Maud put him out and reached 8—8 in his next hand with a perfect drop which nicked on the left side wall. Backhouse declined to let him, and after Maud had been in twice at game-ball he won the game and match with a slow-length service into the left court. This match lasted nearly 40 minutes.

Sir John Page-Wood (Conservative Club) beat A. R. J. Villiers (Army and Navy Club) by three games to none (9—5, 9—6, 9—7). Villiers pulled up from 1—5 to 5—5 in the first game, but Page-Wood made a sequence of eight aces in his next hand, playing very well indeed. A sequence of five aces took Villiers from 1—7 to 6—7 in the second game, but, although he got in again twice, he could not score another point. Page-Wood led 8—2 in the third game and won it in spite of a run of four aces in one hand and a single ace in his next hand by Villiers.

A. J. Peech (Conservative Club) beat beat D. L. M. Standage (Army and Navy Club) by three games to one (9—7, 5—9, 9—1, 9—4). The match seemed an even one until, in the third game, Peech went from 2—1 to game with a sequence of seven aces. Peech set a great pace during this sequence and masked his strokes cleverly. In the final game Peech was just too fast and too quick on the ball for Standage, who was frequently run out of position by one stroke and beaten by the next.

ROEHAMPTON v. R.M.C.

The R.M.C. (Sandhurst) beat the Roehampton Club at Roehampton on Saturday by five matches to one. The results were :—

P. F. H. Pennell (Roehampton) lost to J. R. Cairnes (4—9, 6—9, 7—9).

R. H. W. Hone (Roehampton) lost to J. W. Malet (9—7, 9—7, 6—9, 2—9, 8—10).

G. Faber (Roehampton) beat D. A. C. Page (9—5, 9—7, 5—9, 9—6).

Major E. Penn-Watkin (Roehampton) lost to R. W. de B. des Voeux (9—0, 7—9, 8—10, 6—9).

G. R. Mitchell (Roehampton) lost to T. C. Barrington (7—9, 9—10).

A. I. Orr-Ewing (Roehampton) lost to J. E. Sprot (4—9, 6—9, 2—9).

BADMINTON

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

Cambridge beat Oxford in the third University Badminton match at the Crystal Palace yesterday, winning the Singles by five matches to one and the Doub

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

WOOLWICH v. SANDHURST TO-DAY

The annual match between the Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) and the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) will be played on the Richmond Athletic Ground, starting at 2.30 this afternoon. This will be the 53rd meeting between these two rivals, and of the previous matches Sandhurst have won 27, Woolwich 19, and six have been drawn.

Last year Woolwich won rather more easily than had been expected by 41 points to 10, the biggest score made in this match since 1910. They owed much then to their half-backs, A. Cameron and G. G. J. Fenton. Fenton, who played outside, was the outstanding man of the game. Neither of them will be playing this afternoon. Woolwich will not have one of the backs who did so well last year playing this afternoon, and they will only have three of their last year's forwards—Hobbs, the captain, Sumner, and Sayers. Sandhurst will have only one player who took part in last year's match, their captain, Keen, who plays in the back row of the scrummage.

Both Sandhurst and Woolwich were beaten by the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, this season, and it is only the second time that that has happened in the 11 years that the three have met. The R.M.C. played well to beat an Army Trial Fifteen at Sandhurst two weeks ago. The week before Woolwich were beaten by an Army Trial Fifteen by a single point, but the two Army teams were quite different. Woolwich are strong at half-back, Orgill and Oswald making an effective combination, though both played as forwards at school. Sandhurst are particularly strong at forward and on the wings at three-quarter back.

The teams will be:—

R.M.A. (WOOLWICH).—J. B. Lovelock (Sherborne) back; G. G. Cole (Wellingtonian), R. R. Orme (Imperial Service College), E. A. Sykes (Wellington), and J. C. Dunbell (Wellington), three-quarter backs; M. S. J. Oswald (Rugby) and R. C. Orgill (Haileybury), half-backs; J. Hobbs (Wellington) (captain), A. Kendall (Blackheath), K. M. Wright (London Scottish), R. G. F. Hobbs (Richmond), D. H. Hicks (Bristol), T. Morgan (Guy's Hospital), B. J. Fuller (Beckenham), and H. O. Johnson (Maidstone), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—D. J. Ryan (Richmond), back; W. A. H. Chapman (Richmond), H. A. Style (Harlequins), J. H. Solmon (Old Paulines), and A. G. Johnson (Guy's Hospital), three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis (London Welsh) and W. C. Powell (London Welsh), half-backs; T. Cooper (Rosslyn Park), W. S. Morgan (London Irish), V. Thomas (London Welsh), G. M. Wilkins (Blackheath), D. M. Milnes (Exiles), R. A. F. Hobbs (Guy's Hospital), A. W. Lloyd-Owen (St. Mary's Hospital), and T. H. Mayson (Lensbury), forwards.

MOSELEY.—North Midlands v. Warwickshire (2.45).

NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire v. East Midlands (2.30).

EASTBOURNE.—Sussex v. Eastern Counties (2.45).

SUSSEX.—G. Watters (Hastings), back; J. O. Lintott (Horsham), H. M. O'M. Holman (Richmond), J. Plunkett (Brighton), and D. E. Morris (Leicester), three-quarter backs; T. E. Archbold (Horsham) and G. J. Dean (Harlequins), half-backs; W. H. Collins (Blackheath), C. L. Foster (St. Albynians), G. A. Saunders (Worthing), H. W. Gilbert (Westminster Bank), D. W. G. Lee (Eastbourne), A. J. Holland (Blackheath), Lieutenant G. C. Reeves (Royal Tank Corps), and E. H. Edmonds (Old Merchant Taylors), forwards.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—V. N. Payne (Woodford), back; A. C. Whitlock (Colchester), M. Snipper (London Hospital), A. H. Jones (London Welsh), and C. D. Harvey (London Scottish), three-quarter backs; A. W. Tyler (R.A.F.) and F. T. Taylor (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), half-backs; F. D. Macdonald (Colchester), H. A. Quantaine (Leicester), S. C. Tucker (Upper Clapton), W. J. Beale (Ilford Wanderers), H. W. Holmes (Old Haileyburians), G. S. Seward (Woodford), E. L. Davey (Leytonstone), and R. F. Bonallack (Old Haileyburians), forwards.

CLUB MATCHES

RICHMOND.—Woolwich v. Sandhurst (2.30).

DEVONPORT.—Royal Navy v. Devon County (3.0).

ROYAL NAVY.—Lieutenant C. G. Goalby (H.M.S. Iron Duke), back; Lieutenant D. St. A. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Dolphin), Midshipman J. S. V. Waisham (R.N.E. College), and Lieutenant A. H. Wood (H.M.S. Erebus), three-quarter backs; Paymaster Lieutenant C. E. Hinde (H.M.S. Erebus) and Sub-Lieutenant G. Webster (R.N.E. College), half-backs; A. L. Other, leading Signalman (H.M.S. Vivid), Lieutenant P. H. O. Le Fleming (R.M. Depot, Deal), R.E.A. E. H. Harding (H.M.S. Seagull), Marine C. Webb (R.M. Depot, Deal), Midshipman R. S. Hawkins (R.N.E. College), Sub-Lieutenant N. L. Evans (R.N.E. College), and Lieutenant-Commander D. Orr-Ewing (H.M.S. Victory), forwards.

RUGBY LEAGUE

SWINTON.—Swinton v. Featherstone Rovers (3.15).

PUBLIC SCHOOL MATCHES

UPPINGHAM v. TONBRIDGE

Uppingham beat Tonbridge by three goals and three tries (24 points) to two goals and a try (13 points) at Uppingham. The home side were without one of their regular centre three-quarter backs, but they played well together, their forwards getting the ball well in the scrummages, and their three-quarters being frequently dangerous.

Uppingham, with the wind behind them, attacked continuously in the first half and Grieve scored four tries on the right wing, Murray converting two of them. The Tonbridge forwards gained much ground by a good dribble, and after a quick heel Walker scored under the posts for Wrigley to convert. After half-time play was more even, Tonbridge, now with the help of the wind, set up a series of attacks, and Hickmott scored far out from a long kick ahead. Grieve and Perkins added further tries for Uppingham, Murray kicking another goal, and finally Going got over for Tonbridge.

The teams were:—

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL.—W. R. Southworth, back; N. H. Perkins, G. M. Stephenson, A. Macdiarmid and J. G. C. Grieve, three-quarter backs; M. C. Lucas and T. A. H. Milton, half-backs; A. R. Marshall, D. L. K. Milman, F. W. Murray, R. Dale, P. D. Swinstead, P. C. Spencer, J. D. Ibbotson, and D. M. Burke, forwards.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—N. S. King, back; F. W. Hickmott, D. P. Sewell, W. J. Walker, and J. C. Worler, three-quarter backs; G. M. Leach and G. R. M. Going, half-backs; W. O. Cave, B. C. Gunnell, H. Ereksel, E. C. Wrigley, B. C. Cartland, E. B. French, D. Ramsay, and W. D. Finnis, forwards.

MILL HILL v. LEYS

Leys School beat Mill Hill School at Mill Hill by one goal, two tries (11 points) to nothing. Mill Hill were handicapped by an injury to Cross-Brown, their left-wing three-quarter back, who had to leave the field before the interval. Tries were scored for the visitors by Hockin (2) and Dainty, Glendinning converting one.

The teams were:—

MILL HILL.—M. M. Walker, back; J. D. Bevington, I. S. McClelland, E. M. Davis, and P. N. Cross-Brown, three-quarter backs; E. P. Morby and J. C. McLennan, half-backs; C. E. Ingle, D. V. Saunders, W. G. Holmes, J. F. Tippett, E. W. Blackwell, J. M. Mungavin, J. C. Gray, and G. T. Auty, forwards.

LEYS.—J. R. Glendinning, back; R. K. Dainty, R. M. Hockin, J. H. H. Bisscker, F. Skinner, and P. W. Bedale, three-quarter backs; L. H. Watson and R. E. Peart, half-backs; J. M. Lee, A. Tedreck, J. S. Whitaker, and P. B. Foster, forwards. J. Whitfield, H. K. Roseveare, and P. H. Symes, forwards.

ROSSALL v. STONYHURST

Rossall School beat Stonyhurst College at Rossall by three goals and a dropped goal (19 points) to a try (3 points). Strachan opened the scoring for Rossall by dropping a goal shortly after the start, and Royal Dawson ran in for a try, which Lowe converted. Haroun scored a try for Stonyhurst. The superiority of the Rossall fifteen was more noticeable in the second half, when Hamlet and Dixon scored tries, which Lowe converted. Stonyhurst played with only seven men in scrummages and five three-quarter backs. The weakness in the pack enabled the Rossall forwards to get the ball nearly every time. Stonyhurst played a stubborn game, but were outplayed, for Rossall were much quicker in their movements.

BEAUMONT v. HARLEQUINS "A"

Beaumont were beaten by the Harlequins "A" on Runnymede by four goals and four tries (32 points) to two goals and a penalty goal (13 points). The score scarcely represents the even run of the play, as the Harlequins, who lasted the game well, scored four times in quick succession towards the end through the speed of their outsides. The Beaumont forwards played a fine game throughout; they packed well and showed great dash. Their outsides at first stuck to their men well, but towards the end weakened and "bought the dummy" on more than one occasion. They were responsible, however, for some good tackling, Wolff and Power being especially good.

SEDBERGH v. DURHAM

Sedbergh beat Durham by a goal and five tries (20 points) to nothing at Sedbergh. The conditions could not have been worse, and in the circumstances the football was very good. Sedbergh, having the initiative by securing the ball in nearly every scrummage, wisely attempted very little handling, and playing the kick-and-rush game, allowed Durham little scope. Waide scored twice for Sedbergh in the first half, quick handling following good forward rushes. Durham were a man short in the second half, losing one of their centre three-quarters. Wood (two), Waide, and Wilson added tries for Sedbergh against a tiring defence, and Leather converted one of them.

The teams were:—

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.—W. M. Robinson, back; S. L. Waide, C. R. Wood, J. H. Wilson, and E. J. McCrindle, three-quarter backs; P. Walton and R. H. P. Hyde, half-backs; W. J. Leather, B. D. Smith, R. E. Dorman, R. W. Anderson, I. H. D. Walker, G. D. Worthington, J. T. Richardson, and G. M. Butler, forwards.

DURHAM SCHOOL.—T. B. Spain, back; S. Dixon, J. P. A. Potts, D. Gordon-Russell, and S. P. Smith, three-quarter backs; A. D. Forster and C. W. S. Mounsey, half-backs; W. Barnes, L. C. Thomas, E. W. Arnott, A. Shawyer, H. L. Hunter, K. A. Crofton, W. Heskett, and M. G. Pascalis, forwards.

MATCH AT CANFORD

Sandhurst Pirates beat Canford at Canford by two goals and two tries (16 points) to a try and a penalty goal (6 points). Starting against a very strong wind, the School attacked, and Thwaites scored a try within two minutes. The Pirates took full advantage of the wind and showed their superiority in passing, and before the interval had gained a lead. After half-time driving rain made conditions very difficult; the School forwards played well, and the Pirates were only able to score once more. Thwaites again scored for the School by kicking a penalty goal. For the Pirates tries were scored by Courtenay (3) and Weston (1).

The teams were:—

CANFORD SCHOOL.—N. H. Hill, back; R. G. Forshaw, B. Stg. Thwaites, C. B. McL. Maddox, and C. Taylor, three-quarter backs; R. J. W. Padfield and P. G. McNill, half-backs; H. P. Parker, F. C. Chamberlain, W. E. P. Murray, C. E. S. Page, J. N. Snow, F. C. Pike, J. A. Maine, and D. H. C. Worrall, forwards.

SANDHURST PIRATES.—P. C. Bridgewater, back; P. H. D. Panton, C. D. Trimmer, A. J. Snodgrass, and D. H. E. Courtenay, three-quarter backs; W. Kevill-Davies and H. T. Alexander, half-backs; F. C. Furlong, W. A. Morrison, J. Cordy-Simpson, W. R. B. Harris, G. F. A. Weston, G. W. H. Peters, W. A. Heal, and J. H. D. Morgan, forwards.

SHERBORNE v. RICHMOND "A"

Richmond "A" beat Sherborne by two goals and four tries (22 points) to three goals and two tries (21 points). Sherborne played poorly for the greater part of the game and were lucky to escape with a very small difference in points. The absence of two or three players was no excuse for very weak tackling. Richmond scored early in the game and had crossed the Sherborne line three times before the School scored a point after a good run by Candler, and they were 11 points to the good at half-time. In the second half the School pulled themselves together to some extent and were playing really well at the end of the game. Dick scored an excellent try, which Bowman converted, and Bellman added to the Richmond score immediately afterwards. Sherborne then got on top and Lean added two tries, the second being the result of a fine run and pass by Candler. Then Dick put Smyly in for a final try, which was converted. The marking of the Richmond outsides was always good and their tackling much better than that of the School; their forwards were a great deal heavier and on the whole had the best of the game.

The teams were:—

SHERBORNE.—R. A. H. Ward, back; C. W. Lyle, J. F. M. Moyle, R. C. S. Dick, and D. D. P. Smyly, three-quarter backs; J. F. B. Carey and P. L. Candler, half-backs; J. H. Bowman, C. S. Blundell, G. D. Lean, H. W. Walker, T. Fenwick, J. H. C. Rowe, R. H. Hinton, and M. C. Walker, forwards.

RICHMOND "A."—P. R. Bowerman, back; J. W. Walmsley-Hart, H. D. Bradshaw, W. A. C. Goode, and J. Bickerton, three-quarter backs; W. Phillipson and K. B. Bellman, half-backs; F. K. R. Coldstream, P. Densham, R. Kinnersley, C. Bellamy, C. Abell, A. Maby, J. Webster, and R. S. Patterson, forwards.

WORKSOP v. TRENT COLLEGE

Trent College played a drawn match with Worksop College at Trent, scoring a try to a penalty goal. The ground was so cut up and slippery that there were practically no three-quarter movements, and the fast Worksop backs were at a distinct disadvantage. The forwards were evenly matched, though for the earlier parts of the game the home forwards showed to better advantage.

The teams were:—

WORKSOP COLLEGE.—H. S. Eacott, back; A. H. Blackmore, D. R. Megson, P. G. Turner, and W. F. Heath, three-quarter backs; P. Snow and W. C. Haworth, half-backs; W. A. R. Gorman, W. Beeston, R. Burton, H. A. Fyres Clinton, C. L. Robinson, G. F. Dixon, W. R. Pardon, and F. K. Pearse, forwards.

TRENT COLLEGE.—C. H. Paul, back; J. E. Surman, R. L. Butten, D. R. Potter, and S. L. Mitchell, three-quarter backs; J. R. Eynor and N. E. Ogle, half-backs; W. G. Bennett, D. J. Wickett, S. L. Gueve, J. C. L. Cowburn, P. Blix, G. H. Hewith, M. C. Clas, and G. L. Manson, forwards.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Ashe's School v. R.N.C. Greenwich, "B" (away); Bishops Stortford College v. Berkhamsted School; Brockley School v. Watford Grammar School; Bromsgrove School v. Birmingham University II.; City of London School v. An Old Blues XV.; Cotton College v. Ellesmere College; Cranbrook School v. King's, Rochester; Eltham College v. Dulwich College II.; K.C.S., Wimbledon v. Exeter College, Oxford; King's, Worcester v. Hereford C.S.; Lancing Past School v. Berkshire Wanderers (at Read ing); Leys School v. Felsted School; Liverpool College v. H.M.S. Conway; Merchant Taylors' School v. Dover College; Merchant Taylors' (Crosby) v. Rydal School; Woodbridge School v. Framlingham College; Wrekin College v. Mr. C. O. Perry's XV.

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S MATCH WITH McCONACHY

The match in the international tournament between Newman and McConachy, each of whom is in receipt of 7,000 start, was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Newman was leading by 2,099. McConachy had the better of the play in the afternoon, when he reduced his opponent's lead to 1,827, scoring 821 for an average of 91, while Newman made 549 for an average of 61.

There was every prospect of Newman completing his sixth four-figure run of the season at his first visit to the table, as he was in play with a run of 927 (unfinished). Newman had made a break of 1,012 during the first session of the match, but he had increased his unfinished run only to 985 when he missed a difficult two-cushion cannon. At his opening visit McConachy gave a most interesting display while making a break of 330. It was one of the slowest, but also one of the most varied, breaks made this season. McConachy is the only player in the tournament who has not won a match, but when he is playing really well he is a most entertaining player to watch. His methods at times were very deliberate, but although he did not control the run of the balls with the same sound judgment shown by his opponent, McConachy overcame various difficulties by means of a variety of very fine strokes. The play of most of the more highly skilled exponents of the game has become so closely associated with top-of-the-table and nursery cannon play that McConachy's production of a wider variety of strokes made the break particularly attractive. He made only one short run of cannons, but his long jennies and deep screw strokes were splendidly controlled.

Although Newman scored consistently, he did not make quick progress. He added runs of 45, 182, 141, and 77, while McConachy made a break of 171, and then missed several good chances. McConachy, however, left a double balk after he had lost the white, and although he did not profit immediately, he secured a position again to make a very good break of 241, one time McConachy lost the red in balk, but he scored 28 off the white before he got both balls into play again, and then a kiss prevented him from making a run-through cannon.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 10,350; McConachy (receives 7,000), 8,523.

McConachy made a break of 57 and won the snooker at 94 to 33, the scores then being:—Newman (receives 200), 358; McConachy, 202.

The play in the evening went so much in favour of Newman that he scored 1,650 for an average of 206, while McConachy made only 70 points. Newman's lead then had been increased to 3,407.

Newman made such splendid progress that for over an hour he did all the scoring. He increased a run of 16 (unfinished) to 349, making a run of 72 cannons, and when Newman made a splendid break of 869. Although he made runs of 48, 87, and 66 close cannons, Newman scored freely by all-round means, and did not concentrate on any particular form of scoring. When the break had realized 484 Newman was a little unlucky, as, when he made a forcing all-round cannon, the red ball went down into the top pocket. A difficult screw back cannon and a run-through loser gave him position again, and at 781 he was favoured by a fluke. Newman had misjudged a ball-to-ball cannon, and, in playing for an awkward screw cushion cannon, he scored by means of a loser instead. Newman played extremely well afterwards and possessed a very good chance of making another four-figure break when he left himself a very difficult position and failed to make a run-through kiss cannon.

The balk ran very badly for McConachy and he was not able to retain position, but, although Newman paid three visits without scoring, he secured another opening to increase his lead with a run of 179. McConachy made a brilliant *massé* cannon, only to miss a thin ball-to-ball cannon, and Newman played out time with a break of 206 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Newman (rec. 7,000) (in play), 12,000; McConachy (rec. 7,000), 8,593.

McConachy won the snooker at 80 to 31, the closing scores being: Newman (rec. 200), 389; McConachy, 282.

DAVIS v. LINDRUM

Davis had the better of the afternoon's session at Leicester against Lindrum, and had an average of 42, against 16 by Lindrum. The best breaks were by Davis, who had runs of 258 full (from 231 unfinished) and 487. Later he made 106, and Lindrum's chief breaks were 116 and 171. The score at the interval was:—Davis (receives 7,000) (in play), 9,138; Lindrum, 1,729.

Lindrum gave a much improved display in the evening and outpointed Davis by nearly 900 points. He made the highest break of the match so far—779— and totalled 1,253 against Davis's 380. The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 9,518; Lindrum (in play), 2,982.

A 1,000 BREAK BY W. SMITH

The fortnight's match in which W. Smith is conceding a start of 12,000 points to S. Smith was continued at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square yesterday, when the younger player was leading by 11,251. W. Smith was in play with a break of 343 (unfinished), and this he increased to 1,000, when he missed a difficult screw loser. Smith scored by all-round play, and overcame several difficulties by means of clever run-through strokes. He made other runs of 172 and 199 (unfinished), and scored 1,050 altogether for an average of 175, while S. Smith, who made a very good break of 234, scored 286 for an average of 48.

The scores at the interval were:—S. Smith (receives 12,000), 13,284; W. Smith (in play), 2,797.

In the evening W. Smith scored 996 for an average of 76, while his opponent made 430 for an average of 36. W. Smith increased his unfinished run to 493, and he added breaks of 104, 78, 252, 58, 115, and 46, while S. Smith's chief runs were 49, 64, 66, 45, and 172 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—S. Smith (receives 12,000) (in play), 13,714; W. Smith, 3,793.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

More first round heats in the Stock Exchange handicap were decided at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, when B. W. Thornton (owes 160) beat N. B. May (rec. 45) by 13 points. Thornton reached his points with a break of 40 unfinished. K. G. Low (rec. 10) beat W. Hearder (rec. 20) by 57 points.

RANELAGH SAILING CLUB

Ranelagh Sailing Club held a supplementary winter race at Putney on November 23 for 14 and 12 foot International dinghies. Six boats crossed the line at 2.30 p.m. in 15sec., with a light westerly wind, and made a reach and run both up and down the three-mile short course, two circuits. Lois II. led at the start, but Ariel held on closely to her all the race. The 12-footers Chance and Hazard had a ding-dong race, in which each led in turn. Hazard finished only 5sec. ahead of Chance and won the 12-foot class. Lois II. won the 14-foot class and the handicap. The corrected times of the finish are:—

Boat	Helmsman	Allowance	Finish
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Lois II. (winner)	R. D. Heard	0 4 42	3 12 48
Ariel ..	F. Knowling	0 5 53	3 13 27
Quicksilver ..	A. R. Porteous	0 0 6	3 16 22
Lois I. ..	C. O. Wilson	0 7 48	3 15 45
Chance ..	K. Ballard	0 10 32	3 22 42
Hazard ..	W. Morris	0 17 48	3 13 56

OXFORD COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY.—CHRIST CHURCH 9 points, QUEEN'S 3; MAGDALEN 6, CORPUS 3; PEMBROKE II. 38, MERTON II. 0.

HOCKEY.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE 7 goals, ST. JOHN'S 1; ORIEL 8, CHRIST CHURCH 2; WADHAM 5, ST. PETER'S HALL 3; PEMBROKE "A" 5, WYCLIFFE HALL 2.

ASSOCIATION.—MERTON II. 3 goals, ORIEL II. 1; JESUS 4, CHRIST CHURCH 3; KEBLE II. 4, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE II. 2; PEMBROKE II. 5, ST. JOHN'S II. 1.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY.—ST. CATHARINE'S 28 points, CLARE 3; CORPUS CHRISTI 23, SIDNEY SUSSEX 15; PEMBROKE 24, EMMANUEL 3; MAGDALENE 17, KING'S 15; PETERHOUSE 20, WESTCOTT HOUSE 3; ST. CATHARINE'S II. 16, TRINITY II. 9; CLARE UNEMPLOYED 14, TRINITY TROJANS 6; CAIUS WANDERERS 6, EMMANUEL III. 5.

ASSOCIATION.—LEAGUE DIVISION I.—ST. JOHN'S 4 goals, MAGDALENE 3; DIVISION II.—TRINITY HALL 2, SIDNEY SUSSEX 1; DOWNING 11, PEMBROKE 2; DIVISION III.—JESUS 4, CHRIST'S II. 1; CLARE II. 2, EMMANUEL II. 2.

HOCKEY.—TRINITY 4 goals, SELWYN 1; JESUS 3, KING'S 3; EMMANUEL 5, FITZWILLIAM HOUSE 1.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Kempton Park, 1.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.

HOCKEY.—See Fixture List.

ROWING.—University Trial Eights, Oxford and Ely.

BILLIARDS.—Newman v. McConachy, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8; Davis v. Lindrum, Leicester.

SQUASH RACKETS.—Bath Club Cup, Junior Carlton v. Guards Club, Junior Carlton Club.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, NOV. 25

FOREIGN OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 24

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—H. H. Thomas, Esq., to be one of His Majesty's Vice-Consuls, Second Grade, in Japan.

JUNE 4

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—C. G. Hope-Gill, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jedda.

JULY 11

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Mr. Kojiro Inouye, as Consul-General of Japan at Sydney; and Mr. H. Middlebrook, as Consul of Uruguay at Durban.

JULY 29

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Mr. R. S. Sands, as Consul of Peru at Sydney for New South Wales; and Mr. T. D. Oldham, as Consul of Yugoslavia at Melbourne.

AUG. 7

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Mr. W. Keblinger, as Consul of the United States of America at Melbourne; and Mr. R. C. Hancock, as Consul of Czechoslovakia at Brisbane.

AUG. 29

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—F. S. Gibbs, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the districts of Manica and Sofala, to reside at Beira; and A. S. Paterson, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at New York.

SEPT. 3

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Mr. H. M. Wolcott as Consul of the United States of America at Adelaide.

SEPT. 7

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—D. G. Rydings, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Monrovia.

SEPT. 8

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—W. R. Brown, Esq., to be one of His Majesty's Consuls-General in China; and E. W. P. Mills, Esq., to be one of His Majesty's Consuls in China.

SEPT. 11

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—R. B. Stevens, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Buenos Aires.

SEPT. 16

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—R. Erskine, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Cantons of Zurich, Schaffhausen, Zug, St. Gall, Appenzell-Thurgau, Glarus, Grisons, Tessin, Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden and Lucerne, and for the Principality of Liechtenstein, to reside at Zurich; and L. E. Keyser, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Provinces of Zuid Holland, Zeeland, Noord Brabant, and Limburg, to reside at Rotterdam.

OCTOBER 1

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—G. W. Rendel, Esq., to be Counsellor of Embassy in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

OCTOBER 6

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Mr. Hsi-ki Chow, as Consul of China at Vancouver; Señor Don S. R. Guerra, as Consul of Mexico at Montreal, with jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec; and Mr. T. P. Ross, as Consul of the Netherlands at Quebec for that portion of the Province of Quebec which lies East of the City.

OCTOBER 13

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—The Hon. R. G. Hare to be a Third Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service; and F. K. Roberts, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

OCTOBER 13

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—J. Morgan, Esq., to be one of his Majesty's Consuls-General in the Levant Consular Service with the local rank of Counsellor in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service while attached to his Majesty's Embassy in Turkey.

OCTOBER 15

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—E. D. Sandys, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service; and J. M. K. Vyvyan, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

OCTOBER 16

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—W. G. Hayter, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service; and W. J. Sullivan, Esq., to be his Majesty's Vice-Consul at Marseilles.

OCTOBER 22

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Señor L. F. de Faro, jun., as Consul-General of Brazil at Liverpool; Dr. Wei-Cheng Chen, as Consul-General of China in London; Señor Don C. A. Mackebenie, as Consul-General of Peru in London, with jurisdiction throughout Great Britain; Mr. I. Kennedy, as Consul of the Dominican Republic at Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. A. C. Crompton, as Consul of the Netherlands at Lagos for Nigeria and the British mandated Territory of Cameroon; Mr. T. Hunte, as Consul of Peru at Barbados, with jurisdiction in the Lesser Antilles, excluding the islands of Trinidad and Tobago; Mr. G. S. Milne, as Consul of Portugal at Glasgow; and Señor Don L. J. López, as Vice-Consul of Panama in London.

OCTOBER 26

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—R. C. Michell, Esq., to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

NOVEMBER 10

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Herr F. Winkler, as Consul-General of Austria at Shanghai for Shanghai and Hong-kong; Señor Don A. López, as Consul-General of Colombia in London; Señor General Don C. C. Wassmer, as Consul-General of Honduras in London; Mr. R. D. Craig, as Consul-General of Siam in London; Mr. R. E. B. Bower, as Consul of the United States of America at Singapore; Mr. C. S. Edwards, as Consul of the United States of America at Bradford; Señor Don F. Hinestrosa, as Consul of Honduras at Belize; Mr. J. Bain, as Vice-Consul of Germany at Stornoway for the Long Island; and Señor Don C. C. y Gómez Imaz, as Vice-Consul of Spain at Gibraltar.

NOVEMBER 20

The following notification is in substitution for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Aug. 26:—

JANUARY 1

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—G. B. Sansom, Esq., C.M.G., to be Commercial Counsellor to his Majesty's Embassy at Tokio.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 20

R.N.

Act. Mates to be Mates with seny. stated:—W. J. Barnes, N. C. Emery, C. W. North, E. J. O'Shea, J. H. Walker (Dec. 1, 1929).

NOVEMBER 21

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut P. Sargent to be Lieut. with seny. of Sept. 14; Sub-Lieut. J. S. Thompson to be Lieut. with seny. of Nov. 17.

R.N.V.R.

Comdr. N. ff. Wells, O.B.E., V.D., to be Capt. with seny. of Oct. 29; Proby. Sub-Lieut. A. M. Parrell to be Sub-Lieut. (Nov. 14).

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 25

Hon. Col. Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., Tiwana, Ind. Army, is apptd. Hon. A.D.C. to the King (Nov. 21).

REGULAR ARMY

Col. J. H. Robinson retires on ret. pay (Nov. 24); Lt.-Col. (local Col.) B. T. Wilson, D.S.O., R.E., relinquishes the local rank of Brigadier on ceasing to act as Offr. Comdg. British Troops in the Sudan (Nov. 5).

The follg. Lt.-Cols., from h.p. list, to be Cols.:—Bt.-Col. D. J. C. K. Bernard, C.M.G., D.S.O. (late R.U. Rif.) (Oct. 30), with seny. June 3, 1921; M. C. Festing, D.S.O. (late R. Tank Corps) (Nov. 1), with seny. Dec. 31, 1926.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. appts. are made:—Lt.-Col. G. Fleming, D.S.O., Welch R., to be Comdr., Shanghai Area (temp.), with the temp. rank of Brigadier (Nov. 22), and to be placed on the h.p. list (empld.); Lt.-Col. R. B. Cousens, D.S.O., R.A., to be A.A. and Q.M.G. i/c of Admin., China (temp.) (Nov. 22).

CAVALRY

10TH H.—Maj. W. G. Horne retires, receiving a gratuity (Oct. 11). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Oct. 10.)

15TH/19TH H.—Lt. F. N. Mitchell to be Capt. (Aug. 28).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Capt. G. F. Foley, M.C., retires on ret. pay (Nov. 26), and is granted the rank of Maj.

The follg. are seed.:—Capt. H. G. Morrison, M.C., for serv. with the T.A. (Oct. 1); Lt. W. R. Goodman, M.C., for serv. with the T.A. (Oct. 1); Lt. J. D. de C. Guille whilst on prob. with the Ind. Army (Oct. 24).

FOOT GUARDS

C. G'ds.—Capt. (Dir. of Music) R. G. Evans retires on ret. pay (Nov. 23); Bandmr. J. C. Windram, L.R.A.M., North'd Fus., to be Lt. (Dir. of Music) (Nov. 23).

INFANTRY

R. Fus.—Capt. J. E. French, M.C., remains seed. for serv. as Instr., Small Arms Sch. (Nov. 9).

Norfolk R.—Capt. L. G. Emsden is seed. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (Nov. 22).

Maj. H. P. M. Berney-Ficklin, M.C. (ret.), from Reg. Army Res. of Offs., Norfolk R., to be Capt. (Nov. 22) (with seny. May 9, 1926), and Bt. Maj. with seny. Jan. 5, 1921.

Lincoln R.—Capt. D. A. Jones, D.S.O., M.C., is restd. to the establ. (Oct. 1).

North'n R.—Capt. R. R. Flood is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (Nov. 24).

R. W. Kent.—Maj. H. B. H. White, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Nov. 25); Capt. C. F. Battye, M.C., to be Maj. (Nov. 25).

K.R.R.C.—Lt. M. S. C. Stephens resigns his comms. (Nov. 26).

Durham L.I.—Maj. H. J. Taylor, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Nov. 25), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.; Capt. J. O. C. Hasted, D.S.O., to be Maj. (Nov. 25); Lt. C. E. S. Phillips, M.M., to be Capt. (Nov. 25).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. C. (Croker, O.B.E., to be Maj. (Oct. 22); Capt. R. C. D. Chatterton retires on ret. pay (Nov. 26); Capt. W. P. Pessell is secd. for serv. with the T.A. (Oct. 25), vice Capt. C. W. C. King, restd. to the estabt.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. J. E. Rea, M.B., to be Maj. (Nov. 26); Lt. R. A. Kennedy relinquishes his temp. commn. (Nov. 22).

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS

Col. and Chief Paymr. A. I. Musson to be Chief Paymr., War Office and Offr. i/c Records, R.A.P.C. (Nov. 15), and to be granted the temp. rank of Brigadier.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Sister Miss M. M. Pressdie resigns her appt. (Nov. 6). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Sept. 2.)

ESTABLISHMENTS

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Capt. D. J. MacLeod, O.B.E., R. Tank Corps., Instr. (Cl. EE), Tank Driving and Maintenance Sch. (Oct. 10); Capt. R. D. Davies, R.E., Supt. (Cl. CC), Exptl. Bridging Estabt. (Oct. 14).

The follg. appts. are made:—Capt. T. C. A. Clarke, R. Tank Corps, from Asst. Instr. (Cl. FF), to be Instr. (Cl. EE), Tank Driving and Maintenance Sch. (Oct. 10); Lt. H. M. Paterson, R.A., to be Asst. Inspr. (Cl. CC), Optical Stores Div., Inspn. Dept. (temp.) (Nov. 11); Maj. J. B. H. Doyle, O.B.E., R.E., to be Supt. (Cl. Z), Exptl. Bridging Estabt. (Nov. 14).

MEMORANDA

The date of the grant of the local rank of Capt. to Lt. O. C. Wingate, R.A., while empld. with the Sudan Def. Force is April 16, and not as in the *Gazette* of Aug. 8; Capt. A. E. Lawrence, M.C., K.S.L.I., relinquishes the local rank of Maj., on ceasing to be empld. with the R.W. Afr. Fron. Force (Oct. 20); Lt. J. G. W. Jones, Res. of Offs., Midd'x R., on conviction by the Civil Power is removed from the Army and deprived of the rank of Lt. (Oct. 15); Lt.-Col. G. H. Mason, M.C. (late Lt., R.G.A. Spec. Res.), relinquishes the rank of Lt. on enlistment into the Supp. Res. (Nov. 4); Lt. R. E. V. Russell, h.p. list, late Loyal R., on completion of a period of five years on the h.p. list, retires on account of ill-health (Nov. 25); Sec. Lt. H. E. Buckley, M.M. (late temp. Sec. Lt., M.G. Corps), relinquishes his commn. and to rank as Sec. Lt. on enlistment into the Reg. Army (Aug. 26, 1919) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 20, 1921).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

The notification regarding Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) Sir H. O. Mance, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., in the *Gazette* of

Parliament

THE EDUCATION BILL

CONCESSIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT

POSTPONEMENT PROMISED

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, NOV. 25

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Colonial Naval Defence Bill passed through Committee.

THE R 101

AIR MINISTER AND THE INQUIRY

LORD AUCKLAND asked his Majesty's Government for an assurance that all papers and correspondence which passed between Government Departments and the Air Ministry, and office files (whether secret or not), dealing with the construction and policy of the airship R 101 shall be produced for the Court of Inquiry, and especially all correspondence which passed between the Treasury and the Air Ministry on the subject; and moved for papers. He said that no stone should be left unturned to bring before the Court the necessary material to enable it to be in a position to give a clear finding and make recommendations for future safety. His whole desire in putting this question was to see that steps were taken to ensure that nothing was kept back from the Court.

LORD TRENCHARD, referring to the loss sustained by their lordships' House through the death of Lord Thomson, said that he had the privilege of serving under Lord Thomson in 1923 and again in 1929, when it soon became obvious that they had got an unusual type of man who faced and grappled with all the problems of air power. With regard to the question before their lordships, he would say that, knowing as he did the officers in Whitehall, he was perfectly certain that their one ambition was to produce every paper that might throw any light on the disaster.

LORD AMULREE, Secretary for Air, said that he could confidently give the assurances asked for in the question. He would associate himself with the tribute which Lord Trenchard had paid to the memory of Lord Thomson, whose sterling qualities and great abilities he had been able to appreciate by reason of his having been drawn into intimate acquaintance with him. Their lordships would forgive him for not dealing with any questions directly before the Court of Inquiry at present, because the inquiry was *sub judice*, and it would not be right to anticipate the findings of the Court. The Government, in setting up the Court, determined that the inquiry should be full and searching. The Attorney-General, who conducted the case, requested that, in view of the nature of the case, every document bearing on the matter, whether directly or indirectly, should be produced, and that all questions of privilege should be waived. The Government agreed to this request, and instructions were given accordingly. These instructions had been duly and faithfully carried out. The Court had compulsory powers to require the attendance of witnesses, to examine them on oath, and to enforce the production of documents. The Treasury Solicitor was retained to prepare the case for the inquiry, and the Air Ministry placed at its disposal all documents both at headquarters in London and at the Royal Airship Works at Cardington. No distinction had been drawn between open, confidential, and secret papers. These included correspondence between the Air Ministry and the Treasury and all other Government Departments dealing with airship policy. The papers covered the whole period of the design and construction of the airship. Representatives of the Treasury Solicitor had visited the offices of the Air Ministry and made a comprehensive examination of all papers relating to airships, and, on the suggestion of the Attorney-General, counsel concerned with him in the case had themselves visited the offices of the Air Ministry and checked a very large number of files. The one or two senior officers left had had an exceptionally heavy pressure of work, and had been in continuous attendance at the Court of Inquiry. Nevertheless, every effort had been made to produce all available information. The widows and relatives of those who lost their lives had been asked to search for papers in their homes, which they had kindly done, and any relevant papers had been produced. In more than one instance useful information had come to light by examining the notebooks of shorthand typists. He mentioned these facts to show how exhaustive the examination had been. It was highly improbable that anything likely to be of assistance to the Court had not come to light. That was also confirmed by the recollection of those who had been associated with airship matters in the last few years. He had the authority of the Attorney-General for saying that he and the counsel engaged with him were satisfied that the Air Ministry had kept nothing back having a direct or indirect bearing on the subject of the inquiry. The disclosure in this case had been fuller than that given in any previous case in which a Government Department had been concerned. No question of privilege had been raised, and inter-Departmental communications had not only been produced to the Court, but made public, and the Attorney-General had had to make it plain that the extent of the disclosure must not be treated as a precedent in asking for a similar disclosure in any other cases.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

Their lordships rose at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, NOV. 25

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

IMPORTS OF RUSSIAN WHEAT

Replying to SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.), Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said:—I am unable to state the amount of wheat from the Soviet Union sold in Great Britain in the last three months, but the imports of wheat into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered during the three months ended October 31 last as consigned from the Soviet Union amounted to 5,825,000cwt. of wheat, of an average declared value of 6s. 9d. per cwt. (c.i.f.).

SOCKS FROM JAPAN

Mr. GRAHAM, replying to a question by COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), said that while it was true that the average value on importation of cotton stockings and hose from Japan had of recent years been low and in the neighbourhood of 3s. a dozen, he had no particular information of the prices at which Japanese socks, which were not separately distinguished in the trade figures, were being sold in this country, or of the volume of socks so imported. He had no recent information of the conditions of labour in the hosiery trade in Japan.

COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (displaying a sample sock in each hand).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that socks of this quality are being made in Japan under conditions that would not be tolerated for a moment in this country? (A LABOUR MEMBER.—"Put 'em on"—Laughter.)

The sample was passed around the Opposition benches for examination, eventually being handed to Mr. Baldwin, who, after lightly fingering and inspecting the exhibit, tossed it behind him to Colonel Howard-Bury, amid laughter from both sides of the House.

FABRIC GLOVES

Replying to SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) and CAPTAIN HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.),

Mr. GRAHAM said that, according to returns furnished to the Board of Trade by the Joint Industrial Council for the glove-making industry, firms which in 1924 employed about 82 per cent. of the cutters in the fabric glove-making industry, employed in October, 1930, 881 workers, including 469 outworkers, as compared with 1,233 workers, including 644 outworkers, in October, 1929. During October of this year the average number of hours worked by factory workers was 40¼ a week, compared with 36½ hours a week in October of last year. He had no information regarding the volume of orders held by the manufacturers. As regarded the decision of the Government to allow the duty on these gloves to lapse, he had nothing to add to the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on November 20.

SIR B. PETO.—Will the right hon. gentleman use his influence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to prevent this gratuitous interference with employment coming into force?

Mr. GRAHAM.—This and other matters connected with the Safeguarding of Industries Act have been carefully considered. The policy of the Government has been announced, and I may add that in the one industry in which the duty has been removed circumstances have not worked out in any way like hon. members opposite expected.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY

Mr. SHAW, Secretary for War (Preston), in answer to SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) and Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), said that compared with the same period last year there had been an increase in the total intake of recruits during the past three months, though the number enlisting into the infantry showed a small decrease and remained considerably below requirements. As regarded the number of recruits who were unemployed at the time of enlistment, information was only available in respect of the London Area, where during the recruiting year ended September 30 last 71 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the time of enlistment. This percentage was obtained from the statements of the recruits; no independent check was made or was possible.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. SHAW said that steps were being taken to make up the deficiencies. There was, however, no lack of offers of service, the difficulty being that the physique of the men offering was not suitable.

STANDARD OF ARMY RECRUITS

In answer to MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.),

Mr. SHAW said that the standard of physical fitness required of recruits for enlistment in the Army was laid down in the Instructions for the Physical Examination of Recruits. For the recruiting year 1928-29, which was the latest period for which information was yet available, the main disabilities leading to the discharge of recruits were:—Disease of the middle ear, defects of lower extremities, disease of heart, and defective vision. An investigation which was at present being carried out in the London Area appeared to show that the general physical standard of the recruits actually accepted in that area was if anything higher than that of recruits accepted before the War. He was further informed by the Army medical authorities that the physical development of recruits during their first six months of training was most satisfactory and that weight was put on at the depôts to the average of 8½lb. Figures were not available as to the weight increase after three months' training, but both the general physical development and increase in weight were steadily and evenly progressive. (Hear, hear.)

MAJOR GLYN.—Does not that indicate that the training in the Cadet units was most useful? (Hear, hear.)

No reply was given.

ARMY FORAGE

Mr. SHAW informed Mr. Ross (Londonderry, U.) that in meeting Army requirements it was his practice to give substantial preference to both home-grown and Dominion oats over those of foreign origin. All current contracts were for home-grown oats.

RUSSIAN TIMBER AND CONVICT LABOUR

QUESTIONS TO MR. SNOWDEN

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that timber which was being imported into this country from Soviet Russia was prepared by convict labour; and whether the Commissioners of Customs were taking steps to prevent the importation of such timber under section 1 of the Foreign Prison-made Goods Act, 1897, and section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1872.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—As I explained in reply to a question on this subject put by the hon. and gallant member for Chorley on July 22 last, before the provisions of the Foreign Prison-made Goods Act can be put into operation it is necessary that evidence be produced to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that any particular consignment of goods has been made or produced wholly or in part in a foreign prison, gaol, house of correction, or penitentiary. If any such evidence is forthcoming with regard to specific consignments of timber from the Soviet Union, it should, in accordance with the Act, be submitted to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, but I would point out that such evidence must be sufficiently detailed and conclusive to satisfy the Commissioners that any action taken by them would be sustainable if challenged in a Court of law.

SIR H. CROFT.—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether his attention has been called to the fact that there is evidence of this description from numerous sources; that, in fact, sworn evidence has been given by a priest that pit props have been landed in this country known to have been produced by convict labour, and that there are official statistics to the effect that 260,000——

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member must not take advantage of question time to make a speech. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR H. CROFT.—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether it is the intention of the Government to take steps to see that this Act is enforced as early as possible?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Really, I have given a full reply to that in my reply to the original question. I made this statement on July 22, saying that if there was any evidence at all that those imports fell within the Prison-made Goods Act, all that a person had to do was to submit his evidence to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and although nearly six months have elapsed since I made that statement, and, indeed, gave that invitation, not one representation has been made. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR H. CROFT.—In view of the fact that certain evidence on this subject has been forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I beg to give notice that after questions I will move the adjournment of the House. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The hon. member was kind enough to send me, in anticipation of this question, a cutting from an article which appeared in *The Times*; but I have had sufficiently long experience of stories on one side and the other relating to Russia to take statements of the kind with a grain of salt. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. McLEAN (Govan, Lab.) asked the Speaker whether, as the matter raised by Sir H. Croft was to come for legal decision before a Court of law, the hon. gentleman was in order in raising it.

The SPEAKER.—It is quite in order.

Mr. McLEAN said that in that case if any question of his were refused at the table, on the ground that the matter it dealt with was *sub judice*, he should insist upon asking it all the same. What was fish for one was fish for the other.

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member should not say that.

Later, SIR H. CROFT asked leave to move the adjournment of the House on the matter, but the SPEAKER said that he could not allow this, because, according to the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the statement made by the hon. member was not the fact.

AUSTRALIA AND TRUSTEE STOCKHOLDERS

Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if the Treasury was satisfied that adequate funds, as and when required, would be made available in the United Kingdom by the Australian Government to meet any sums that might become payable to trustee stockholders in this country.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—If the right hon. gentleman will refer to the copy of the conditions prescribed by the Treasury under the Colonial Stock Act, which I sent him on November 20, he will see that the requirement referred to in his question governs the original addition of a stock to the list. This point apart, it would be improper for me to express, and I must not be taken as expressing, any opinion on a matter which is exclusively one between a Dominion Government and its bondholders. All the same, unless there is evidence to the contrary, I shall believe that every Government in the Empire will always do whatever is necessary to meet its obligations. (Hear, hear.)

DUTY ON FOREIGN GLOVES

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to the fact that importers of foreign gloves on which duty had been paid were already making arrangements to re-export them, so as to obtain the drawback and reimport them after December 22, when the duty on foreign gloves had lapsed; and what steps he proposed to take to prevent the loss of revenue which had already been paid.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Drawback is legally payable on gloves exported as merchandise in the circumstances mentioned, and the title to drawback will not be affected by the lapse of duty on December 22, but there will be no legal authority for continuing the duty charge upon gloves imported after that date whether or not they have been previously exported from this country. It is not proposed to take any steps to alter the legal position, which is in accordance with the ordinary practice with regard to expiring duties.

THE STATE GRANT FOR OPERA

COVENT GARDEN LEASE

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the rent of Covent Garden Opera House was to remain as at present throughout the period of the proposed Government grant; and, if not, what the rent was now and what increase was to be made in it.

Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley).—I have been asked to reply to this question. Up to December 31, 1932, the new opera company will acquire the benefit of the existing lease of the Covent Garden Opera House held by the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Limited, and at the present rent; and the agreement between the company and the British Broadcasting Corporation may be terminated at December 31, 1932, at the option of either party.

Mr. LEWIS.—Will the Postmaster-General tell us the present rent, and what the additional rent is going to be when the lease is changed?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—The present rent, I think, is between £3,000 and £4,000 a year. The termination of the lease will not be until two years hence, and the agreement provides that the payment by the Government and the agreement with the B.B.C. can be terminated at that time if the new arrangements are not satisfactory.

Mr. LEWIS.—What will the rent be in two years' time?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—At the end of two years the new rent will have to be arranged. (An hon. member: How much?) It is impossible to say now what will be the terms of the new lease. Though the subsidy is for five years, it can, as the result of this possibility, be terminated by either side at the end of two years.

SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.).—Will the Postmaster-General be good enough to lay on the table a copy of the agreement between the B.B.C. and the company?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—Yes, that will be done.

Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.) asked the Postmaster-General whether, in view of the fact that the State proposed to give a subsidy to opera out of taxation, the money being derived from the proportion of revenue annexed by the Treasury from broadcasting licences, he would consider the reduction of the amount of such licences since money, not needed for the purposes of broadcasting, was applied to purposes to which many subscribers objected, owing to the economic depression in the country.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—I feel sure that the general body of listeners would prefer the opportunities which they will obtain of hearing Grand Opera to an equivalent reduction in the licence fee, which would amount to 1½d. per annum.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Mr. MORLEY (Southampton, Lab.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what steps he proposed to take in the near future to increase the national control over the Bank of England more particularly in relation to the issuing department.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—Our general financial and banking mechanism is now under review by the Macmillan Committee. Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.).—In view of the great importance of the consideration of these banking problems, will the right hon. gentleman make representations to the Macmillan Committee to accelerate its report? Mr. SNOWDEN.—I shall do no such thing. (Opposition cheers.)

MOTORISTS AND THIRD-PARTY INSURANCE

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) asked leave to introduce the Road Traffic Act, 1930 (Amendment), Bill, a measure to compel insurance companies to issue third-party insurance certificates to motor drivers having no convictions for careless, reckless, or dangerous driving against them. He said that insurance companies were very largely refusing to issue insurance certificates to people who had previously insured with them, the reason given being that those persons had a bad insurance record. The effect of this was to give insurance companies the power to say whether a person should drive a car or not, as the Road Traffic Act made it a condition of the issue of a driving licence that the applicant should be insured against third-party risks. He contended that the decision as to whether a person was to drive a car or not should not be left to the discretion of insurance companies.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) opposed the Bill. He said that, although it would compel insurance companies to issue certificates for third-party insurance to certain people, it did not state the terms on which they should do so. This would mean that these insurances would only be granted at prohibitive rates, which was a contradiction of the terms of the Bill.

Leave was granted by 244 votes to 100, and the Bill was brought in.

EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE) BILL

FURTHER DEBATE IN COMMITTEE

The House again went into Committee on the Education (School Attendance) Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett, Lab.), in the Chair.

On Clause I. (Raising of compulsory school age and provision of maintenance allowances),

LIEUT.-COL. SPENDER-CLAY (Tonbridge, U.) moved an amendment providing that

> Without prejudice to the powers of a local education authority for elementary education under section twenty-four of the principal Act, or to the powers of a local education authority for higher education under section seventy-one of that Act, the powers of every such authority under that Act shall, in relation to elementary education and to higher education, respectively, include power to make arrangements for the provision of maintenance allowances.

He said his amendment would leave it entirely in the discretion of the local authority to give such maintenance allowances as they thought fit, which had been the case for many years. He could conceive cases where 5s. a week might be inadequate and where 10s. should be given. On the other hand, a flat rate of 5s. a week paid in all cases might put a great strain on local resources. He had never seen any statement as to what was done in this respect in other countries. He understood that in the United States, where there was compulsory education up to the age of 16, there was no maintenance allowance. The truth was that this was not really an Education Bill at all; it was just a Dole Bill. (Hear, hear.) While the education side of the Bill would cost £2,500,000, its maintenance side would cost £5,200,000. If the Bill were passed it would be possible for a man to receive three forms of assistance from the State—unemployment benefit, a subsidized allotment, and maintenance allowances for his children. If they were to proceed on these lines the Government would be responsible for the creation of a pauper State. (Hear, hear.)

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), said the Government held to their principle that maintenance grants within a certain income limit should be a right and not a matter within the discretion of the local authorities. If it were just to give maintenance grants in certain local areas, why should it not be equally just to give them in other local areas? (Ministerial cheers.) It was said on the Opposition benches that other nations did not give maintenance grants. He was rather proud that England should be an exception in that respect. (Ministerial cheers.)

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) said this sub-clause had nothing to do with education. Broadly speaking, the bulk of educational opinion in this country, including the bulk of opinion among teachers in the schools with which they were dealing, was against the proposal in the sub-clause. The Minister came to the House and said that the unemployment position was serious, that the Government despaired of creating more work, and that it was therefore proposed to reduce the number of workers. It was considered worth while to pay up to 5½ million pounds a year in order to keep off the labour market 450,000 young persons of between 14 and 15 years of age. The Government were taking a course which was fatal to any educational policy in the future. For the first time in the history of this country they had hung the millstone of a maintenance allowance round the neck of any raising of the school-leaving age or any extension of school life. They had taught the country to believe that no further extension of school life was to be effected without compensation to the parents. (Cheers.) The great bulk of teaching opinion in this country was that from the educational point of view this proposal was the most reactionary that could be put forward. It would hold up educational progress in the future as no reactionary opposition by Tories would. It was a thoroughly mean unemployment policy and a thoroughly ineffective one. The right hon. gentleman and his party would go down to history, not as the man and the party that raised the school-leaving age, but as the man and the party that wrecked the raising of the school-leaving age by the attachment of an ineffective and impossible unemployment policy.

Mr. WINTERTON (Loughborough, Lab.) considered that the Government proposal had a double value, because it helped the economic situation as well as education.

Mr. H. JONES (Merioneth, L.) said that if the Bill passed in its present form difficulty would be experienced in Wales. In Merioneth there were a number of secondary schools, and in many instances the governors awarded maintenance allowances, the amounts of which varied with the needs of the parents. In a school in which he was interested a bursary of 10s. a term, or 30s. a year, was awarded to pay travelling expenses. The children drew that sum while they were at school, from 11 to 14 years of age. As the Bill stood, from 14 to 15 they would be entitled to a maintenance grant of £13 a year, which they did not need.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) said that it was plain from the last speech that if the Government insisted on forcing a single cast-iron plan on the nation an enormous amount of money would be wasted. There seemed to be reason to suppose, from rumours which were abroad, that the President of the Board of Education had yet another scheme of maintenance grants, which he was going to propose to the Committee at some future time. If that were so, it was not quite fair to the Committee not to tell them. As the right hon. gentleman, being a correct Parliamentarian, had not done so, members must assume that there was nothing in the rumour. Ministerialists did not trust the local education authorities. In the matter of local education we depended almost wholly on the good will of those authorities, and it was most unfortunate that friction should be caused between them and the centre.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.), opposing the amendment, said that there was no difference in principle between giving free milk or books to school children and giving actual cash.

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) said that he was in favour of a flat rate because it was most undesirable that this thing should be the subject of controversy at local authority elections.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) said that in Plymouth the school age had been raised without maintenance grants being given all round; they were given in necessitous cases only. If every other local authority had been as progressive as Plymouth the House would have been spared "this ugly debate" about a scheme to bribe parents and make them swallow a pill with a silver lining. (Laughter.) If the clause was passed as it stood it would lead to ill-will and bad feeling among those who kept their children voluntarily at school. It would also throw education back into politics again and place an unnecessary burden on the local rates. She was pledged to vote for the raising of the school-leaving age so long as it was done decently and in order (laughter), but it was a cruel thing to tack this on to it. The right hon. gentleman had said that England ought to lead the way. But which way? (Cheers.) We were the highest taxed country in the world; we spent more on social services than any other country in the world; and we had the greatest number of unemployed. (Opposition cheers, Ministerial laughter and cries of "Go back to New York!") "Do not be rude because you are hit," retorted the noble lady amid renewed laughter, "any ass can be personal!" In conclusion, she appealed to the right hon. gentleman to change his mind. He had changed his mind so often about education, and she begged him to do so once more. "Turn again, Whittington!" (Laughter.) The clause was simply the fulfilment of one more of those fatuous promises which Labour members had to give in order to get back into the House. (Laughter.) "The right hon. gentleman laughs," she exclaimed. "He has been out once, and he will be out again! (Laughter.) I heard him laugh in 1924 and I saw him go out. He has got back by these promises, but some of us who do not promise what we cannot fulfil will sit in the House for long after the right hon. gentleman has disappeared!" (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly), said that the Government did not consider that the mere giving of power to local authorities to give maintenance grants on certain cases was adequate for their purpose. As to the proposal to give the local authorities some measure of local option, the Government were led to believe in their conferences with the local authorities during the preparation of this and the previous Bill that the authorities did not desire local option. Indeed, they disliked the proposal. They did not wish this question to be the subject of discussion from time to time in municipal politics.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) said that while he was in favour of the school age being raised to 15 years, or even more, he objected to maintenance allowances being given universally.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) urged that maintenance allowances were inevitable in view of the losses to family exchequers which would be incurred by children being retained at school beyond the age of 14.

Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.) said she supported maintenance grants on the ground that they afforded some relief to the burden which the State was placing on parents by keeping their children an extra year at school. She asked the noble lady, the member for Sutton whether she found in her own nursery that it was possible to keep a boy or girl on 5s. a week.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR.—I never suggested that anyone should or could keep a child on 5s. a week.

Miss RATHBONE said that those who maintained that the allowance of 5s. a week was a bribe to parents to keep their children at school were ignorant of the solid facts of life.

Mr. CADOGAN (Finchley, U.) said that the view of Unionist members was that in existing circumstances, or perhaps in any circumstances, a system of indiscriminate allowances was most uneconomic and demoralizing. The point of the amendment was that whether maintenance allowances were right or wrong they must be administered aright. It would not make the Bill a sound proposition, but it would obviate one of its worst defects.

Mr. E. T. CAMPBELL (Bromley, U.) contended that the local education authorities were the only persons capable of dealing with the administration of maintenance allowances.

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) said that the question was when and how maintenance allowances should come into operation. He hoped that they would come into operation at a sufficiently distant time to give the country an opportunity to adjust itself financially. The country did not like to think of maintenance allowances coming direct from the Treasury to the participants, and that, above all, ought to be avoided. The local authorities were the best judges of how this financial assistance should be administered.

GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that a little while before an appeal was made to him about something which had been stated at a party meeting. There was nothing very remarkable in discussing possible alterations in the Bill at a party meeting. No discourtesy was intended to the Committee, and, if the alterations which he foreshadowed to his colleagues had been questions absolutely of principle, he would certainly have alluded to them just now when the Committee was discussing the principle of this part of the Bill. He did not want in the least to keep the Committee in the dark, and he was perfectly ready to put the Committee in possession of such alterations as the Government at present were willing to make. They were certainly important details, but they did not really affect in the main the discussion, which had been running to-day. The Government did not want the form of application to be necessarily absolutely uniform all over the country, and they were perfectly ready to accept some amendment, or put down some amendment, to enable the Board of Education to vary the form in the schedule of the Bill on representations made by a local education authority. Another point was that if the local authority represented to the Board of Education that economic considerations in their area called for further consideration, he was prepared to propose that the Board might make regulations prescribing special limits within that area. That brought in the local authority. He was not quite sure whether the local authority would not have had that power in the Bill as it stood, but he would make it absolutely clear. The other point was that to which he had alluded when speaking on the Financial Resolution. It ought to be made perfectly clear that the local education authorities should have the right to make inquiries other than the form of the applications. It seemed to stand to reason that they ought to have that power, and he wanted to make it thoroughly clear in the Bill. Those were three of the changes in the details, which followed from what they had been discussing, which the Government were prepared to make, and, of course, they would arise in due course.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said that the proposals in the Bill were unprecedented in character. Always maintenance allowances had been granted by some local body, and there never had been any question of their being awarded by the State. In the method of granting, in the character of the grant, in the nature of the conditions under which the grant was to be given, and in extent and amount, this proposal was entirely without precedent in our educational history.

The amendment was defeated by 276 votes to 134—majority, 92.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) moved an amendment designed to take the secondary schools out of the proposed system of maintenance allowances.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said it was difficult to argue that, if it were right to give maintenance allowances at all, the children in secondary schools should not have their chance as well as the others. He was bound to oppose the amendment.

After a brief debate the amendment was rejected by 270 votes to 126—Government majority, 144.

THE FLAT RATE

SIR J. WITHERS moved an amendment to alter the flat rate of the maintenance at 5s. a week to "a rate not exceeding 5s. or the maximum rate paid by the local education authority for higher education in that area in respect of students of the same age holding free places in secondary schools whichever may be the less." This, he said, would equalize the allowances paid to parents of children attending elementary schools and parents of children ing secondary schools.

SIR C. TREVELYAN opposed the amendment. He asked, Why should not the local authorities put up the maintenance allowances instead of the nation putting them down?

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.), supporting the amendment, contended that the carefully graded system of allowances of the local authorities for secondary schools had given general satisfaction for years. To scale those allowances up to the flat rate of 5s. would involve an additional expenditure of millions.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) held that the flat rate should be reduced both in the interests of economy and of advanced education.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) said the Government policy was to give something for nothing, quite regardless of whether it was really wanted.

Mr. BEAUMONT, COMMANDER SOUTHBY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (Lancaster, U.), and SIR E. HILTON YOUNG supported the amendment.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) said they ought not to interfere with the financial basis of secondary schools. If they had money to spare, it was far better to provide more free places, and in that way extend the area of secondary education.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) said that this Bill was one more step in bribing democracy in order to obtain votes at the next election. Mr. Snowden once threw across the floor an epithet about guinea-pigs. This was only one more guinea-pig action of a guinea-pig Government. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.) said that at the last election the Conservatives issued a pamphlet telling the electors that they spent so much more than the Socialists on education. They now seemed disappointed that they were going to lose in the race. (Laughter.)

The amendment was negatived by 263 votes to 142—majority, 121.

ANOTHER CONCESSION

THE DATE TO BE POSTPONED

On a motion to report progress, moved by LORD E. PERCY,

SIR C. TREVELYAN said he had hoped that they would have reached that night the question of the date when the Bill should come into operation. He would then have been able to make the declaration of the Government's intention, which he made now—that the Government, with great reluctance and regret, had decided, in view of the general feeling expressed by the majority of the House, to accept a later date, September, 1932. (Opposition cheers.)

SIR D. MACLEAN said that he was glad the Minister had made that announcement because it would get rid of a certain amount of sham fighting. (Unionist cries of "Oh" and "the Portuguese" and laughter.)

The motion to report progress was withdrawn.

Mr. CADOGAN moved an amendment giving the power to local education authorities to make by-laws providing for variation of the maintenance allowances in particular areas.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved an amendment to the amendment providing that such by-laws should not be altered or repealed for 10 years. He said that it would be most undesirable to have such by-laws made the subject of controversy year by year at municipal elections.

Mr. MORGAN JONES said that one objection to the proposal was that local education authorities would be able to make by-laws without the sanction of any higher authority. There must be an infinite variety of by-laws in one locality, and that would not be desirable. The parents might object because they would feel that their destiny in this matter should not be entirely in the hands of a local education authority which they might regard as parcimonious. The local authorities did not desire local option in the matter of maintenance allowances. As to the amendment to the amendment, if a by-law was bad in principle for one year it would be 10 times worse for 10 years.

After debate the amendment to the amendment was agreed to, but the amendment as amended was negatived by 269 votes to 169—majority, 100.

SIR C. TREVELYAN moved an amendment to secure that, in addition to the form of claim provided in the schedule, the Bill should provide also for "any such similar form as may be approved by the Board on the application of the local education authority." He said that this would enable the local authorities to make representations to the Board and say that they would like certain things inserted in the form.

The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 1 was still under consideration when progress was reported, and the House resumed.

The House stood adjourned at five minutes past 12 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS
AT 3.45

Lord Olivier, question on sugar industry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT. 2.45

Private Members' Motions: Lieutenant-Colonel Gault, Dumping of Foreign Cereals; Sir H. Cautley on Agriculture.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Shop Assistants, Room 11, at 11.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

GOVERNMENT MEASURES CRITICIZED

A deputation organized by the Central Chamber of Agriculture waited upon Dr. Addison (Minister of Agriculture) at the House of Commons last night to discuss the Government's Marketing Bill.

Included in the deputation were representatives of the Rural Reconstruction Association. On behalf of that Association it was urged that an effective and immediate way of reducing the number of unemployed was development of the home market through a forward agricultural policy. The only industry in England which could be immediately developed on a large scale was agriculture, and in its development over 1,000,000 workers could be taken promptly into productive and profitable employment, and the majority of them would be provided with permanent positions. Although the Association were not concerned in criticizing the Government's Agricultural Bills in principle, the most important and essential condition of all was not provided for in those measures, and agriculture could not develop unless the farmer was secured a guaranteed market and a fair guaranteed price. The Marketing Bill would fail, or its success could only be extremely limited, if that essential condition was not fulfilled. The way to achieve that element was to introduce a scientific system of orderly marketing. All savings from that system should be divided between the farmer and the consumer, and so secure a fair price for both. The Government's marketing proposals were based on a slow development of cooperation, and, if need be, compulsory cooperation among farmers. Cooperation had been tried all over the world, and, whatever its success in other directions, it had never succeeded in solving the marketing problem.

Distribution should be rationalized. The present distributors should be used, and those in each branch of the trade should be drawn together, with the ultimate object of forming national distributive trusts for various commodities. That method should also be supplemented by control of imports to secure for the British farmer a first claim on the home market at a fair price; the balance of requirements to be obtained from abroad.

THE RENFREW CONTEST

MR. IRWIN'S POSITION

TACTICS OF THE CLYDE GROUP

Candidates { Lord Douglas and Clydesdale (U.) / Bailie T. Irwin (Lab.) / Mr. W. O. Brown (Scottish Nat.) }

Polling: Friday.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. A. M. MacRobert (U.)	..	18,487
The Rev. J. M. Munro (Lab.)	..	16,924
Unionist majority	..	1,563

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, Nov. 25

It was expected here earlier in the day that news would be received this evening of the decision of the executive of the National Labour Party at its meeting in London on the question whether it will officially recognize Bailie Irwin's candidature in East Renfrewshire. To-night, however, a message was received that the decision will be communicated to Mr. Irwin by letter.

This by-election is throwing a flood of light on the attitude and tactics of the Clyde Group of Socialist M.P.s. The tangle here, which would otherwise be beneath the notice of serious people, derives its sole importance from the power of mischief at Westminster possessed by a small group of M.P.s, who, according to the more responsible organization of their own party, are utterly heedless of the future of "the Labour cause" in this country. Mr. Maxton and his associates were engaged last night showing on East Renfrewshire platforms that they care not one snap of the fingers whether Bailie Irwin is recognized by the Labour Party or not. Mr. Maxton repeated his charge of meanness against the Labour Party Executive, and his taunts are so bitter as to indicate complete indifference to the electoral fate of his *protégé* the Labour candidate. In fact, I am informed that Mr. Irwin would never have been invited to stand if he had been supposed by the Clyde Group to have a real chance of winning the seat back from the Conservatives.

MR. IRWIN'S DIFFICULTIES

Now Mr. Irwin is a plain, straightforward man, who finds himself dragged out of the obscurity of Dumbarton into a veritable hotbed of Glasgow political intrigue. Having signed a document, under whatever misconceptions, he thinks he must stand by it, although it does not now accurately represent his intentions if elected to Parliament. He has, in fact, no wish to pledge himself to rebellion, conditional or otherwise, against the national Labour Party, because he knows very well that the trade unionists who form the backbone of the I.L.P. in East Renfrewshire attach the very greatest importance to recognition of their candidate by the national Labour Party. In these circumstances the task of the Scottish Committee of the I.L.P. has been to extricate their candidate, if possible, from the difficulties of his position without too obvious a breach between themselves and the national organization of the I.L.P. in London and well knowing that Mr. Maxton cares nothing about recognition for its own sake.

The conductors of the Conservative campaign are the last to overlook the danger of the intervention of a Scottish Nationalist candidate. It was pointed out to me at the Conservative headquarters this morning that Mr. Brown, the Nationalist candidate, cannot be expected to poll votes that otherwise would have gone to the Socialist. However, the Conservatives comfort themselves with three considerations: (1) The smoothness with which things have gone for Lord Clydesdale throughout the campaign; (2) the fact that at the General Election, when the tide was flowing against the Conservatives, Mr. MacRobert had a margin of over 1,500 votes; and (3) that since then nearly 8,000 new voters have been added to the register (about 13 per cent. of the whole), the vast majority of whom are residents of the lower middle class in the Glasgow dormitories of Knightswood and King's Park.

THE WHITECHAPEL ELECTION

MANY ELECTORS IN DOUBT

Candidates { Mr. Loel Guinness (U.) / Mr. Barnett Janner (L.) / Mr. James Hall (Lab.) / Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.) }

Polling: December 3.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	..	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.)	..	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	..	3,417
Labour majority	..	9,180

Nominations in the by-election in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney were made yesterday morning at St. George's Town Hall. Mr. Harry Pollitt, the Communist, arrived early with his agent, paid his deposit, observed the necessary formalities, and hurried away before the other candidates, whom he lumps together as "capitalist candidates," appeared. Mr. Hall, Mr. Guinness, and Mr. Janner came later, and after nomination were photographed together with the Mayor of Stepney, who is the returning officer. It was arranged that the polling stations on December 3 should be open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. The votes will be counted the

TRADE POLICY

MR. BALDWIN ON A TARIFF

THE GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE

Mr. Baldwin was present at a meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations held yesterday at the Kingsway Hall, London. The following report is supplied officially:—

Lady Iveagh, M.P., presided and was supported by—

Mr. Chamberlain (Chairman of the Party) Lord Salisbury, Lord Iveagh, Lord and Lady Bayford, Lord Brentford, Lord and Lady Bridgeman, Lord and Lady Dynevor, Lord and Lady Falmouth, Lord Farrington, Lord Kylsant, Lord Queenborough, Lord Stanhope, Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., Mr. Guinness, M.P., Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, M.P., Mr. Douglas Hacking, M.P., Mr. A. N. Samuel, M.P., Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Mrs. R. C. Assheton, Mrs. E. M. Eckersley, Mr. R. Geoffrey Ellis, Colonel Gretton, M.P., Colonel the Hon. George Herbert, Commander O. Locker-Lampson, M.P., Mr. Gerald Leder, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. K. Mainwaring, Lady Middleton, Lady Newton, Sir Herbert Nield, M.P., Sir Assheton Pownall, M.P., Mr. Gwilym Rowlands, Lieutenant-Colonel Spender-Clay, M.P., Mrs. Charles Williams, Mr. George Godwin (secretary), and Mr. H. R. Topping (principal agent).

Some 800 delegates were present. Mr. Baldwin's appearance on the platform was the signal for prolonged cheering.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD (chairman of the Executive) moved the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee to the Central Council. This announced the acceptance of the invitation of the Birmingham Unionist Association to hold the Conference in that city next year on October 7, 8, and 9. The Executive recommended that two whole days should, in future, be devoted to discussion of the conference agenda, and that the mass meeting should be held at the close of the proceedings on the second day, instead of, as hitherto, on the first day.

Sympathetic references were made by Sir Kingsley Wood to the loss the Party had suffered during the year by the deaths of Lord Balfour, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Birkenhead, and several other members of the Council.

The adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. NORRIS (East Surrey) and carried unanimously.

LORD BAYFORD (Somerset Provincial Division) moved:—"That the Council expresses its implicit and unabated confidence in Mr. Stanley Baldwin as Leader of the Conservative and Unionist Party, and its grateful appreciation of the eminent services he has rendered to the Party at all times."

This was seconded by Mr. W. SMITHERS, M.P., and supported by Mr. LESLIE BOYCE, M.P., and carried unanimously amidst prolonged cheers.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

SOCIALIST PALACE OF PROMISES

Mr. Baldwin (who was received with cheers and musical honours) said:—

I thank you from my heart for the manner in which you have accepted that resolution. I thank my old friend Lord Bayford—my friendship with whom dates from the days of our boyhood—for his observations; I thank Mr. Waldron Smithers (laughter); and I thank Mr. Boyce, who spoke, from his point of view, with a generosity and candour which touched me. I believe that what he said was absolutely right, and that we are to-day the only united party in the country. (Cheers.) One of the most pleasurable tasks of a leader at most times—at all times—is to meet this great Conference of the National Union. It is the only chance he has of seeing the active workers of the party from all quarters of the kingdom.

We meet to-day at a moment of unparalleled national depression. The clouds lying over the country have never been so thick, so heavy, and so dark. But there is a silver lining to them—the reflection of the municipal elections, and the reflection of Shipley. That light will spread, and is spreading fast. The party has had two very difficult years—difficult at the end of our time in office, difficult in opposition. While we were struggling with the aftermath of that disastrous year of 1926 the Socialists were working up and down the country, and in that atmosphere of depression and discontent which naturally followed from the prolonged unemployment in the country they were building, on shifting sands as they will find, a marvellous palace of promises.

We warned the people at the election; we told them what was wanted. Things were beginning to improve; we warned them as to the course which would destroy that improvement. But we were not listened to, and perhaps you cannot wonder. The promises were there. A party which had had little opportunity of showing what it could do was busy working, promising, exciting hopes that we knew could not be fulfilled; and what wonder that through the industrial regions that feeling spread: "We must have a change. We want things to get better quickly. We will give these others a chance." And they did, and from the moment when the Socialists came in, and when they had to leave the land of promise for the land of performance—from that moment their fate was sealed and their doom was written. We have watched them struggling in vain, getting more and more enmeshed in the network that they had spread before, and we see them now, after 18 months of office, still at their wits' end, in a situation infinitely more difficult, owing to their own performances, than it was when we left office; and we see them conscious that their existence now is but an existence from day to day, and that at any moment the inexorable doom may sound that will send them out of office for years and years. (Cheers.)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Since our last meeting no event of equal importance has happened compared with the meeting of the Imperial Conference—an epoch-making meeting because on that occasion, for the first time, you have had the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, men of all shades of opinion, urging on the Government of the Mother Country to join hand in hand with them in an attempt to found an economic union of the British Empire. They warned this country of the dangers of delay; they warned it that an opportunity not seized might not arise again; and they have been sent home empty-handed, with merely an undertaking that some of these subjects might be discussed within a year at Ottawa; and that is the only good thing that has come out of this Conference, because they will be discussed at Ottawa, and they will be discussed by our party. (Cheers.) The Government had no policy at the Conference, and, indeed, they could not have; they could not have because, whatever the views inside that party in the House of Commons, or inside that party in the country, the Government is controlled, and absolutely controlled, by the knot of bigoted and fanatical free-traders led by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who nevertheless at last has made his great contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem by subsidizing Covent Garden Opera. (Laughter.)

To compensate for his accomplishment of nothing, the Prime Minister said, after the Conference, that, had we been in office, we should have been unable to effect anything because of our pledges. That is not strictly true. What we could have done and should have done, had we been able to stay in and had we had the old septennial Parliament, so that we were still bound by our pledges of 1924, would have been this. The moment the offer was made by the Dominion Prime Ministers we should have negotiated freely and fully, and submitted the result immediately to the country; and the country undoubtedly would have given us the verdict. There has been a want of courage, a want of imagination, in the Socialist Party that is disastrous. I made an offer only in July, and I made it in all sincerity, in the House of Commons. I told the Government that if they would go on and if they would promote any steps that they chose to take in the way of tariffs or preference with the Dominions, we would support them; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer laughed at me. But he laughs best who laughs last. (Cheers.)

POVERTY-STRICKEN PROGRAMME

We have seen in the last few weeks the King's Speech—a more poverty-stricken one than the one which they issued immediately after they took up the reins of office. There is not one single thing in that Speech that is going to help the industrial position in this country—not one. There is only fresh expenditure, which means more taxation. There is a Bill rendering it compulsory for all parents, without any option, to keep their children at school for an extra year, before proper provision is ready either in the way of buildings or of teachers—a Bill which is calculated to add many more millions to an expenditure which is already colossal. That is not going to help unemployment. There is the accomplishment of the Tariff Truce; that is not going to help unemployment. There is their determined resolution to permit the Russians to dump anything into this country at any time, at any price. ("Shame.") That is not going to help unemployment. There are the Safeguarding Duties, which are to come off as soon as they expire. ("Shame.") Three of them are due to expire almost immediately. That will not help unemployment. There is the prospect of very grave trouble once more in the mining industry. That will not help unemployment. And perhaps the most futile, the most stupid, the most malignant of any act of this present Government is allowing the Dyestuffs Act to go and to leave that great industry, one of the triumphs of English science in the last 10 years, open to free competition from the world. I can imagine nothing (and I will only say this word about it now, because we shall discuss it in the House of Commons) that could strike a more severe blow at this country than this action, which will result in checking the advance of an industry the progress of which has been the admiration of everyone competent to understand it, and which has begun to create a generation of skilled and trained scientists whose brains to-day are wanted in the development of this country almost more than any class of men that you can conceive.

EMERGENCY TARIFF

So much for the history of these last weeks and these last months. When you come to consider it, it can no longer be a source of surprise to you that the unemployment figures are now about double what they were when this Government came into office. Now do not any of you think that, if and when we come in, we have got an easy task before us. The whole situation is immeasurably worse than it was 18 months ago. But there are one or two interesting features on which I would touch before I run over that policy which is uniting us to-day. The dry bones in the trade union world are stirring. Men are beginning to see that you cannot maintain your standard of life in this country so long as you leave that standard of life open to be attacked by goods coming free into this country and produced under conditions where the standard of life is lower. The trade unions as a whole are also beginning to see, and many of them have seen, that in the present condition of the world the only hope for this country is to work for Imperial economic unity and the development of our trade with the Dominions. That is a leaven; it is a leaven that is working, and I hope indeed that, when these great problems come to be discussed and to be settled, we may have the invaluable assistance of those who work with organized labour, who feel with us, as I say many of them do, the urgency of preserving our own standard of life in this country, the urgency of working for the world markets of the British Empire. The first step that we shall have to take when we come in will be, as quickly as legislation can effect it, an emergency tariff on manufactured goods. On that I want to say two or three words. First of all, at a meeting of this kind, where we are gathered from all over the country, we have what is rare, a meeting of North and South. One of my difficulties, one of the difficulties of any leader of our party, is to interpret those two very different parts of England one to the other. I want to say here that no one understands or feels more deeply than I do the difficulties, the troubles, and the sorrows of the times through which the North of England has gone during these last years. The courage of her people, of her workpeople, of her manufacturers, who have been sneered at by Mr. Snowden; the absence of complaint with which they all have borne their privations, often not realized in the happier South; the fortitude of employers of labour seeing their businesses going down and down and down—I say that the courage and perseverance shown by all classes, workers and employers alike, have been beyond all praise. I know it, and I would like to pay testimony to it.

THE "GROUSERS"

I would like to say this, also, and I say it in no controversial spirit. One or two observations were made by Lord Bayford about "grousing." I have often made them myself. I am going to make them once again. "Grousing" is a very common complaint, not only of the Tory, but of the Englishman. It is a bad thing; it is bad for a party; it is bad for the country; I make no complaint of a great deal of "grousing" about myself. I think for the time being it has stopped. But this is what I want to say. Take care that "grousing" does not break out somewhere else. I have heard it; people may not complain to me; but all complaints come to me; I am a clearing house for them; and I know a lot of people say this kind of thing: "Oh, yes, the Tory Party; they will never do anything; they talk about a tariff; they are making no arrangements for it; they know nothing about it; they will never bring it about; it is perfectly hopeless returning them to power," and things like that. You have all heard it in some part of the country. I would like to ask people who talk like that just to get out of politics; they are of no use to anybody.

As a matter of fact, we do not advertise our wares; but we have been working hard. All the time we have been in Opposition we have been at it. The last thing Mr. Davidson did was to institute that research branch, which Mr. Chamberlain has under his special care, where many of these problems on which we shall have to fight are being worked out by experts. We thoroughly examined, and, I believe, made watertight the quota system. We were working at it long before the Imperial Conference; and when we come in we shall be ready for an emergency tariff. The reason why I use the word "emergency" is this. Do not let anybody think that it is a simple thing to turn a Free Trade country over on to a Protectionist basis. You must remember that there is very little experience in the country, either in the Civil Service or outside. Once you have got your emergency tariff, you have got the machinery. Then comes the arrangement of it; that may well take time. The principal work of our Government will be to get that thoroughly established, and on scientific lines. But there is no cause for anyone to go about saying, in the first place, that we are not in earnest, or, in the second place, that we do not know what we are going to do.

One word (and I can only touch on these things) with regard to Imperial policy. There we stand, where we stood the moment that the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, at the instance of Mr. Bennett, of Canada, made their great offer to this country. We are prepared to do everything in our power to work with them for Imperial economic unity. We want a free hand, and we rule nothing out, reserving only to ourselves, as all the statesmen in the Empire must, this one thing—that we have to consider our own people; that we all have to do. Mr. Bennett said: "I am a Canadian first." I am an Englishman first. But I look forward to being able when we come into office to make a great step on this path of Empire unity. We cannot see to-day exactly what those steps will be, but we shall all of us enter into conference together; we shall all of us work for the same great end, and we shall work with a resolve that we are going to accomplish something that will lead us in time to a unity far beyond anything that can be conceived at the present time. (Cheers.)

THE WHEAT QUOTA SYSTEM

A word or two about agriculture. We have gone to the root of the matter in agriculture, and we have decided that wheat is the pivot on which we must work. We propose, as you know, to increase the wheat acreage and to enable the farmer to produce wheat on land fit for wheat, at a profit, by a combined guaranteed price and by the quota system. I do not want any of you to be misled by that foolish talk that the quota system is a Socialist plan. That is not true. We have studied it very carefully for a long time, and we hope to be able to convince the Dominions that it is the most effective way of dealing with that question. We are not pig-headed about it, but we have a very strong case; and, so far as this country is concerned, there could be no question that for our purpose it is a far more effective method than putting a duty on foreign wheat. Under a quota you have the immediate weapon by which you can keep out all dumped produce, and under the quota you need not have dumped wheat from Russia unless you want it. It is very difficult to find any other means by which you can keep it out. So let me beg of you to give an unprejudiced consideration to, and a careful study of, this system, which will all be explained in the literature from the head office, and see whether, after examination, you do not agree with me and my friends who have been examining it, that it is a most potent weapon, and can do more for us in this country than can be devised by any other means. (Cheers.)

There is also an interesting question which was raised in the House of Commons, on which our Chief Whip made a most admirable speech, a question which affects many rural constituencies, and indeed some urban, and that is the question of the dumping of foreign vegetables and fruit. Now on that occasion Mr. Lloyd George, who had been making very strong Government speeches for two days, came out and declared once more that that kind of dumping was a monster that Free Trade could not carry. So we may look for unexpected support when we deal with this matter. I cannot say what will be the best way to deal with it. It may be that, before we can deal with it, we shall have to denounce conventions or treaties; but, whatever stands in the way, that obstacle shall be removed, and we will deal with it. (Cheers.)

Another vitally important thing is to reduce the taxation of this country. That would have been much easier to do a year and a half ago than it is to-day—much easier. I need not waste the time of an audience of this kind in telling you why it is important to reduce taxation, or what the effect is of additional burdens on the country. But do not let us forget—and memories are very short—that even in those difficult years when we held office we took 6d. off the income-tax, we brought expenditure down, we saved £8,000,000 a year by our very unpopular economy Act, and all that in spite of the year 1926, which, with the general strike and the coal strike, cost the country hundreds of millions of pounds. That was a very remarkable result, but one which, as I say, is very often forgotten to-day—and forgotten by our friends. To-day the taxes are up, and they are not only up, but they are rising, and nothing can stop them as long as this Government remains in office; and every increase in taxation means more unemployment. That is an inescapable law—and these increases have got to be stopped.

THE CHOICE OF MINISTERS

Now in our party we may have had—we have had—our differences, but to-day is not a time to dwell on them. They are past; we say no more about them. (Cheers.) We have a national and an Imperial policy on which we can all of us unite. There is no further reason for dissension, and the time has now come for the whole line to advance, from North to South, and East to West. Let everyone here resolve to go back to his or her constituency and to devote himself and herself, with renewed and redoubled energy, to educating the electorate in the policy which we shall present at the General Election. (Cheers.) And while in this friendly atmosphere we are all talking in this way, and saying, "Let bygones be bygones," do you not think it is time we stopped talking so much about "the old gang"? There is no one more alive than I am to the importance of bringing on competent and diligent youth—no one; but that phrase "the old gang" smacks of ingratitude, which I never like, for, after all, what is meant by "the old gang"? They are the men who, through the last 20 or 30 most difficult years, have borne the heat and burden of the day for our party. (Cheers.)

Let me just remind you of this: What is the constitutional position? When a Ministry is formed the King sends for the man upon whose shoulders he will lay the responsibility of recommending to him a Ministry. The man sent for is generally the Leader of the Opposition or the leader of the largest party returned as the result of a General Election. Supposing, in course of time, I were sent for, I should then have to form a Government. In the formation of that Government it is open to me to consult anyone I choose, or, if I like, to consult no one. It is also true that, whomever I may take into my counsels while Parliament is sitting, whether they be members of the late Cabinet, or whether they be young men who have never held office, consultation with them does not confer on any one of them a right to be selected by me for recommendation to the King. I want to be quite clear upon that, because it is not generally realized; and there is not one of my old colleagues who would dissent from it. I leave it at that, and I will say no more about this subject. I hope that there, **again**, we may cease our "grousing" in that direction. Let us put all querulous complaints on one side; let us enjoy them in the other parties. (Laughter and cheers.) Let us concentrate on our own policy—and it will give us plenty to do. There is much hard work before us. Let us concentrate; let us unite; let us go forward, and go forward with conviction, and in confidence of that victory that cannot now be far away. (Cheers.)

PARTY AND LEADER

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S ADVICE

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin. He said that as one who entered Parliament 38 years ago, and was first a Cabinet Minister 28 years ago, he could claim to be the oldest of the old gang. He was not sorry to have an opportunity of saying that there was not one of his old colleagues who was not ready to give their leader whatever service he might desire from them and of which they were capable. There was not one of his colleagues who would make a claim for future consideration out of past services. Having chosen their leader, let them give him their confidence and not lessen his authority. "Don't tie his hands, don't establish a Soviet in the party, don't take the decision out of the hands of the man who must know most and put it in the hands of a mass meeting who cannot know so much." A democratic party was not going to be reduced to anarchy and the leader to impotence by refusal to give him the power he needed. Mr. Baldwin's speech showed a definiteness, a confidence, and an ability for which the party thanked him.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

Mr. E. P. NEWTON (representing the Yeovil Division of Somerset), in moving the following resolution, claimed that the Conservative Party now had a clear, definite, and unmistakable Empire policy:—

That this Council welcomes the final and decisive declaration of our Leader that our party will be free to negotiate with the Dominions on an unrestricted basis, including freedom to adopt any method, whether tariffs on foreign food or any other method, as the consideration for securing extended Imperial preference as offered by the Dominions; and, recognizing that it is only through the instrument of a strong and united Conservative Government that such a great constructive policy, together with the protection of our home industries and workers against foreign competition, can be carried into effect, declares its determination that the party must make united and unremitting efforts to secure that such policy may receive the support of an overwhelming majority of the electorate at the Election now imminent.

The resolution was seconded by CAPTAIN A. C. N. DIXEY, M.P., and supported by LADY FALLE (North Portsmouth Division), by Mr. GRANVILLE GIBSON, M.P. for Pudsey and Otley, Mr. ROSSER (Ebbw Vale), and Mr. HULTON, prospective Conservative candidate for the Harwich Division. It was carried unanimously.

A resolution moved by SIR CHARLES MARSTON (West Wolverhampton) and seconded by Mr. NORRIS (East Surrey) was carried unanimously in an amended form suggested by Mr. Chamberlain in the following terms:—

That in framing measures of safeguarding and Imperial preference all necessary and desirable precautions should be taken against the possibility of abuse by raising prices to the consumer.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Mr. F. WORTLEY, on behalf of the Eastern Provincial Area, moved:—

That this meeting of the Central Council views with the most profound alarm the prospects for the forthcoming winter of all who are depending upon agriculture, and desires to impress as strongly as possible on those who guide the destinies of the party the imperative necessity of making such further announcement concerning the Conservative agricultural policy as will not only restore hope to those engaged in the industry, but will, at the same time, make it definitely clear that the Conservative Party is the only political party to which agriculture can look to solve the many and urgent problems confronting the industry.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. C. ATKINSON (North Norfolk), but was opposed by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ORLEBAR (Mid-Bedfordshire), who asked for its withdrawal on the ground that it was unnecessary in view of Mr. Baldwin's speech in the morning. He said the farmer wanted two things—a guaranteed price and a sure demand for home-grown wheat. If they were content to trust, Mr. Baldwin and believe in him, let them show it by the withdrawal of the resolution. They knew that he had a wholehearted sympathy with agriculture.

Colonel Orlebar was supported by Mr. W. GEARY, an agricultural labourer from the Abingdon Division. On a show of hands the resolution was lost.

Mr. J. MEADOWS (Ogmore Division of Glamorganshire) moved:—

That uncompromising opposition be given to the proposed amendment by the Socialist Government of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927, and that Parliamentary opposition be supported by a campaign in the Constituencies.

He was supported by three working men—Mr. James Gardner (Stockton-on-Tees), Mr. M. C. Walton (Rugby Division), and Councillor Gwilym Rowlands (West Rhondda). The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. TOM HOWARD, Chairman of the Metropolitan Area, moved:—

That it is desirable, in choosing prospective candidates, that associations should have due regard to the national interests of the Conservative Party as a whole, in order that the party may secure the best possible representatives in the House of Commons.

That a copy of this resolution shall be sent by the Chairman of the Party to the men and women chairmen and constituency agents, with a request that the resolution be read at the next meeting of the association executive.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. MCILQUHAM, Chairman of the Cirencester and Tewkesbury Division, and was carried unanimously.

PRISON AND FORCED LABOUR

COMMANDER CARLYON BELLAIRS, M.P., moved:—

In the opinion of this Council the fostering of slavery by importing products of prison or compulsory labour is a stultification of the efforts we have made in the past to suppress slavery. The Council calls upon Parliament to effect the complete exclusion of such Soviet Russian imports as are known to belong to trades where prison and/or compulsory labourers are extensively employed.

The resolution, which was seconded by COMMANDER O. LOCKER-LAMPSON, M.P., and supported by Mrs. HURRELL (Oxford), was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. H. BURDITT (Mid Beds) moved:—

That in the opinion of this Council a Shadow Cabinet consisting mainly of new men should be formulated, with a view to restoring the confidence of the electorate, so largely lost by the last Conservative Government during their last period of office.

As no seconder was forthcoming the resolution failed automatically, and was not discussed.

Mr. DAN THOMAS (Pontypridd Division of Glamorganshire) moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. NORRIS (East Surrey) and opposed by COLONEL FREMANTLE, M.P.:—

That this Council respectfully appeals to the leaders of our party, immediately the party is returned to power, to bring forward a Bill giving the right to the Prime Minister, whether he be a member of the House of Lords or Commons, to speak in both Houses of Parliament; his vote to be recorded in the House of adoption. This principle to be adopted and inserted in the policy of our party at the next General Election.

The resolution was rejected.

The following resolution, moved by Mrs. A. G. HARTLAND (Monmouth Division), and opposed by SIR ALAN SYKES, was unanimously rejected:—

That before the party is committed to a policy the Central Office should send a draft of the proposals to the local divisional associations for approval.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN moved a vote of thanks to Lady Iveagh for taking the chair, and this was carried with acclamation.

(Continued at foot of next column)

SIR JAMES MARTIN AND ACCOUNTANCY

"STATESMAN OF THE PROFESSION"

TRIBUTE AT LUNCHEON

Members of the Incorporated Accountants' London and District Society, which was recently formed, entertained Sir James Martin, founder of the national organization, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, at luncheon at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. Mr. Thomas Keens presided.

LORD HERBERT SCOTT, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, in proposing a toast to Sir James Martin, said that the latter, in addition to the posts he had filled in connexion with both the society and the chamber, had served on a large number of Government committees. The most recent one of these was that dealing with commercial arbitration, bankruptcy, and common law. He had also frequently given evidence before Royal Commissions on matters relating to taxation and the National Debt, and had appeared before no fewer than seven Chancellors of the Exchequer on behalf of chambers of commerce to argue points on taxation prior to the introduction of Budgets. He had rendered great service to his profession, and had demonstrated the important part that accountancy could play in the councils of the nation. He had been described as a statesman of the accountancy profession—a noble title.

"We are passing through one of the most serious financial periods that this country has ever experienced," continued Lord Herbert Scott. "We are confronted with bad trade, and consequently with great unemployment. Yet I believe we have never possessed better brains, keener energy, or more foresight among our business men. It is to these men, men of the calibre and resourcefulness of Sir James Martin, that the commercial life of the nation looks for assistance to-day."

SIR JAMES MARTIN, in response, recalled the fact that he was present at a similar gathering in connexion with the foundation of the Manchester and District Society of Incorporated Accountants in February, 1886, which was the first of the district organizations of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. Owing to the labours of the chairman, the United Kingdom had been linked up with a chain of organizations in which it was necessary for London to take its proper place. Moreover, by the acquisition of their beautiful building on the Victoria Embankment as the headquarters of the society, there was now a home for the development of work on a scale which was not available before 1929.

For reasons which had appeared to him to be sound, he had not hitherto availed himself of any opportunity that had arisen of expressing his views on questions which had become acute through the depression that had succeeded the unjustified optimism of 1928-29. History had again repeated itself, and as the rising waters of inflation receded the wrecks of ill-starred ventures and enterprises had had to be cleared away.

COMPANIES ACT, 1929

The Companies Act, 1929, continued Sir James Martin, did not come into force until November last, nearly two months after the collapse in prices, and before its provisions could be put into force a further amendment of the law was suggested. His view was that the Act of 1929, which was not only an Act amending company law, but also a consolidating Act, should be given a fair trial. It was drafted on the report of a very representative Committee, presided over by Mr. Wilfrid Greene, K.C., and he (Sir James Martin) had the honour of being a member of it, as well as of Lord Wrenbury's Committee of 1917, which dealt with certain aspects of company law arising out of the War.

Sittings of the Greene Committee covered a period of 15 months, and it examined a large number of witnesses, including judges, the Director of Public Prosecutions, bankers, solicitors, representatives of the Stock Exchange, chambers of commerce, the different branches of their own profession, and high Government officials. The Committee, in making their report to the President of the Board of Trade, stated that they realized that the system of limited liability left opportunities for abuse. Some of those they considered to be part of the price which the whole community had to pay for the adoption of a system so beneficial to trade and industry.

It appeared to the committee, as a matter of general principle, most undesirable in order to defeat an occasional wrongdoer to impose restrictions which would seriously hamper the activities of honest men, and would inevitably react upon the commerce and prosperity of the country. The evidence satisfied the committee that the great majority of limited companies, both public and private, were honestly and conscientiously managed. He felt that the Act of 1929, on which so much labour was spent, and which was the first serious attempt to amend Company Law generally for a quarter of a century, should receive a fair and proper trial. It should not be forgotten that many of the evils to which Mr. Henry Morgan had drawn attention could also be met outside the Companies Act by regulations such as those recently issued by the Stock Exchange Committee.

TOO STRINGENT LAW

There was always a danger in making a law too stringent. If Parliament endeavoured to provide for every possible contingency it would be sure to meet with failure, and the additional danger would then have to be faced that everything might be regarded as lawful and proper which was not absolutely condemned as illegal.

The City of London maintained a proud position throughout the world, because under all circumstances the City met its obligations, whether international or internal. The profession of accountancy had never failed to uphold the best traditions of the Capital of the Empire, and the requirements it made upon its members in respect of the maintenance of a strict code of professional ethics were far in excess of requirements imposed upon them by any law which might be upon the Statute Book. (Cheers.)

Among others present were:—

Sir Malcolm Ramsay, Comptroller and Auditor-General, Lord Ashwith, Mr. Henry Morgan, Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., Paymaster Rear-Admiral H. W. E. Manisty, Paymaster Director-General of the Navy, Sir Charles Stewart, Sir Francis Voules, Colonel William Parker, Sir Ernest Gowers, Mr. Richard A. Witty, Mr. E. Casselton Elliott, Sir Stuart Robertson, Sir Stephen Killik, Sir Eccles Snowden, Sir James Cooper, Mr. C. J. Mill, Mr. T. S. Sheldrake, Mr. A. S. Wade, Mr. Henry Clay, Captain A. de V. Leigh, Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, Mr. Arthur Collins, Mr. Archibald Crawford, K.C., Sir Basil Mayhew, and Baron Kurt Von Stutterheim.

LUNCHEON TO DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH MINT

SIR ROBERT JOHNSON, Deputy Master of the Mint, speaking at a luncheon of the Anglo-French Luncheon Club at the Hotel Victoria yesterday, at which M. Andre Dally, Director of the French Mint, was the guest of honour, said that coins of merit could not be produced in a hurry. "Unfortunately," he added, "the public and our private employers are slow in making up their minds, and then they want about 3,000,000 coins in three weeks. Designs for good coins can only be produced slowly. The new Great Seal took over two years to design. A young Frenchman is now working at the Mint on coins bearing the head of King Carol of Rumania, and he is infinitely slow. I once proposed that the Mint should strike a portrait medal of every new Prime Minister. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is Master of the Mint, replied that Prime Ministers were too frequent and not good enough." (Laughter.)

UTILIZATION OF LAND

BILL IN COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons to which the Government's Land Utilization Bill has been committed was held yesterday. The Chairman is Mr. Lief Jones (Camborne, L.), who is empowered, by the resolution which was passed by the House of Commons on the preceding night, to select amendments for discussion. The first which he chose yesterday related specially to Scotland, but covered to some extent the general question of the large-scale farming which is proposed in the Bill. There was a large attendance of members of the Committee.

The first clause of the Bill provides for the setting up of an Agricultural Land Corporation, which will be empowered to acquire land for carrying out the experiment of large-scale farming. SIR JOHN GILMOUR (Glasgow, Pollok, U.) moved an amendment for the purpose of excluding Scotland from this provision. He said the general opinion of agriculturists in Scotland was that there was no real demand and no vital support for the proposition which was made in the clause. If the proposed experiment were to be confined to raising cereals on a large scale he did not know where the areas were to be found in Scotland sufficiently large for the purpose. But if demonstration farms were to be set up, what purpose were they to serve? He was ready to support experiment and research, and was in favour of cheapening cultivation; but the proposals of the Government were bound to be a failure, and, even if they were a success, no real benefit would be conferred on agriculture. If the country wished an experiment of the kind proposed, it would be necessary to have a skilled body of men, and, with the best will in the world, there was no Government Department which could have at its disposal such men who could give to the experiment the oversight, knowledge, and direction that were essential if it was to be satisfactory. He pressed the Government to say what they meant by large-scale farming.

MECHANIZATION

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary for Scotland, expressed surprise that his predecessor in office should propose the exclusion of Scotland from the benefits of the experiments in large-scale farming. Mechanization must be applied increasingly to agriculture if the industry was to live and meet competition, but mechanized cultivation and large-scale farming would not mean the employment of fewer men on the land; he believed these would cause large employment both on the land and in the construction of the machinery that would be needed. The difficulty of finding land for large-scale farming had been exaggerated. Large tracts of land in Scotland had changed hands since the War, and landowners were offering land for sale and could not find purchasers. It was within the right of the Government to experiment in various types of farming to discover which would be the most profitable.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said no definition had been offered by the Government of what they meant by experiments in large-scale farming. It was as if they had asked Parliament for £1,000,000 for engineering, and when requested to say what they meant by engineering they had replied, "It is just for engineering." (Laughter.) The purpose of large-scale farming, as shown by Professor Orwin, was to reduce the number of men employed on the land; therefore the Bill was a Bill to finance clearances. (Labour members: "No.") Large-scale farming would certainly reduce the number of men employed. There was no demand for this part of the Bill in Scotland; it was purely an English fad which was being foisted upon Scotland by the will of amateur theorists.

THE SELBORNE COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Clackmannan), replied that a case for large-scale farming had been put forward by responsible agriculturists. The Selborne Committee reported unanimously in 1919 in favour of an experiment in large-scale farming, and Sir Daniel Hall had written a book, "Agriculture after the War," in which he argued the case for it. Therefore the proposal in the clause was not a wild amateur dive into the void, but was a proposal which had been seriously advanced by skilled agricultural opinion. The Corporation which was to be set up would not be compelled in any circumstances to carry out the proposed experiments; but if the amendment were carried Scotland would be wholly excluded from any experiment of the kind. He did not agree that large-scale farming meant less labour on the land, and he knew of one large-scale poultry farm in Scotland where there had been an increase in the number of people employed, a higher standard of living, and increased productivity.

Mr. SCOTT (Kincardine, L.) said he could find nothing in the speeches for the Government to justify the Committee in giving a vote in favour of the clause. The Committee were entitled to be told by the Government what kind of experimental farms they meant to start and what extent of land it was proposed to acquire for that purpose. He was sceptical of farming or trading by the State—(Unionist cheers)—and he suggested that the money which it was intended to spend on large-scale experiments ought to be spent in providing small-holdings for unemployed ex-Service men and others in Scotland.

After further discussion, DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture, moved the closure, which was carried by 35 votes to 27, and the amendment was negatived by 35 votes to 26.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND'S CHARGES

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., addressed a meeting last evening at the Town Hall, Sutton Coldfield. He said that Mr. Snowden made two remarkable statements in a speech to the Farnham Chamber of Commerce last week. Mr. Snowden said that he confidently hoped and believed there would soon be an improvement in trade. He also said that when it did come it would come with considerable rapidity.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said that Mr. Snowden had no grounds for saying this, so long as the destiny of the country was the plaything of an administration whose chief characteristics were its pedantry and its perversion of plain common sense. Mr. Snowden was a discredited prophet. He stated before the last election that by June of this year there would be a great decrease in unemployment. Instead of improving it had doubled. The most charitable description of his present prophecies was that they were worthless. Mr. Snowden knew that the reason for the present depression was not primarily any general fall in prices or other world causes. Rival manufacturing countries had been taking our trade from us. Even if there was another boom in world trade as there was two years ago we should get the leavings only and the lion's share would go to those same countries which had been taking trade from us in recent years.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland condemned the extravagance of the Socialist Government. He said that in the House of Commons on Monday the Government forced through Parliament a measure to curtail any discussion on another measure—the Land Utilization Bill. That was a Bill to establish gigantic State farms, to take men without the requisite knowledge or experience and place them on the land at a time when farmers were everywhere finding it impossible to get along. That Bill was to cost a modest sum of £8,000,000. The Education Bill, in its turn, involved an expenditure of large sums by local authorities and by the Central Government, amounting to at least £5,500,000 a year.

Next week, the House was faced with a Supplementary Estimate of a further £10,500,000, which the Minister of Labour needed as a contribution to the Unemployment Fund. By their recent Act, the Government had degraded unemployment insurance into what could now only too justly be termed a dole. And this was the Government which boasted that it was helping industry and was confident that in a year from now we should be enjoying better times!

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland summed up the vital points of agricultural policy as a tariff on imported manufactures, with provision for dealing with any attempts to exploit it with a view to raising domestic prices; a guaranteed price for British wheat, with protection for barley and provision against the dumping of oats; and a free hand and a determination to negotiate preferential agreements with the Dominions either by quota or preference, whichever was most practicable and effective.

Charged on remand with wilfully breaking a window at No. 10, Downing-street, the official residence of the Prime Minister, Lewis Colville Miller, 60, a clerk, of Milford-road, Ealing, was discharged by Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court on condition that he went to the infirmary.

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9 0	× 6 9	8	8	9	12 0	× 11 3	18	15	0	15 0	× 11 3	23	8	9
9 0	× 9 0	11	5	0	13 6	× 9 0	16	17	6	16 6	× 11 3	25	15	9
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Letters to the Editor

BRITISH DYES

A COMPARISON WITH GERMAN PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The decision of the Government to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse in January next could only be defended on the ground that its continuance would handicap our textiles industries in their competition with those of foreign countries, by reason of the alleged fact that the dyestuffs users in these countries can buy their requirements more cheaply than our dyers and printers can here. Any other basis for discontinuing the legislation, which during its existence has had so favourable an influence upon the development of British science and British industry, has been entirely removed by the undertaking of the British dyestuffs producers that they will not oppose the free importation of any products which are not made as efficiently and cheaply here. I venture to hope therefore that if it can be shown that the average market price of dyestuffs in Great Britain is not above, but rather below, that in the rest of the world, it may yet be possible to obtain a reconsideration of this important decision.

In the early period in the operation of the Act the price of British-made dyestuffs was undoubtedly high, though even then it is very questionable whether a free market would have been an eventual advantage to the user. By gradual stages however, the index figure has been reduced until it has been stabilized for the past two or three years at 160 or 170, taking pre-War at 100. In a report upon the German chemical industry recently issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, a comparison is made of the weights and values of the German exports of coal-tar dyestuffs between the years 1913 and 1929 respectively, the totals of which are as follows:—

1913.	1929.
Weight 108,680 tons	Weight 42,953 tons
Value £10,800,000	Value £10,150,000

(The mark being taken as equal to 1s.).

It can readily be calculated from this that the average export selling price for German dyestuffs was 0.88 shilling in 1913, and 2.1 shillings in 1929. In other words the index figure in 1929 (and doubtless also to-day) was 238, taking pre-War at 100.

It may, however, be objected to this comparison that the incidence of high-priced to low-priced dyestuffs is different to-day from what it was in 1913, because the exports of German dyestuffs to countries which have established their own dyestuff industry are now mainly of high-priced speciality products. It is doubtful whether this consideration will greatly affect the results, but in order to meet this objection I have recalculated the figures after deduction of those for the German exports to Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Italy, and Switzerland. We then have for the total weights and values of the German dyestuffs exported to the rest of the world in 1913 and 1928 (the last year for which detailed figures are available) the following comparison:—

1913.	1928.
Weight 64,495 tons	Weight 40,777 tons
Value £6,482,695	Value £8,741,821

This gives an average export price of 10.77d. per lb. in 1913 and 22.97d. per lb. in 1928. The index figure for German dyestuffs to consumers in non-producing markets is therefore 213, as against the index figure in Great Britain of 160! It is clear, therefore, that if the British consumer were obtaining all his dyestuffs from Germany to-day at the average world price he would be paying considerably more than he actually pays to the British producer.

One comes to the same conclusion from a direct comparison of the average price of all dyestuffs used in England—namely, 1s. 8½d., as given by the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, with that of all dyestuffs exported from Germany in 1929—namely, 2s. 1d. It appears that the German makers are selling at higher prices elsewhere and reducing their quotations to compete in England. I am informed, indeed, that in the case of many standard dyestuffs the present price in Germany is considerably higher than it is here. This is a direct result of the Dyestuffs Act.

The above is surely sufficient to show that far from being as stated a disability to the colour-using trades, the Act has been and continues to be, a substantial benefit. If the British maker is ultimately put out of existence, the price of foreign dyestuffs in this country must undoubtedly rise.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR G. GREEN.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No one is likely to question the accuracy of Lord D'Abernon's description of the present condition of world trade and its effect upon indebtedness. He points to the low level of commodity prices; to the fact that, with the fall in commodity prices, the burden of debts payable in gold is becoming intolerable; and adds that unless measures are taken to achieve a moderate fall in the price of gold (*i.e.*, a rise in commodity prices) he can foresee the certainty of non-payments and bankruptcies all over the world.

There is a growing body of opinion which recognizes that deflation has gone too fast and too far, and seeks a remedy in a reversal of the process; that is to say, in some measure of inflation. But while many will be inclined to agree with Lord D'Abernon's conclusion that, "if we desire a return of good market conditions and more trade activity, we shall achieve these with greater certainty and greater speed by dealing with the gold and currency problem than by any other means," there are, among business men, some misgivings as to whether an increase in the supply of currency and credit can be effective in itself, unless there co-exists the confidence to use it.

On the broader problem of the intolerable burden of debts and the spectre of bankruptcy business men seek to understand and explain the present state of affairs, and expect to find the remedy, in the light of past experience. While admitting that there are defects in the capitalist system and welcoming improvements in its machinery, they must perforce accept the system as a whole, if only for want of a better. And experience teaches them that the safety-valve of capitalism does in fact lie in periodical bankruptcies, or repudiations; that revival cannot take place without confidence; and that the fear of bankruptcies is an infinitely more effective bar to confidence than the acknowledgment of them.

Periodically we business men "clean house." If we are wise we do not wait until we are forced to it. We take out our balance-sheets, acknowledge our mistakes, and write down the assets to what we think they will fetch, instead of carrying them at what they cost us or at what we hope to get for them some day. Our creditors may or may not accept these altered valuations. They will estimate their chances of recovery and revise their own balance-sheets accordingly; and so on down the line until a strong man is reached who can pay. Once this is done, and not before, we can start again from the lower level with renewed hope; the creditor with the hope of realisation, the debtor with the hope of solvency. And whether we now look at things internationally, nationally, or as individuals, the starting point of confidence must be the day on which, like the unjust steward, we all face facts and tear up the paper in our portfolios which has become worthless.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON.

FLOODS IN THAMES VALLEY

CONTROL BY STORAGE RESERVOIRS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the forthcoming conference which, at the invitation of the Minister of Health, is to meet on the 27th inst. to consider the question of floods in the tidal portion of the River Thames, I should like to be permitted again to draw attention to certain aspects of this very important question.

My concern, as Chairman of the Thames Valley Branch of the C.P.R.E., is mainly with the non-tidal portion of the river, but it is a fact that when a combination of adverse conditions coincide, as they did in the early part of 1928, the enormous amount of flood water coming down the river is the one controllable factor which can influence the excess of water in the upper tidal part of the river. You cannot control the tides, you cannot prevent a tidal wave from the North Sea coinciding with an abnormally high tide. You cannot prevent the rainfall in the Thames Valley also coinciding, as it sometimes does, with the two other factors, but you can control floods in the Thames Valley.

A few months ago I drew attention in your columns to the method by which adequate control of the Thames Valley floods can be secured, and the scheme was subsequently explained by Mr. A. B. Buckley, M.Inst.C.E., hon. consulting engineer to the Thames Valley Branch of the C.P.R.E., and late Director-General in the Egyptian Irrigation Service, in a lecture which was printed in *Water and Water Engineering* last week. There are two outstanding facts which should be kept clearly in mind:—

1. That the method of getting rid of flood water by enlarging—*i.e.*, "canalizing"—the river and thus adding to the danger of floods in the lower reaches and in the tidal portion of the river is essentially wrong in principle.

2. That the conservation of water within the Thames and other watersheds is no less important than the prevention of floods.

By the means which I advocate adequate control of the flood waters of the Thames can be secured without impairing the amenities of the Thames Valley, without disfiguring any part of the country, and at very much less expense than that of the very costly scheme of canalization. Relying upon the accuracy of the Thames Conservancy's statistics extending over many years, it is possible now to state:—

1. That the Thames Valley floods can be effectively controlled by means of three or four large storage reservoirs.

2. That these reservoirs can be constructed by taking advantage of certain natural depressions into which the water can flow.

3. That the reservoirs would afford a means of conserving a large volume of water to meet the requirements of dry seasons.

It should, then, I think be obvious that the works of enlarging and straightening the river, now being carried out by the Thames Conservancy between Weybridge and Teddington, together with the similar works about to be effected in the valley of the Wey, will merely result in increased volumes of water being brought more rapidly into the non-tidal river, just at those times when it will constitute a grave danger. I venture to assert that the works in progress between Weybridge and Teddington, involving a large expenditure, are not justifiable by reason of the very small extra percentage of flood water to be delivered by the Wey as compared with the Thames itself—perhaps 1 or 2 per cent.; and that the same remark applies to the destruction of the amenities of that part of the river.

And now a word as to the necessity of the conservation of water. If in the watershed of the Thames and its tributaries, covering an area of some 2,500,000 acres, there is to be extensive drainage as provided for in the Land Drainage Act of this year, there will be not only a great and undesirable increase of water poured off the land into the river, but water which, in the course of nature, soaks through the land and replenishes the all-important natural underground reservoirs will disappear. The wells all over the country, on which the population largely depend for water, and which even now are not infrequently nearly or quite dry, will cease to produce adequate supplies. From these considerations it would seem proper to conclude that land drainage should not be encouraged, except in such places as it is a real necessity, and that the storage of flood water is very desirable, especially in view of the water supply of London.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MAYO.

WHEAT FROM RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On the very day when I read in *The Times* that some 200 vessels had been chartered by the Soviet Government for carrying wheat from Black Sea ports for different destinations in Europe I was sending off a parcel to my aged mother in Russia consisting of 10lb. of flour. Yes, just ordinary flour which for all I know might have been milled from Russian grain which the Bolshevists are now dumping on the shores of England. A duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* will have to be paid by the recipient in Russia, and 10lb. is the maximum quantity allowed by the Bolshevists for a person in Russia to receive a year from abroad. A double quantity may be sent, but the duty is then charged five-fold. Owing to under-nourishment and the bad quality and insufficient rations of rye bread on which the population of Russia is compelled by the Bolshevists to feed, large numbers of people are suffering from acute chronic catarrhs of the digestive organs.

Mr. Churchill, in his speech to the Epping Conservative Association reported in your issue of October 29, used the phrase, "Let them go back and feed their own people first." I wish the right honourable gentleman to accept my sincere thanks for his outspoken language and for having in a few words brought to the attention of the British public the tragedy of the Russian nation, which is at present undergoing an ordeal unknown in the history of mankind. Millions upon millions of people are actually condemned by the present Russian rulers to die of slow starvation while their food is being forcibly taken away from them. Every pound of bread made from Russian flour and eaten in an English home has been snatched out of the mouths of Russian men, women, and children, who are mutely crying for food, as years of suffering have dried up the wells of tears in their eyes.

The British nation was always the first to react to any injustice and human suffering in the world, and has never failed to help where assistance was needed. And you can help the cause of humanity now too by refusing to buy a single pound of wheat imported by the Bolshevists, the proceeds of which will go to ruin your own industries. "Let them go back and feed their own people first."

I am, &c.,
X.

DORSET SCULPTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent activities of the Royal Society of Arts in connexion with their endeavour to revive public interest in the application of science and art to industry have drawn attention to personalities in these realms who have not hitherto had the recognition due to them.

As a Fellow of the society, and a Dorset man, I was naturally particularly interested in the society's efforts to save the work which the great architect and sculptor, Alfred Stevens (also a Dorset man), designed for Captain Holford at Dorchester House. It has, therefore, given me special satisfaction to have the opportunity of cooperating by providing accommodation for the erection of these examples of his work in an outbuilding at Lulworth Castle, not far from Blandford, the town of his birth. It seems to me that this might appropriately be made an opportunity of assisting the funds of the society, and that a small charge might not unreasonably be made for admittance. Further information will be given in the *R.S.A. Journal* as to the days of admission.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT WELD.
Lulworth Castle, Wareham, Dorset, Nov. 25.

DARK DAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have found your leading article quite entertaining, but, if I may, I would join issue on one point. "Getting up is a bad enough business at any time." To this I demur. For 45 years it has been my habit to get up at 6 o'clock or earlier all the year round, and the hours from 6 to 9 I consider the best in the day. What could be more joyous and exhilarating than to get out of bed and go straight to a cold bath at 6 o'clock? And then to get out of the bath all aglow, and with the feeling that you could knock down the first man that gets in your way; that I take to be a sign of robust health. But I will admit that in my seventy-fifth year a cold bath in artificial light is not so inviting as it is in the summer mornings.

I am, &c.,
M.D.LOND.

MORE MEN ON THE LAND

THE FAMILY FARM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Page may be right in criticizing the rate at which Mr. Lloyd George proposes to settle men on the land. He must surely be wrong in resisting the objective, *i.e.*, to multiply greatly the number of small farms or holdings (including holdings up to 75-120 acres).

We need more people on the land, a check on imports and wise productive expenditure of public money. We import £55,000,000 of pig products, £20,000,000 of poultry and eggs, and the output of fully 1,400,000 cows, besides vegetables, fruit, &c. Much of this could be successfully produced by small farms, as in Ireland, where 80 per cent. of the farms are under 100 acres, and as is done in Denmark.

Then, too, a huge new market for milk awaits development in our midst. If we doubled the consumption of milk (to the great benefit of agriculture and of our population, especially children) we should still be drinking less a head than the Danes, Americans, Swedes, &c. This new market can be created by wise publicity and a reorganized industry. The Milk Publicity Council with a ridiculously small expenditure on propaganda has created a new demand among school children worth £500,000 to dairying.

When large farms are converted into small farms the rural population is doubled, also the produce grown. The family farm is no longer saddled with a big wage bill and is the type of farm which is doing best to-day.

The alternative policies of mechanized big-scale factory farms, or the 500 to 800 acre farm, with high wage bills and other disadvantages, tend to depopulate the countryside. The British taxpayer pays £5,000,000 to develop the production of sugar here when the world output of sugar is already far in excess of world consumption. There is also a world surplus of wheat. I can understand giving wheat-growers a guarantee against excessive loss when, as to-day, the bottom drops out of the wheat market, or giving them a tide-over guarantee for a limited period. It is more difficult to justify guaranteeing (to the tune of several millions of money) a permanent annual profit to wheat-growers. Cotton, coal, and other vital industries have stronger claims for subsidies because they have no alternative. Agriculture, on the other hand, has alternatives to wheat, though naturally wheat will probably always be grown economically in certain areas in normal periods.

I am amazed that any Conservatives should oppose a policy for restoring the balance between rural and urban population. Our rural population is now only 7 per cent. of the whole, while that of Denmark is 34 per cent., of Holland 23 per cent., and of France 41 per cent. Until we recreate this land population we shall lose a vital, steadying, thrifty force in public life which has helped other countries to weather disruptive storms. Land settlement, too, makes some kind of safeguarding inevitable, as the Liberal policy recognizes when it advocates preferential transport rates. Britain also has suitable settlers (provided we do not rush the policy). Otherwise we are not justified in urging people to migrate to the Dominions, where the conditions are no better than our own.

If in 10-20 years we are to repopulate the land by augmenting very largely the number of farmers and landholders we must start at once without any delay and carry out this policy at a regular and reasonably rapid rate.

Yours truly,
ASTOR.
4, St. James's-square, S.W.1, Nov. 21.

A SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an original member of the Imperial League of Opera, who throughout has naturally taken a keen interest in its activities, I confess that I find the present position incomprehensible. Nearly 12 months ago it was publicly announced that the Imperial League of Opera had resources, obtained from members numbering approximately 44,000 and from private persons, of about £40,000 a year for a period of five years. Later, we heard of an intended amalgamation with the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, the main purpose of which was to consolidate the chief opera-giving organizations in the best interests of opera.

All along, we, as members of the League, have been given to understand that Government assistance was highly unlikely; indeed, it was because of this remote contingency that we supported the League. Last October we were asked officially to agree to a scheme of amalgamation under which the Covent Garden Syndicate would supply such resources as would complete the scheme of the League. It is safe to say that nine persons out of 10 assumed that such funds would be forthcoming from the Covent Garden Syndicate itself.

Now it would appear that practically the whole of such resources are to be furnished by the Government and by the B.B.C., and that the contribution of the Covent Garden Syndicate itself is negligible. What we, as members of the League, desire to know is, if there is to be a Government subsidy, and if the B.B.C. is to make a large grant, why such contributions are made to an organization which of itself is supplying practically nothing, and why the League, which all fair-minded people will agree has done almost everything during the last two or three years to make the question a live one, is now being treated as if it did not exist.

I, for one, agreed to the proposed amalgamation with the Covent Garden Syndicate under the clear impression that the League was linking up with an organization that had resources of its own at least equal to those of the League, independently of Government support, which those of us with knowledge of Continental methods have no love for. In short, what the musical amateurs of this country want, and have been hoping for, is an opera managed by the best business brains, and directed by the best artistic capacity. Under the new dispensation, there would appear to be no certainty of obtaining either of these. The name of Sir Thomas Beecham, inseparably connected with the Imperial League of Opera which he founded, afforded us a very different prospect.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. W. GANZ.
3, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

"FOR THE LOTTERY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I send, without comment, the following extract from "The Whole Proceedings . . . at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey on Wednesday the 18th of April, 1787, and the following Days. . . ."

"JANE DUNDAS was indicted for stealing, on the 26th day of February last, one linen tablecloth, value 4s., two napkins, value 2s., one towel, value 4d. the property of the Right Honorable John Skinner, Knight.

—— DOWSON *sworn*.

"I am butler to Sir John Skinner; the prisoner was laundry maid about a year and a half; the pawnbroker informed us before we missed the linen; the prisoner did not deny it.

"(*Mr. Burkitt, the pawnbroker, produced the things, which were deposed to.*) She said she lived with Judge Heath; I sent there and they knew nothing of her; then I was a going to send for a constable, and she fell a crying, and said she lived at Baron Skinner's, and they were his property.

"*Prisoner.* I beg for mercy; I have nobody to my character; I leave myself entirely to Sir John's mercy and the gentlemen of the jury.

"*Dowson.* She behaved vastly well always; bore a very good character for years before, a quiet sober girl.

"*Prisoner.* I intended to redeem them again.

"*Court.* You could not be distressed for money in that service I am sure.

"*Prisoner.* It was for the lottery.

"GUILTY
"*Transported for seven years.*"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY TANDY.
The Osiers, Chiswick Mall, W.4.

Points from Letters

OFFICIALDOM AND REGENT'S PARK

Having lived at the address given below for 16 years, I can but endorse the "official neglect" of the garden flanking Park-road. The painting is done once in four years, and if £16 per annum is required—*i.e.*, £48—for painting the palings it is excessive; half the amount is sufficient. Hence more for the garden. Park-road is in a state of chaos. The work could be carried out in half the time if the contractor would make use of double the gang of men working, one gang from the North and the other from the South, as is done in tunnelling. A main street such as this should be done quickly. I trust this hint will be accepted, as I understand that the west side of the road has yet to be reconstructed. —Mr. H. A. BARRETT, 1, Kent-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

BROADCAST INTERFERENCE

The atrocious quality of the reception from London on the 356 and 261 metre wave lengths, experienced by all dwellers on this South Coast, needs no further stressing; it is notorious. The B.B.C. admit it, and naively explain that, "situated as we are, they recommend the use of 5XX as our local station"! And now Germany steps in with another high-power station, with an output of 75 to 150 kw. on a wave length of 360 metres. What chance will London have with only three metres separation from a station like this? Have the P.O. and B.B.C. combined no influence?—MAJOR T. W. LIGHTFOOT, Hove.

HOSPITALS AND SWEEPSTAKES

It is no mere quibble to point out the inaccuracy of Canon Bell's suggestion that the purchase of a ticket in a sweepstake is an attempt to get "something for nothing." The sum invested, however small, is as much part of a contract as is the small premium paid on fire insurance, which may result in thousands of pounds of work being done, as Canon Bell might argue, for nothing. Surely the ethical test should resolve itself into one of practical common sense. If a cause is bad it is bad to support it, which would not be so with insurance, the furthering of commercial enterprise, or the helping of deserving institutions. Again, the public may or may not be exposed to danger of evil. With the licensed gambling-hall, whose victims are continuously tempted to hurl good money after bad, the danger is very considerable. With the occasional sweepstake it is negligible, there being little temptation to extravagance in the face of overwhelming odds. Some day these common-sense distinctions may be better appreciated and State-controlled lotteries enormously relieve the taxpayer.—Mr. R. LEETHAM JONES, 82, Maida Vale, W.9.

FAITHFUL SERVICE

My old nurse entered my mother's service at the age of 23. She died in it 61 years afterwards in her eighty-fourth year. She was the very intimate friend of five generations of my family. Her first place was her last.—Mr. J. SHEARMAN, Holly Hill Lodge, Hampstead, N.W.3.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

Our politicians have been warned over and over again by our ablest financiers and business men that if we are to regain our old prosperity the most drastic reduction of our national and local expenditure is essential. The latter is in as much need of this process as the former, and one way of doing it would be to appoint men of high character, unconnected with any political party and thoroughly versed in business and finance, as municipal travelling commissioners armed with plenary powers. They would thoroughly investigate the finances of every municipality; in short, it would be their duty to see that economy was combined with efficiency; waste and extravagance would be put down with a firm hand. Some uniformity of expenditure would thereby be secured. Their endeavour would be to look after the ratepayers' interests as a whole, and nothing else. The commissioners would be paid from a central fund to which each municipality would contribute its quota.—Mr. J. C. CURTIS, Rock Villa, Mumbles, Glam.

FOREIGN CARTRIDGES

Mr. P. J. May, in a letter in your issue of November 14, says that he thought it disgraceful that "in the centre of a large shooting district" like Thetford he "was not offered British-made cartridges." There are four local agents: A maintains a stock of £100 worth of British-made cartridges during the whole of the shooting season, and only 10 per cent. of the stock is foreign; B is a very old-established firm and deals solely in British-made cartridges—these can be filled on the premises to order; C deals in both British and foreign, but has been temporarily out of stock of the former; D sells American cartridges only. This information could have been furnished to your correspondent had inquiries been made.—Mr. P. R. CLARKE, Secretary, Thetford Chamber of Trade, King-street, Thetford.

FISCAL TALKS BY WIRELESS

May I make a suggestion which may help to acquaint the general public with the real facts and issues of the two opposing fiscal policies? It is, I think, no exaggeration to say that there is no political question which so vitally affects every elector, and yet upon which the electors as a body are so abysmally ignorant. Here is the opportunity, and the B.B.C. furnishes the means. A series of debates by recognized authorities (not necessarily in the political world), or, alternatively, a series of addresses, would so far as it is humanly possible put every aspect of free trade and tariff reform before the electors; and I dare swear that the speakers would have not only the largest but also the most interested audience that has ever listened to a broadcast item from Savoy-hill.—Mr. D. S. CUMBERLEGE, 129, The Grove, Ealing, W.5.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF MALTA

I beg leave to ask whether any of your readers could tell me of any portrait or any book with a picture or description of the uniform of the Naval Knights of Malta, 1798. I understand that Nelson, after the Battle of the Nile, when the King of Naples looked on him as his deliverer from the French, obtained from him the creation of some of his officers as Naval Knights of Malta. The old order had been expelled and suppressed by Napoleon in June, 1798. My grandfather, Commander J. Woolward, R.N.—a relative of Lady Nelson—was one of them; in proof of which I have some beautiful gold filigree buttons from his uniform, which London authorities agree in pronouncing "distinctly Maltese." He was present at Lady Hamilton's grand reception for Nelson's birthday on September 29, 1798.—The REV. SPENCER A. WOOLWARD, Ewen, Cirencester, Glos.

PAVING OF FOOTWAYS

For many years it has been customary to pave very many footways in public streets with slabs of artificial stone about 2½in. thick, most slabs requiring two men to handle each of them. Equal efficiency could be obtained by reducing the thickness to about one-half and inserting a little metal reinforcement. One man could handle each of these slabs, about half the material would be saved, the cost of the reinforcement would be trifling, strength would be ample, and work would be expedited. May I submit this suggestion for the consideration of municipal authorities throughout the country?—Mr. JOHN MURRAY, 11, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.

LINKS WITH THE PAST

You recorded last Saturday the 110th birthday of the Hon. Katherine Plunket. In St. Mary's Churchyard here lies Thomas Taylor, who died in December, 1827, aged 108. Now, as all the best people live in or frequently visit Wimbledon, I suggest that in the summer of 1827 Miss Plunket, then a girl of seven, may have visited the old man, and he most certainly knew Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who lived close to, in Wimbledon, Pack House. A similar link would take us back to Shakespeare.—CAPTAIN R. L. G. NOEL, R.N., 12, Lancaster-road, Wimbledon.

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

I wonder how many people when they discuss lightly altering the boundary of a parish realize that they are proposing to upset something which has been in existence for about 1,000 years. Most of the parishes, in Kent at any rate, are described in Domesday Book as they were in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and there is frequent mention of their having churches. It may not unreasonably be assumed that their boundaries are still very much as in those days. These are often very irregular, but there was probably some very good reason for this, and I would urge that changes should not be decided on simply to make things look more symmetrical on the map. There are, no doubt, cases where existing boundaries are so inconvenient that some adjustment is really necessary.—COLONEL W. PITT, Fairseat House, Wrotham, Kent.

THE DOG AND THE SQUIRREL

I was much interested in your correspondent's account of the cat and squirrel episode, having been told but recently of an almost similar encounter witnessed by a friend, only this time between a grey squirrel and a terrier, and with disastrous consequences to the squirrel. For, before anything could be done to avert a tragedy, the apparently hypnotized little creature had walked down the tree into the very jaws of the dog—and there the matter closed.—Mr. A. G. MULLER, Hall Park, Berkhamsted, Herts.

shall we join the ladies—

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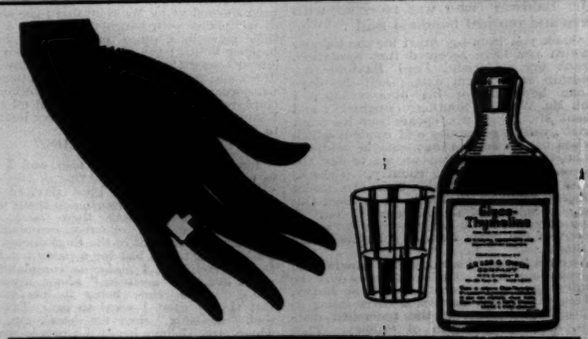

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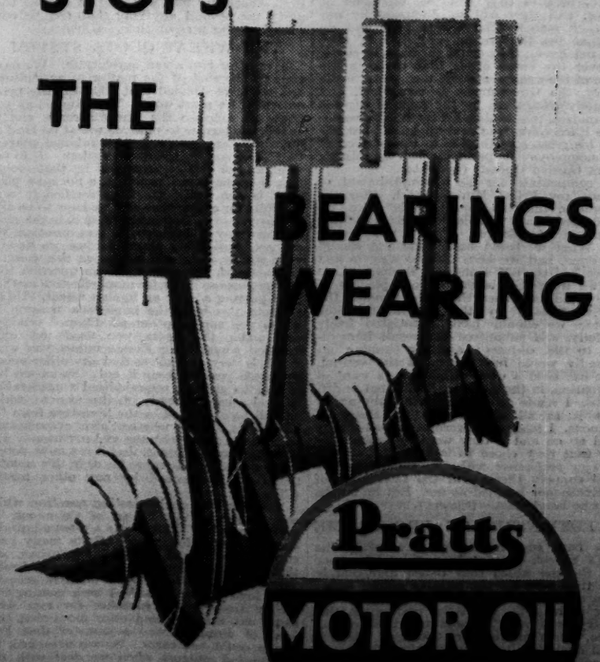

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SALVATION ARMY

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

GENERAL HIGGINS AND THE FUTURE

The following statement was issued yesterday by General Higgins with regard to the Salvation Army Conference of Commissioners :—

I have been asked to sum up briefly the results attained by the International Conference of Commissioners which has been sitting in London since November 9, and to express my views as to the influence which the decisions arrived at are likely to exert upon the stability and future progress of the Army.

The principal reason for my calling the Conference was to discuss certain proposed changes in the Constitution of the Army, particularly as these affect the powers and prerogatives of its General, and to decide upon the best means for giving legal effect to such reforms as might be agreed upon.

It is common knowledge that at the time of my election as General I stated that in my opinion three main reforms were required, and these I pledged myself to carry out. They were :—(1) The abolition of the General's right to nominate his successor and the substitution of the method of election by the High Council ; (2) the fixing of an age-limit for the retirement of the General, in harmony with the existing regulations for the retirement of all other officers ; (3) the substitution of a trustee company to hold the properties and capital assets of the Army in place of the sole trusteeship of the General. Discussion of these constitutional changes and of the most appropriate means of making them secure were the first business of the Conference.

It will be seen that they curtail to a considerable extent the absolute powers hitherto placed in the hands of the General by the Constitution of the Army. Resolutions to give effect to these three reforms, proposed to the Conference by myself, were carried with only two (in one case three) dissentients among 42 Commissioners present.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION

As a further check I proposed the setting up of a Board of Arbitration, to consist of five leading officers, chosen out of a standing panel of 20, which might be called into being at any time to arbitrate in any difference, disagreement, or grievance which might lie between the General, on the one hand, and any Commissioner or other leading officer whose duties bring him under the immediate control of the General, on the other—except in regard to matters of a purely administrative character or such as have direct relation to appointments or rank.

I proposed that either the officer concerned or the General should be at liberty to call for the setting up of such a Board of Arbitration whenever necessary ; the decision of the Board to be final and binding on both parties. The proposal was heartily welcomed by the Conference and carried by a unanimous vote.

After carefully exploring all other means open to it, the conference decided by a very large majority to empower me to apply to Parliament for the necessary powers to modify the terms of the existing Trust Deed so as to embody the above-mentioned constitutional changes.

A minority of the Commissioners were in favour of somewhat more radical changes, but the vote of the majority was decisive against further modifications at this time of the authority and powers of the General.

This decision I believe to be wholly wise. The safeguards now to be provided against abuse of the powers exercised by a General are, in my opinion, ample for all practical purposes. The fierce light thrown upon the office of the General by the events of two years ago, the evidence then given of the powers resident in the High Council, the advisory councils already in existence, added to the limitations now proposed, should suffice to put all necessary checks upon any disposition on the part of a General to make arbitrary use of his powers, while at the same time leaving to him the ultimate authority, power of initiative and control, which the Commander-in-Chief of an army in the field should possess. I am happy to say that those members of the conference who favoured a more radical curtailment of the powers of the General accepted with the utmost good will the decision of the majority and will, I am confident, cooperate loyally in giving it effect.

Here let me repeat, what has already been publicly stated, that the reports in certain newspapers of angry dissensions in the Conference are pure fabrications which have had no shadow of foundation in fact. The discussions of the Conference from first to last have been carried through on the highest level of Christian courtesy. I particularly deprecate the malicious attempts made to suggest the existence of bad blood between the five American Commissioners present with Commander Evangeline Booth, and the other members of the Conference. So far from that being the case, both the Commander and her American colleagues have won golden opinions from their fellow-Commissioners for their highly valuable contributions to the discussions, their international outlook, sound Salvationism, and good comradeship. The high place they already held in the esteem and affection of their fellow-Commissioners has been very considerably strengthened during the present Conference.

Among the many other matters considered by the Conference probably none is more important or more likely to assist the progress of the Army than certain decisions taken in reference to the relative status of what are known as our Field Officers, and of those holding departmental positions on the various headquarters, as compared with that of Officers of Staff rank. For some years now it has been somewhat of a grievance among us that officers in command of corps could not advance in rank beyond field-major. There has been a pretty general feeling, also, among those who have given the matter thought, that there has been in recent years an unnecessary multiplication of ranks. We have now boldly, and, I think, wisely faced the whole situation. The Conference, after an exhaustive examination of it in all its bearings, has recommended the abolition of certain lower ranks and the throwing open to all of the remaining ranks—up to a certain high point where the title appertaining thereto obviously connotes a high administrative Staff position. Up to that point the same ranks may henceforth be held by Field and Departmental Officers alike.

Another decision which will tend to equalize matters as between these two grades of officers is the application to both of a common age of retirement. Field officers will now retire at the same ages as other officers—women at 60 and men at 65.

FUTURE OF THE ARMY

What of the future of the Army? I see no reason whatever to doubt its continued onward march ! The spirit with which officers and soldiers alike have maintained unbroken unity and gone on with their glorious work, in spite of the disturbing influence of the events of the past two years, has amazed those who did not know how strong are the bonds of loyalty to Army principles and devotion to Christ which bind Salvationists together. Every form of spiritual activity and social service has been maintained throughout the world without break or halt. A crisis which, I have been assured again and again by those competent to judge, would have rent in twain most religious bodies, has passed and left the Army as united as ever both in spirit and in action.

Of course, in common with religious bodies of all sorts, we are feeling the effects of the worldwide drift from organized religion, but everything goes to show that the Army has probably suffered much less in that respect than any religious organization. We are certainly not losing ground, though our rate of progress throughout the world has undoubtedly been retarded by the prevailing indifference to religion. I am full of confidence that once the reforms decided upon have been effectuated by changes in our Constitution sanctioned by an Act of Parliament the Army will be free to advance with greater rapidity than ever.

MR. SCULLIN IN IRELAND

Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Irish Labour Party at the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, yesterday. Mr. T. J. O'Connell, chairman of the party, was in the chair, and Mr. Scullin was accompanied by his wife and by Mr. and Mrs. Brennan. Last night the Free State Government gave a state reception at the Dublin Mansion House in honour of Mr. Scullin, who dined privately with Mr. Cosgrave and the members of the Free State Executive Council. To-day Mr. Scullin will go to Northern Ireland to visit his father's birthplace at Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry.

The Exeter Diocesan Conference, which met at Exeter yesterday, passed a resolution associating itself with the encouragement given by the Lambeth Conference to the South India Church Union Scheme.

POLLUTION OF FISHERIES

GAS ENGINEERS' DISCUSSION

The autumnal research meeting of the Institution of Gas Engineers was opened at the Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, yesterday, and will be continued to-day. The President (Mr. Harold E. Copp) was in the chair.

The Charles Hunt Memorial Medal and a first-class diploma in gas engineering were presented to Mr. Samuel McGowan, Glasgow, for a thesis on "The utilization of a low-grade gas." Second-class diplomas were awarded to Mr. R. L. Greaves, Wolverhampton, and Mr. D. J. Ward, Birmingham.

The PRESIDENT presented the first report of the General Research Committee, which supervises and co-ordinates the research work of the institution, and particularly that of the Joint Research Committee of the institution and Leeds University. He paid a tribute to the staff of Leeds University, and said that solid work, which would bear good fruit for the industry, had been accomplished during the year. He pointed out that the present results of a laboratory investigation of the possibilities of using creosote in the manufacture of carburetted water gas were not promising, but the investigation was being continued, and a further report would be made.

EFFLUENTS IN THE SEA

Mr. W. T. DUNN drew attention to the fact that fishermen were complaining of the pollution of streams and expressed the hope that the General Research Committee would consider the question of effluents discharged, not only into streams, but also into the sea. There were certain works which adjoined the sea front, and he had in mind a case in which, unfortunately, effluents were discharged into the sea.

Mr. C. S. SHAPLEY, a member of the council, said he thought too much stress was placed on the damage done to fish by effluents, and he did not want it to go forth that the institution viewed the subject with alarm. They were certain that the damage to fish life from discharges from gasworks was practically negligible. He had heard it stated that damage was done to fish in Lake Windermere, where there was now a scarcity of fish. There were no gasworks at Windermere. Probably the damage was due to the noise of motor-boats or to the oil discharged by such boats.

Detailed reference to the experiments in the utilization of creosote in the manufacture of carburetted water gas was made in a report of the Joint Research Committee, and a further report from the same committee dealt with the back-run process for the manufacture of carburetted water gas. The PRESIDENT said that experience had shown that the wear and tear of the back-run process were distinctly heavy, but, notwithstanding that fact, the financial results of the working of this plant, compared with the ordinary water-gas plant, were most marked.

A further report which was received from the Joint Research Committee dealt with the examination of the products of combustion from typical gas appliances.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Mr. J. W. WOOD, research chemist, referring to the investigations, pointed out that these dealt with the products of combustion from gas appliances with special regard to the adaptability of carbon monoxide. He pointed out that the importance to the industry of securing full credit for the heating value of town gas during official tests required no emphasis. They were called on to examine a burner of a Fairweather recording gas calorimeter, and they had been able to report that the position was entirely satisfactory. Speaking of the advantage to be gained by studying conditions of use and developments of gas appliances in other countries, he referred to a visit to the gas and water exhibition in Berlin last year, and said that interesting features were the development in cooker design and the attempt being made to capture the domestic water-heating load for gas.

A report presented by the Refractory Material Joint Sub-committee of the Institution and the Society of British Gas Industries showed that during the past year investigations with a direct bearing on the gas industry had been continued by the British Refractories Research Association, and Mr. A. T. GREEN submitted a paper on "The Behaviour of Refractory Materials in Continuous Vertical Retorts."

A report relating to the protection of pipes against external corrosion presented by the Corrosion of Pipes Sub-committee was also considered.

VALUE OF RESEARCH

The president and council gave a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel to those associated with the research work of the institution.

Mr. JAMES F. RONCA, Director of Gas Administration, Board of Trade, proposing the toast of "The Institution of Gas Engineers," referred to the value of research, and congratulated research workers and engineers on what they had been able to accomplish for the benefit of the industry.

The PRESIDENT, responding, said that the institution was essentially a scientific body. If they found any sphere of activity that had not been explored, they were quite prepared to explore it. They were enthusiasts, and anyone who was going to do any industry any good must be an enthusiast.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR SMITHELLS, responding to the toast of "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. JOHN TERRACE, expressed his great appreciation of the response of the gas industry to the approach of science. The *rapprochement* between science and industry was manifested in the gas industry to a degree not equalled in any other industry of the country.

SIR DAVID MILNE WATSON proposed the toast of "The Chairman."

"MEN OF SUSSEX"

COMING-OF-AGE DINNER

Lord Hailsham was the principal guest at the coming-of-age dinner of the Men of Sussex last evening at the Hotel Victoria. SIR PARK GOFF presided.

In the absence of the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. W. W. GRANTHAM, K.C., gave the toast, "Our Guests."

LORD HAILSHAM, replying, said the county of Sussex had cause to be proud of its people. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," claimed that whatever great men belonged to other counties, Sussex had outstripped them all. The point claimed for Sussex was that it had provided no fewer than five Archbishops. (Laughter.) As one who had chosen the county for residence, he was interested to remember that to Sussex had gone poets like Rudyard Kipling, statesmen like Lord Brentford, lawyers like Lord Justice Greer, and cricketers like the Jam Sahib. Sussex had a proud record, and he hoped that the men of the county would ever well maintain its record for good citizenship and public-spirited duty.

LORD FITZALAN proposed "Our Country," and SIR GEORGE COURTHOPE, M.P., in reply, referred to the woodlands of Sussex, providing some of the finest timber in the world. It was in 1394 that Richard II. bought great oaks for his Hall at Westminster from Courthope of Wadhurst. The South Saxon folk of Sussex were loyal and lovable people, who, in spite of the invasion of alien hordes brought by the railway and the motor-car, remained sound and solid—people who would not be "druv." (Cheers.)

SIR WILLIAM BULL gave "The Founders" and Mr. H. T. GOVER replied.

INQUEST ON FINANCIER

An inquest was held at Tunbridge Wells yesterday on the body of JOHN GOOD, inventor and financier, who was found dead on Sunday in the forecourt of his home, Culverden Castle, Tunbridge Wells, having fallen 36ft. from a flat embattled roof. The inquest was adjourned until Saturday, December 6, and it was decided to send certain organs to the Kent county analyst. Dr. C. F. Selous said that the cause of death was shock following injuries to the brain, or poisoning by prussic acid, or the two combined. If the dead man had taken poison in his room or garden he would say it would be impossible, or very improbable, for him to get to the top of the house afterwards. In reply to Mr. B. D. Briant (who was for the relatives), the witness said that as a rule people dropped as if shot if a large dose had been taken. The glass which had contained the poison was found in the shrubbery in the garden. Replying to a request by Mr. Briant that certain organs should be sent to an analyst, the CORONER said that should be so if Mr. Briant wished. So far as he was concerned he thought he was satisfied as to the cause of death.

DEATH OF ALTRINCHAM U.D.C. CHAIRMAN

Mr. Arthur Boardman, chairman of the Altrincham Urban District Council, was taken to Altrincham General Hospital yesterday suffering from severe injuries as the result of an alleged assault by a man in the afternoon. It was stated that Mr. Boardman was struck and fell, hitting his head. The police detained a man. Mr. Boardman died shortly after 4 o'clock.

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society held its fortnightly show in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. Chrysanthemums, orchids, and carnations were the outstanding flowers, and there were several exhibits of shrubs. About 50 new plants, chiefly chrysanthemums, were submitted to the committee and 16 awards were made.

Perhaps the most attractive exhibit was a fine group of chrysanthemums staged by Mr. A. G. Vinten. Among the best varieties were "Balcombe Beauty" (yellow), "Golden Glory," "Golden Butterfly," "Utility" (bronze), "Winter Cheer" (rose), "Balcombe White," and "Balcombe Crimson." The last-mentioned variety received an award of merit. Another good exhibit of chrysanthemums, which came from H. J. Jones, Limited, consisted chiefly of large-flowered varieties such as "W. Rigby" (soft yellow), "Victory" (white), "Hugh Mitchell" (crimson with buff reverse), and "Charles Davis" (yellow). Messrs. Keith Luxford and Co. had many fine single varieties, including "Absolute" (chestnut-bronze), "Molly Godfrey" (rose), "Sonia" (pink), and "Susan" (rosy bronze). They also showed "Excelsa," an incurved white variety, delicately suffused with mauve, which received an award of merit. A large group of chrysanthemums from seed was sent from the Napsbury Mental Hospital, and Mr. H. Woolman showed some small-flowered varieties trained to form cascades of flowers. This method, which is much used in Japan, has seldom been adopted in England, but such pretty effects can be produced that it will probably become popular here also.

The best exhibit of orchids came from Messrs. Charlesworth and Co., who had a richly coloured group consisting chiefly of *Odontoglossum* hybrids. Among the outstanding varieties was *O.* "Neron" variety *rubrum*, which received an award of merit. Messrs. Sander had many *Cypripedium* hybrids relieved by sprays of the dainty yellow *Oncidium varicosum Rogersii*. They also showed the uncommon *Aerides Sanderiana* and *Vanda lamellata Boxallii* from the Philippines, which has not been exhibited for many years. Messrs. Cowan and Co. showed *Cypripedium* hybrids, and there were two other small groups. Baron Bruno von Schröder sent several novelties, including *Brassolaeliocattleya Ballantineana magnifica*, which received a first-class certificate. The flowers were well formed and of an amber-yellow suffused with pink in the lip. Another first-class certificate was awarded to *Brassolaeliocattleya* "Orange Glory" variety "Empress," shown by H. G. Alexander, Limited. This had remarkably large golden yellow flowers.

Carnations were well shown by C. Engelmann, Limited, and Messrs. Allwood Brothers, giving a foretaste of the British Carnation Society's show which will be held in the same hall to-day. There were two groups of cyclamens, one of *Primula obconica*, and several exhibits of violets.

SHRUB BORDERS

That a shrub border can contain many beautiful plants even at this time of year was demonstrated by Messrs. William Wood and Son, who had an attractive group of berried and flowering subjects. Among the kinds in fruit were *Cotoneaster aldenhamensis*, *Pyracantha Gibbsii*, *P. coccinea Lalandei*, *Berberis hybrids*, *Ilex Pernyi* and the blue-berried *Viburnum Davidii*. The flowering shrubs included *Veronica* "Autumn Glory," *V.* "Ernsley Seedling," *Raphiolepis Delacourii*, *Erica darleyensis* and the sweetly scented *Viburnum fragrans*, one of the many plants which act as a permanent memorial to that great plant collector, Reginald Farrer. Messrs. Patrick showed conifers and a number of berried shrubs such as the common spindle tree, *Pernettya mucronata* and *Cotoneaster horizontalis*. Mr. R. Russell, Limited, also showed conifers, together with varieties of *Clematis*, the hermaphrodite *Skimmia Fortunei* laden with scarlet berries, and the winter jasmine which is already flowering in many southern gardens and ought to be in all, for it is a delightful plant to produce its cheerful yellow flowers in the dull days of winter. Messrs. Cutbush had a collection of clipped box trees in tubs.

In addition to the plants already mentioned, the following received awards of merit:—Chrysanthemums "Claret," "Hercules," and "Regal," shown by Mr. H. Shoesmith, jun. ; Chrysanthemum "Borealis," shown by Mr. H. Woolman ; Chrysanthemum "Springfield Bronze," shown by Mr. A. Maw ; *Laeliocattleya* "Trivanhoe" and *L.c.* "Coeur de Lion," shown by Baron Bruno von Schröder ; *Odontioda* "Sultan" variety "Cardinal Mercier," shown by Comte de Hemptinne ; *Cypripedium* "John Henry," shown by Mrs. Carl Holmes ; and *Cypripedium* "Brockhurst" and *Odontoglossum* "Alvara" "Brockhurst Variety," shown by Mr. F. J. Hanbury.

The staff of the society's gardens at Wisley staged an instructive exhibit illustrating the life histories of insect pests and fungi which attack vegetables.

There were many exhibits of paintings of plants and gardens, but the one which attracted more attention than any other was a remarkable collection of bold life-like portraits of tropical plants sent by Lady Beatrix Stanley from Government House, Madras. Lady Beatrix is well known in England as a keen amateur gardener, but many of her friends were probably unaware that she is also an artist with a great gift for putting the character of a plant on paper.

THE 1912 CLUB

MR. HENRY MOND ON EMPIRE TRADE

In addressing the 1912 Club last night on the subject of Empire Trade, Mr. HENRY MOND, M.P., said that the British Empire possessed all that was necessary to make it the greatest economic unit in the world. It had territory, population, and resources of great variety, and almost without limit. In area it was four times that of the United States, and it carried more than four times the population.

So far as food supplies were concerned, there was a large Empire surplus of wheat. The Empire supply of oats and barley was only to a very small extent short of the Empire demand. South Africa, with a little encouragement, could easily make up the Empire deficiency of maize. Over a third of the world's supply of mutton and lamb was produced within the Empire. Of rice, gold, nickel, rubber and wool, the Empire controlled proportions varying from two-thirds to nearly nine-tenths of the world production. In addition, it produced appreciable proportions of the world production of such commodities as tin, zinc, and lead.

To-day, for no compelling reason in many cases, we purchased nearly £550,000,000 worth of food and raw materials from foreign countries. If 70 per cent. of these purchases were transferred to the Empire oversea their trade would be increased by £380,000,000. Immediately, by trade agreements with our Dominions, we could vastly enlarge our export market. To-day they imported from non-Empire countries £284,000,000 of manufactures. Four-fifths of this trade, if diverted to us, would increase our exports by £156,000,000. If, in the face of foreign competition, based on lower standards of living and wages, we were to keep intact our much higher standards, then we must take steps to insulate the Empire from economic shocks. We could do it, but a spirit of mutual assistance and sacrifice was necessary, rather than any attempt to arrive at meticulous calculations of immediate loss or gain. We must put the Empire first.

MISSING TAXICAB OWNER FOUND

Mr. William H. Bailey, the Middlesbrough taxicab proprietor, who disappeared last week, was discovered yesterday near Thirsk, Yorkshire. Last Wednesday evening Mr. Bailey answered a telephone call at his garage at North Ormesby and went out in his taxicab. Early the following morning the vehicle was found abandoned at a wharf by the side of the River Tees. Mr. Bailey's hat and spectacles were found some distance away. In the belief that the man had either stumbled and fallen into the river or had met with foul play the police dragged the river. Mr. Bailey last night walked into Thirsk Police Station and asked if they could help him. He was identified by Sergeant West and Police-constable Brown from the photographs issued by the Middlesbrough police. By a coincidence Police-constable Currey, who hails from Middlesbrough, came into the police station and was apparently recognized by Mr. Bailey as a former employee at the garage. Mr. Bailey, whose clothing was soaked with rain, could give very little information about his movements. He remembered having received the telephone call, going in the taxicab and getting out, and then falling and losing his hat and spectacles. He was wearing a new cap, which he said he had purchased at a store in a market, but could not remember where. He said he had walked 10 miles that day without food. Later in the evening he was taken home in a motor-car by relatives.

L.C.C. AND FULHAM POWER STATION

DECISION TO OPPOSE EXTENSION

At yesterday's meeting of the London County Council, over which Major R. I. Tasker presided, it was decided to oppose the application by the Fulham Borough Council to the Electricity Commissioners for leave to extend the generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham.

DAME BEATRIX LYALL, the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, said that experiments had been made in connexion with the elimination of sulphur fumes. The views of the Government chemist on the report of the advisers to the London Power Company, which is erecting a station at Battersea, were not received before the agenda was drawn up. In view of the time limit for objections, it was essential that the committee should be armed with powers to safeguard the Council's position.

The General Purposes Committee reported on the retirement, as from the end of the month, of Sir George W. Humphreys, chief engineer to the Council and administrator of housing and development schemes. Sir George entered the Council's service in 1902 as manager of works. On the discontinuance of the works department in 1910 he was transferred to the chief engineer's department, and was appointed deputy chief engineer in 1912. About a year afterwards he succeeded the late Sir Maurice FitzMaurice as Chief Engineer and County Surveyor. He was a member of the Commission appointed in 1921 for the purpose of examining St. Paul's Cathedral. In the construction of sewers, particularly storm relief sewers, he supervised the greater part of the works, costing some £3,250,000, which the Council instituted in 1919.

The Council unanimously adopted a resolution in appreciation of his work. It further agreed to the retention of his services as the engineer responsible for the supervision of the construction of Lambeth Bridge, and for the work of enlarging the tramway subway from Victoria Embankment to Southampton-row. He was also retained in a consultative capacity on questions relating to the existing contracts for the development of the Becontree, Downham, St. Helier, and Watling estates.

DR. BARRIE LAMBERT, chairman of the Central Public Health Committee, speaking on the committee's report on the awaking of patients in hospital, said that it was necessary to rouse them at 6 a.m. in order that the wards should be ready for the doctors. The whole question was one of staff. Five hundred more nurses were required before the staff could be considered satisfactory.

BURNING TAXICAB CASE

ACCUSED DRIVER AND COMPANION ACQUITTED

The trial was concluded at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday of ALBERT EDWARD TURNER, 27, and ALFRED TRIBE, 32, both taxicab drivers, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to a charge of committing damage to a taxicab to the amount of £165. It was alleged for the prosecution that the two men took a taxicab to a quiet lane at Mill Hill and set fire to it. Turner was acquiring a taxicab on the hire-purchase system and, it is alleged, he was in arrear with his payments.

Turner, in his defence, said the cab was insured for £300, but the owners had an interest in the policy. He would get no benefit out of the fire, and he denied setting the cab alight. He said he drove Tribe and a young woman to Mill Hill, and the fire was caused by using the hand-brake, the foot-brake being ineffective.

Stanley Cyril Crewe, a taxicab proprietor, of Greenford, demonstrated to the Magistrates and jury the use of the foot-brake taken from the burnt vehicle. In reply to Mr. Frederick Levy (for the defence), he said that he noticed when inspecting the damaged taxicab that the foot-brake was defective, most of the responsibility for holding back the car being thrown on the hand-brake.

Tribe, in the witness-box, said that he met a woman at Marble Arch, and asked Turner to drive him. They went to Mill Hill, and on the return journey there was a clattering noise, and Turner shouted to him, "Get out, the cab is on fire." Replying to Mr. Levy, Tribe said that it was because he was a married man that he and the girl ran off when the cab was on fire.

After a short absence the jury found both men *Not Guilty*, and they were discharged.

CATERING TRADE INQUIRY

ICE-CREAM WORKERS

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., continued at the Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, yesterday, his public inquiry into objections made to the Draft Special Order recently published by the Minister applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade.

Mr. H. L. Langham, on behalf of the National Federation of Retail Fish Traders, said that there were 30,000 retail fish traders in the country and 40,000 to 50,000 men and women were employed in the shops. The general opinion of the trade was that the application of the Trade Boards Acts to that section of the catering trade was impracticable and unnecessary.

Mr. L. R. M. Feltham, giving evidence on behalf of the Ice Cream Association of Great Britain and Ireland, asked for the ice-cream trade to be exempt from any possible trade board for the catering trade. Their contention was that the greater part of the trade was regulated already by the Shop Hours Act.

Answering Mr. N. L. C. Macaskie, K.C., who, with Mr. G. G. Honeyman and Mr. C. W. Graham Guest, appeared for the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments, Mr. Feltham said that the persons employed in ice-cream kiosks received fairly high wages. "A girl in a kiosk," he added, "is paid more money during the season than she would have if she served in a shop all the year round."

Mr. J. Jagger (president of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers), called by Mr. J. J. Mallon, representing the Trade Boards Advisory Council of the Trades Union Congress, said that tricycle ice-cream sellers in Liverpool, Newcastle, and Manchester had reported to him that their conditions were unfavourable, and they wished to be included in the scope of the Order.

"In the larger firms," he said, "the men get a daily wage of 3s., plus 10 per cent. commission on the takings. Their hours in August and September are about 77 a week, exclusive of meal times, and in the hot weather they sometimes receive 15s., 16s., and as much as 19s. a day, including the 3s. wage. They want a reasonable working week and a fixed, guaranteed wage on which at least they can exist."

Mr. Leonard Henry Williams, managing director of Messrs. Dellers, café proprietors, of Exeter, Paignton, and Taunton, said he began work at 14, and in spite of the hardships he had had to endure—long hours, crowded rooms, low wages, and so on—he was thankful that in his early days there was no trade board to curb his ambitions and to trouble him with regulations about when he should start and leave off work. If he had a grievance he would rather go to his employer direct.

In reply to Mr. Macaskie, Mr. Williams said that the institution of the Trade Board would largely change the employers' outlook and would decrease employment. They were now anxious to employ as many persons as possible, but with a Trade Board they would probably feel that the responsibility which they now regarded as their duty was taken off their shoulders, and they would not employ more than was absolutely necessary. The Trade Board would be detrimental to their trade. Their waitresses were paid from 14s. to 18s. a week ; meals were provided worth about 10s. a week ; and tips came to about 30s. a week.

Mr. Edward Graham Guest, managing director of MacVitties, Guest and Co., Limited, Edinburgh, said that he was formerly City Treasurer of Edinburgh, and had 32 years' experience of catering in both Scotland and England. When he began work conditions were extremely bad, but there had now been a tremendous improvement. There was a tendency under a Trade Board, he said, to create blind-alley employment.

Mr. Isidore Gluckstein, a director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co. and vice-president of the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments, said that if a Trade Board imposed a higher rate of wages it would be passed on to the consumer. If that were done it might have two effects. It might make fewer people visit this country from abroad because it was dearer here, and it might make more people leave this country and go abroad for their holidays. He thought the application of a Trade Board would mean a pretty heavy increase in their expenses.

The inquiry adjourned until to-day.

The Westminster Catholic Education Fund has acquired property in Hertfordshire for the establishment of a colony for mentally defective Roman Catholic youths.

AERODROME RULES

PROPOSALS FOR MODIFICATION

Dissatisfaction with the aerodrome rules laid down by the International Convention for Air Navigation has been felt for some time, and the Air Ministry proposes to put forward suggestions for their modification. A meeting of the Guild of Air Pilots, held under the presidency of Captain A. G. Lamplugh, to consider these proposals, has appointed a sub-committee to examine the matter and submit the view of pilots to the Ministry. The skeleton proposals, from which it will start, relate chiefly to the reduction of the height at which aeroplanes must make a circuit of the aerodrome and of the distance from the edge of the aerodrome at which such circuits may be made to the exclusion of other aircraft.

It is suggested, for instance, that risks associated with the failure of an engine in taking off would be reduced by the abolition of the rule forbidding machines leaving an aerodrome to turn before they are 500 metres beyond the edge of the aerodrome. In order to avoid waste of time and difficulties where two aerodromes are close together, it is also proposed to decrease the circuit zone for the regulation flight round an aerodrome, from a limit of 3,500 metres to one of 1,500 metres, and the height for this circuit from 2,000 metres to 500 metres. It is felt that the height and the distance at present required exceed what is necessary in the interests of safety, and that the change would be of benefit to instructional aerodromes where it is desirable to carry out aerobatics, as the area in which aerobatics are prohibited would be greatly reduced by the change.

A change in the rule for taking off is also put forward, in order that the regulation turn to the left on reaching the edge of the aerodrome may not be complicated by other machines following closely on the pilot's left rear. The present rule requires machines taking off to leave clear on their left other machines already on the ground. The new suggestion is that machines on the ground shall be left on the right of the outgoing machine, so that the latter shall be in view of the pilot of any machine following it when the left-hand turn is made. It is, however, proposed that aerodrome control officers shall have power to reverse this rule in special cases. The reservation of a zone on the leeward side of aerodromes, for the benefit of aircraft manœuvring to land, was discussed, and the view expressed that such a zone should be 500 metres in depth.

PARLIAMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND PROROGUED

THE COURSING OF HARES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, Nov. 25

The Parliament of Northern Ireland was prorogued to-day until March 3 next. The proclamation of the Governor (the Duke of Abercorn) was read by the Speaker of the Senate (Lord Bangor) to the members of the Senate and House of Commons.

Before the prorogation the MINISTER of HOME AFFAIRS (Sir Dawson Bates), replying to the REV. PROFESSOR CORKEY, said that his attention had been drawn to correspondence and discussion which had taken place in Northern Ireland regarding the coursing of live captive hares, and the whole subject was receiving the careful consideration of the Government. As the law now stood, under certain conditions the coursing and hunting of hares and other animals were exempt from the provisions of the Cruelty to Animals Acts, and the question whether these exemptions should be removed was one which involved consideration not only of the coursing of hares, but also the hunting of animals generally. It would not be possible to make any definite statement in the matter at present.

Replying to Mr. GRANT, the MINISTER of HOME AFFAIRS said the question of the continuance of the housing subsidies after March 31 next was receiving the earnest consideration of the Government. The Government was not yet in a position to state its policy in the matter.

News in Brief

The Governors of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem have appointed Mr. Gerald F. Jones surveyor of these hospitals.

Francis Henry Green, sub-postmaster at Borstal, Rochester, was at Rochester bound over on charges of stealing £43, the moneys of the Postmaster-General, and falsifications of accounts.

Berkshire archaeologists have accepted the invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Rivers-Moore to take part in the excavations being carried out at the Old Priory at Ladye Place, Hurley, Berks.

Divisional Detective-inspector Thomas Divers, head of the Brixton section of Scotland Yard's Criminal Investigation Department, will retire early in the New Year, after 26 years of service.

Independents on Hull City Council increased their majority to 10 as the result of six by-elections on Monday, in which the Labour nominees were all defeated. The Independents now hold 47 seats and Labour 37.

Arthur Cocks, 25, a shunter, of Milward-road, Hastings, was crushed to death between the telescopic connexions of two corridor carriages which were being shunted at a railway siding near Hastings on Monday night.

As the result of a fall of roof at the Barnsley Main Colliery yesterday, James Albert Newton, 50, was killed, and Pat Dunleavey, 63, died in hospital a few hours later. Charles Copping escaped with concussion and minor injuries.

On Monday night thieves broke into St. Mary's, Lower Green East, Mitcham, the residence of Mr. R. M. Chart, 80, deputy chairman of Croydon County Bench. Mr. Chart gave the alarm, but the thieves escaped. Nothing was taken.

Wembley fire brigade was summoned early yesterday to the research laboratories which adjoin the factory of the General Electric Company at Wembley. The trouble was caused by a motor generator which was overheating, but there was no danger.

The Accommodation Sub-committee of the London Education Committee recommends that public notices be issued of the Council's intention to provide new elementary schools at Brixton for 1,300 children, at Clapham Park for 500 children, and at Streatham Hill for 400 children.

At Windsor Police Court yesterday a Royal Humane Society's certificate for saving life was presented to Mrs. Winifred Norton, Sudan-terrace, Windsor. In August last Mrs. Norton saw two Windsor children in difficulties in very deep water, and jumped in fully dressed to their rescue.

Mr. D. Bane, of Swansea, chief engineer of the Nyanza, was on Monday evening swept by heavy seas from the main deck into the bunkers, and his head was injured. The steamer was then near Fastnet, on a voyage from Swansea to Boston, and Mr. Bane was landed at Queenstown.

An anonymous gift of £50 was received yesterday towards the fund which is being raised for the extension to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Gordon-street, London. The gift came from a man and his wife as a thank-offering for their return in good health from a voyage round the world.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

A reward of £150 is offered in respect of a quantity of stolen jewelry, and a reward of £20 is offered in respect of a lost purse containing a 17-stone diamond bar brooch. (p. 1)

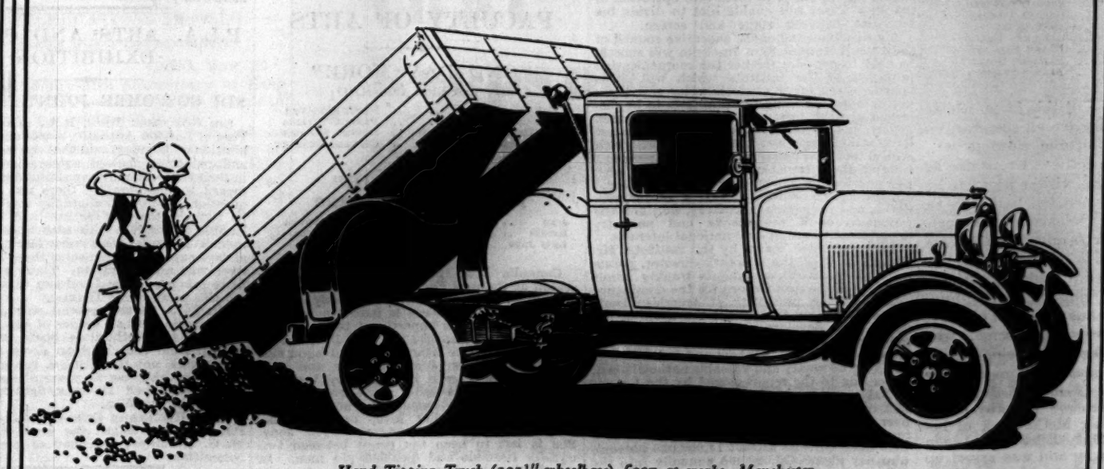
A communication is requested from the gentleman who assisted an elderly lady after she had been knocked down by a carrier cycle on November 3 at the corner of Great Marlborough-street and Kingly-street. (p. 1)

A professional pilot, who will be flying to India about December 18, can take one or two passengers. (p. 1)

BLAZING CAR VICTIM

Sir Bernard Spilsbury is to superintend the making of a denture of the mouth of the man whose charred remains were found in a blazing motor-car at Hardingstone, near Northampton, three weeks ago. All police efforts to bring about the identification of the man have so far failed, although hundreds of clues have been followed to a conclusion. When the denture of the man's mouth, which is of peculiar formation, has been photographed, copies will be circulated to the police throughout the country.

FORD TRUCKS
work fast at low cost



Hand Tipping Truck (131½" wheelbase) £227 at works, Manchester

FORD trucks and vans, all over the country, are doing hard work and doing it well.

"Thoroughly satisfied," says one owner. "No trouble whatever," says another. "Real value for the money," "An excellent investment," — these things are being said constantly by satisfied Ford users. Day after day, Ford trucks and vans are proving their worth, working fast and at low cost.

Whatever your business, you will find one of the new Ford commercial vehicles "an excellent investment." You will see the difference, in lower costs and better, quicker, more reliable work.

See at your Ford dealer's the new commercial bodies built by Ford Motor Company Limited. They include the 30-cwt. Enclosed Van, the Luton Van, the Hand Tipping Truck, the Hydraulic Three-way Tipping Truck and the Farmers' Utility Truck.

There is a Ford truck or van to suit your work.

Enclosed Light Van (103½" *wheelbase*) (14.9 *h.p. engine £5 extra*)	£156
30-cwt. Chassis (131½" *wheelbase*) (*With twin rear wheels £7 . 10 . 0 extra*)	£174
30-cwt. Chassis fitted with twin rear wheels (157" *wheelbase*)	£190
30-cwt. Truck (131½" *wheelbase*)	£210
30-cwt. Truck with wider body and twin rear wheels (131½" *wheelbase*)	£220
30-cwt. Enclosed Van (131½" *wheelbase, single rear wheels*)	£230
Luton Van (157" *wheelbase, twin rear wheels*)	£260
Hand Tipping Truck (131½" *wheelbase, twin rear wheels*)	£227
Hydraulic Three-way Tipping Truck (131½" *wheelbase, single rear wheels*)	£270
Farmers' Utility Truck (131½" *wheelbase, twin rear wheels*)	£238

All prices at works, Manchester.

LINCOLN Ford Fordson

AIRCRAFT

FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED · LONDON AND MANCHESTER

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

ONE THING THAT DOES NOT MATTER

By CALLISTHENES

The one thing that does not matter in this Store is the weather.

We have recently had some good examples of what November can do outside. We have seen the rain descend in stripes. We have seen dark skies, have failed to descry the sun even at midday and seen the afternoon pass into premature obscurity. We have heard of cold and damp and mud.

But for all the effect this had on the brightness and comfort of this Store it might have been happening on another planet.

All the cyclones and depressions that move North, South, East or West of Iceland or the Irish coast have no jurisdiction in our corner of Oxford Street. It may be a blizzard to-morrow: it may be a heat wave: it may be as dark as Spitzbergen on Hampstead Heath and Wimbledon Common. But the inside of this Store will be unaffected. It will still be bright as summer. It will still have the comfortable and even temperature of a Pacific island. Gales may rage among the chimney pots but there will be no draught in Selfridge's.

That is what civilization can do—and ought to do—make us independent of all the vagaries and hindrances and discomforts of climate. We like to think of this Store, at least in this respect, as the very vanguard of civilization.

We would like a visitor some time to spend a winter week in visits to this Store, then a week "in search of sunshine" at Cannes or Monte Carlo, and compare what we may call his weather-comfort. We imagine that his week in Selfridge's would make the better showing. You can spend a lot of money in seeking warmth and brightness on the Riviera—and get only disappointment. You can come to this Store, spend much, a little or nothing as convenience suits, and get warmth and brightness without five minutes of disappointment.

That is one of the services which this House renders to its customers with particular pleasure. To turn a dark, wet November day into summer for a couple of hundred thousand people is the magic and poetry of commerce.

Yet the sheer hard economic values of our Christmas merchandise are the best in the world!

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

BADRUTT'S PALACE ST. MORITZ
Sport. Recreation.

CRITERION THEATRE

"GENERAL JOHN REGAN"
BY GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM

Horace P. Billing	PERCY PARSONS
Timothy Doyle	SYDNEY MORGAN
Mary Ellen	JOYCE CHANCELLOR
Sergeant Colgan	E. J. KENNEDY
Constable Moriarty	BRYAN HERBERT
Thaddeus Gollicher	J. A. O'ROURKE
Major Kent	PERCY WALSH
Dr. Lucius O'Grady	FRED O'DONOVAN
Mrs. Green	HELENA PICKARD
District-Inspector Green	TONY QUINN
Mrs. de Courcy	CATHLEEN DRAGO
Rev. Father McCormack	HARRY HUTCHINSON
Tom Kerrigan	HERBERT DOYLE
Lord Alfred Blakeney	ALAN STEVENSON

The saving virtue of this farce, which has enabled it to survive all the changes of Irish political fortune since it was written, is its perspective. Every one in it, from the American visitor who foisted an imaginary local hero on Ballymoy to Dr. Lucius O'Grady, who carried through the hoax to the town's advantage and his own entertainment, is larger than life, but the enlargements are made by a single scale, the doctor himself, in the foreground, becoming thus a giant of blarney, the first and second policemen, who belong to the background, being denied any wild extravagance that might have enabled them to leap embarrassingly out of it, and all the others—Timothy Doyle of the hotel, Father McCormack of benign shrewdness, Mary Ellen, who began as a speechless slavey and was raised up to be a fairy (with wings)—keeping their respective places in the leading group or in the gradual distance. In brief, the picture, though a farcical caricature, is no higgledy-piggledy of exaggerations; it is composed and is consistently related to things seen and known.

It is true that there is but one joke—the glorification of a local hero who never existed—to sustain three acts, but it is a good one, and productive, in its impact on discreetly varied character, of a thousand variants of itself. The unveiling of the statue, which should have been the climax of the fooling, did not yield last night the entertainment promised by such elaborate preparations. The Lord Lieutenant's *aide-de-camp* was not in form; the arrangement of the stage was not as neat, nor the conduct of the action as swift, as they might have been; it is possible, too, that by this time we were all a trifle tired of the single jest. For whatever reason, the third act was a disappointment. But the opening of the play is a very ingenious one, and the committee meeting of Act. II. is a delight. Here Mr. Fred O'Donovan's impudent good humour and Mr. Sydney Morgan's resourceful guile are at their best; Mr. Percy Walsh fumes and wrangles in his corner; Mr. O'Rourke is passionately nationalistic at his end of the table; and Mr. Harry Hutchinson presides, his changing face a masterly expression of the mingled tolerance and amusement of the pastor that knows his flock. The audience was very happy in the revival.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

TALKING PICTURE BY MR. HENSON

Mr. Leslie Henson's first talking film, *A Warm Corner*, an Ideal-Gainsborough production, is now showing at the New Gallery and the New Victoria Theatre. Like *Rookery Nook*, it is a photographic version of a well-known comedy, but it lacks that film's quickness and smoothness of movement. Film work, however, would seem to suit Mr. Henson. In his acting he is always inclined to rely first and foremost on facial expression, and never before have his eyes become so helplessly fish-like, never before has his upper-lip trembled with such mutely piteous terror as when the camera catches him at that luncheon-party where he is forced to listen to an account of the inglorious amorous adventures of one Pickles, on the Lido, and he, Charles Corner, the millionaire cornplaster-maker and husband of Adela (Miss Connie Ediss), is Pickles.

In the defence it must be argued that poor Charles was ignorant of the fact that Mimi, Miss Heather Thatcher, was married to an imbecile young man, made rather too imbecile by Mr. Austin Melford, but his ignorance is part of his undoing, as Mimi is not above some gentle and lady-like blackmail. By one of those more or less legitimate manoeuvres of comedy, the whole Lido party is transplanted to Charles's castle and, for the rest of the film, Mr. Henson is engaged in a desperate and spirited battle to clear himself from the formidable suspicions of Adela and to identify his old friend, Thomas Turner, with the infamous Pickles. The various situations are amusing enough in themselves, but the comic genius of Mr. Henson, to say nothing of that of Miss Ediss, is somewhat cabined and confined by the rigidity of the plot. As the Marx brothers prove, the screen is peculiarly adapted for humour with a bias towards the extravagant and the grotesque, and Mr. Henson has enough of both those qualities to make one wish that Charles Corner were a man of less involved affairs.

Another transition from stage to screen is Mr. David Belasco's play *The Girl of the Golden West*, which is to be seen at the Dominion Theatre, where the present film season ends on Saturday. This film, containing all the old appeal and glamour of a virile Western subject, is remarkable for the sensitive acting of Miss Ann Harding, who, as Minnie, the owner of a saloon in the Wild West, brings to the screen an exceptionally polished technique. Mr. James Rennie, as Dick Johnson, the bandit for whose redemption Minnie battles so courageously, also gives a very convincing performance. The supporting picture is *Sweethearts and Wives*—a polished and sophisticated comedy adapted from Mr. Walter Hackett's play *Other Men's Wives*, with Mr. Clive Brook and Miss Billie Dove in the leading parts. Other new films now being shown in London are *Balaclava*, in which the Charge of the Light Brigade is shown with detailed realism, at the Metropole; *Detective Clive, Bart.*, based on Mr. Denison Clift's play, at the Capitol; and *Half Shot at Sunrise*, at the Regal. *Half Shot at Sunrise* is an amusing War comedy, in which the well-known American comedians, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, are seen as American soldiers who absent themselves without leave in order to continue in Paris their jealous rivalry for the attention of Dorothy Lee—a rivalry which began in *Rio Rita* and has since been continued in *The Cuckoos* and *Dixiana*. In their masquerade as officers, the story affords Wheeler and Woolsey several opportunities for introducing their particular kind of humour.

TRILINGUAL PRODUCTIONS

The first of the trilingual productions to be made in England by the Famous Players Guild and the United Artists Corporation will be a screen version of Mr. Walter Hackett's play *77, Park Lane*, which will be adapted for the screen by Mr. Michael Powell. Mr. Jack Harding will supervise the production and Mr. Albert de Courville will be the director. The leading part, that of Lord Trent, will be played by Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry, who heads a strong cast, including Miss Betty Stockfeld, Mr. Ben Welden, Mr. Hartley Power, and Mr. Cecil Humphreys. The art direction will be in the hands of Mr. Laurence Irving, who has been associated with the art direction of many United Artists' productions, and was directly responsible for the décor of Mr. Douglas Fairbanks's production *The Man in the Iron Mask*. "77, *Park Lane*" will be produced at the Nettlefold studios at Walton-on-Thames in three languages—English, French, and Spanish. Contrary to custom these versions will be made separately and successively. The expense involved by such a method will be eliminated by an ingenious arrangement whereby portable sets can be erected, and used, and put away for further reference. Mr. William Hutter, of the Duke of York's Theatre, who is organizing these productions, has also arranged for Mr. Rex Ingram to begin production early next year on an audible version of a story dealing with North Africa. Mr. Ingram will provide his own story, and I in order tc get the proper atmosphere the scenes will be taken in the African desert.

Mr. Raymond Massey is also about to make his *début* in talking pictures as Sherlock Holmes in *The Speckled Band*. A contract which Mr. Massey has signed with a British producing company, to come into operation in the New Year, will enable him to divide his activities between stage and screen.

A special meeting of the executive council of the British Empire Film Institute will shortly be held to consider further the reorganization proposals of the institute which will, it is hoped, secure for it a much wider and more useful scope. Among the proposals to be discussed are the formation of a joint research department to organize and codify the latest information available; the establishment of a central technical department to study problems suitable for international consideration, such as the adoption of the ever-developing sound apparatus, the wide screen, new colour processes, and projection machinery, &c.; and the formation of a propaganda and publicity department to watch over national interests.

In a statement issued by the institute, Mr. J. Aubrey Rees, the honorary director, points out that American merchants frankly admit that one of the first reasons for the dominance and increasing prosperity of American trade is the circulation throughout the world of her films. The development of the British film industry should therefore, he says, be equally regarded by British bankers and industrialists as a very necessary and valuable national asset. According to the report issued by the League of Nations, there is £70,000,000 invested in the film industry in Great Britain, and there are over 4,400 cinemas in this country, each showing about 150 films a year. It is estimated that these cinemas attract 14,000,000 patrons, who pay about £30,000,000 annually into the box office. Hitherto the films shown have chiefly been foreign. The introduction of sound films has, however, completely revolutionized the British film industry, and the wonderful strides which British producing companies have made since 1929 is shown by the fact that British International Pictures during the past six months have developed no less than 13,420,597ft. of film. Other companies, including the British and Dominion Film Corporation, the Gaumont Company, and the British Instructional, are also actively engaged in competing with American concerns.

It has been abundantly proved, Mr. Rees says, that, particularly in the Dominions and even in the large English-speaking communities of foreign countries, there is a definite demand for English sound films. By taking advantage of the position created by the talkies, the British film industry can strengthen their position and foster trade in the oversea markets. The first step in this direction has already been made by the British International Pictures, who, through Wardour Films, Limited, have arranged for their films to be distributed throughout the Dutch East Indies, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, and Siam. Contracts have also been concluded with large exhibiting circuits in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and India.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Mystery of Life* and *The White Devil.*
ASTORIA.—*The Sea Wolf* and *Soup to Nuts.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Round the World in Fifty Minutes.*
CAPITOL.—*Detective Clive, Bart.*, and *Call of the West.*
CARLTON.—*Animal Crackers.*
DOMINION.—*Girl of the Golden West* and *Sweethearts and Wives.*
EMPIRE.—*Those Three French Girls* and *The Cat Creeps.*
KENSINGTON.—*Balaclava* and *Song of Soho.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Hell's Angels.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Moby Dick* and *Oh, Sailors Behave.*
NEW GALLERY.—*A Warm Corner* and *At the Bottom of the World.*
NEW VICTORIA.—*A Warm Corner.*
PLAZA.—*Anybody's Woman* and *Accidents Will Happen.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Dawn.*
REGAL.—*Half Shot at Sunrise* and *Danger Lights.*
RIALTO.—*King of Jazz.*
STOLL.—*The Follies* and *Ladies Must Play.*
TIVOLI.—*Whoopee.*

THE O.U.O.C.

"ZAR UND ZIMMERMANN"

Peter the Czar	SUMNER AUSTIN (St. John's)
Peter Ivanov	H. BURNS JAMIESON (Queen's)
Marie	SUZAN TURNER
Admiral Lefort	W. H. S. CUELLS (New College)
Mistress Brown	BERTHA PHILIPS
Von Bett	P. R. E. ARNHOLD (Balliol)
Lord Syndham	B. M. RICHARDS (Exeter)
Chateauneuf	EDWARD MANNING

Conductor—BERNARD NAYLOR (Exeter).

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
OXFORD, Nov. 25

Lortzing's comic opera *Zar und Zimmermann*, which was produced by Herr Hans Strobach during the Cologne opera fortnight last Easter, has been chosen by the Oxford University Opera Club for their annual production. The text has been translated into racy English by Messrs. Sumner Austin and W. A. Halpern, and Herr Strobach has come from Cologne to produce it. From his presence Oxford has derived at least two big advantages: he has brought with him the costumes designed from the paintings of Breughel which were used in the Cologne production and he has drilled the Oxford chorus into shape, or rather into mobility and a number of effective groupings. The opera is played before plain curtains with a few large properties representative of the docks, the inns and the public buildings of a Dutch port; there is, however, a fine spectacular *deus ex machina* to resolve the tangle at the end of the plot, in which the State affairs of Peter the Great of Russia and his relations with France and England are involved with the love-affair of a Dutch maiden and the pompous stupidity of a Dutch mayor.

The characters are all clearly drawn types; the plot with its confusions arising out of the stupidity of the mayor (a good buffo part) provides some situations of varying degrees of broad comedy; the composer was a man of the theatre and his own librettist. As a stage piece, therefore, the opera has enough vitality to survive many another whose music is more distinguished. The music, however, is agreeable, its craftsmanship is good, and the concerted pieces—three finales, a male voice sextet, and an amusing "rehearsal" of a complimentary cantata—are skilfully contrived and effective. Mr. Naylor, in an informative article contributed to that very excellent undergraduate literary review *Farrago*, rightly describes *Czar and Carpenter* as "a bracing musical comedy." Musical comedy, but of a high order, it is, in its extensive use of spoken dialogue, in its barefaced introduction of "lyrics," and in its ingenuous humour.

LESS PROFESSIONAL HELP

The Oxford Opera Club has this year made far less use of outside and professional assistance than in its former productions. Mr. Sumner Austin, of course, is an experienced professional, but he is also an officer of the O.U.O.C., and Mr. Naylor, who drives his team of amateurs with a light but sufficiently authoritative rein, has only just emerged *e statu pupillari*. Stronger voices than those possessed by undergraduates would naturally produce a stronger performance on the vocal side, but it is eminently healthy that principal parts as well as supers should be taken by members of the club.

Mr. Arnhold had the right kind of bass voice for the Mayor, though the part calls for one of twice the size and rotundity, and he sustained what is really the chief part in the opera with an easy assumption of fatuous wisdom. Mr. Burns Jamieson as young Peter Ivanov sulked and stormed with spirit and sang with a really pleasant tenor voice that held its own alike in solos and *ensembles*. Mr. Edward Manning sang the French love song of Chateauneuf sentimentally, and Mr. Sumner Austin as the disguised Czar was a tower of strength. Mrs. Bertha Philips had not much to sing, but she possesses a powerful stage scream which added much to the brawl at the end of the second act—enacted with a *verve* not obtainable outside universities. Miss Suzan Turner had a part even better suited to her talents than in previous Oxford operas. She was dramatically winsome, and made her words heard across the orchestra in some very pretty singing. When proper allowances are made, the musical standard was satisfactory in every respect, except the one for which there is least excuse—the choral singing. Leads were not taken up, the attack was poor, and there was not enough firmness or precision anywhere. Dramatically they were better than usual; musically, they were not so good.

FACULTY OF ARTS

"ONE DAY MORE"
BY JOSEPH CONRAD

Josiah Caryll	PERCY GODFYER
Bessie Caryll	PAMELA WILLIS
Capt. Hagberd	RUPERT SIMMONS
Harry Hagberd	CHARLES BENNETT

"LADY JULIE"
BY AUGUST STRINDBERG

Jean	CECIL THOUNCER
Kristin	OLIVE WALTER
Lady Julie	BETTY HARDY

Conrad's little play, which opened the season at the new Faculty of Arts Theatre in Piccadilly, is saturated with an utterly charmless melancholy. Bessie is indeed a pathetic figure; yet it seems impertinent to pity a girl upon whom the autnor has wilfully piled so much agony. Her father is old and blind and harsh with years; her neighbour and only friend has weakened his mind by brooding over hope of his sailor son's return; and the sailor son, returning unexpectedly, roughly awakens her love, only to take his leave whistling a roamer's song. She is left to keep the peace between two equally irascible and disabled old men. In the theatre the story lacks the note of inevitability and the exquisite glaze it might have possessed had Conrad been employing another more familiar medium. The acting scarcely succeeded in concealing faults of dramatic construction. Miss Pamela Willins brought a too sophisticated manner to the part of the retired sea captain's daughter, and Mr. Charles Bennett was a somewhat self-conscious Antiguan.

Lady Julie, on the other hand, was tolerably well presented. Neither Miss Hardy nor Mr. Trouncer was able to achieve anything like a complete identification of self with part, for Julie and Jean are parts demanding high accomplishment as well as intelligence, but in each case the approximation was sufficient to give the play something of its true spiritual value. The players missed many opportunities, but others they took, and it was not until the tragedy was nearing its climax that it showed some signs of collapsing. Perhaps they needed to remember that this naturalistic tragedy was written by a poet whose dialogue, having discovered its theme, repeats and develops it in the manner of a musical composition. So long as the dialogue was merely gathering its material together the easy raptures and languors of Miss Hardy and Mr. Trouncer's natural impetuosity served the author well enough, but something more was required as the variations upon the theme came up for treatment. Miss Olive Walter drew a satisfying silhouette of Kristin, and the production was on the whole a creditable one.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING WAGES

The sub-committee of the Electrical Trades Unions and the National Federated Electrical Association, which declares wage variations in the electrical contracting industry, has fixed new wage rates based on the variations in the cost of living. The effect is an increase of 1d. an hour for all four grades. The new rates come into effect on the first pay day in January.

ART EXHIBITIONS

NEW TENDENCIES IN ENGLISH DRAWING

The association of older men like Mr. Steer, Mr. Sickert, and Mr. John with younger and more "modern" artists in the important and well-selected exhibition of contemporary English drawings at Messrs. Tooth's, 155, New Bond-street, raises one question which is rather disturbing. Is the new zeal for construction going to end in the decline of drawing itself? To take an example, "Night Window," by Mr. Paul Nash, is an admirable composition on architectural lines, but, as the inclusion of a pair of dividers and a set-square in the composition might suggest, there is no artistic reason why a great deal of it should not have been carried out with geometrical instruments, and the same applies to a good deal in the other drawings by Mr. Nash. What makes the question pertinent is that the gradual substitution of mental for manual skill which is taking place in art obviously corresponds to a general tendency in life. Instead of doing things people prefer to organize them. We may allow that the organizing capacity is higher than the executive, but it will not be a good day for art when skill of hand counts for nothing.

To a certain extent the "cerebral" tendency in art is checked in the provinces of colour and tone. For the judgment of values you must still trust to the eye. But here, again, comparison between older and younger raises a disturbing question. Is there any one of his juniors who can strike a tone with the certainty of Mr. Steer in such a water-colour as "The Beach, Shoreham"? What it all seems to point to is that in the new kind of picture you do not need to be nearly such a good draughtsman or painter—to limit the term for a moment to the registration of values—as you had to be in the old. That you have to exercise other, and possibly higher, faculties is true, but one had been inclined to look at drawing and painting as a valuable antidote to the increasing tendency in life to transfer skill from the hand to the head.

That the exhibition excites this kind of speculation is proof of its quality. To select only one example by each artist—"Study for a Portrait," by Mr. Sickert, is just the kind of drawing that the late Mr. Sargent could not make; "Head of Delius," by Mr. John, is a masterpiece of modelling in light; "Ships in Harbour," by Mr. Duncan Grant, achieves the reconciliation between two functions of colour, the constructive and the decorative, which is one of the real gains of modernism; "A Bright Morning," by the late Mr. Fred Mayor, is a legitimate development from Boudin and Cox; and "Kneeling Nude," by Mr. Frank Dobson, "Street in Marseilles," by Mr. Edward Wadsworth, and "Feeding Gulls," by Mr. William Roberts, are first-rate and characteristic examples of their authors. In another room there is a collection of etchings and lithographs by contemporary French artists, so that the Englishmen are put on their mettle.

PROFESSOR SELWYN IMAGE

Though he was best known as a writer and lecturer on art, the late Professor Selwyn Image—one time Slade Professor at Oxford—was a talented artist and designer, with a distinct style and methods of his own; and the present memorial exhibition of drawings and designs by him at the Cotswold Gallery, 59, Frith-street, has an individual flavour. Most of the landscape drawings were done in Epping Forest, and they are evidently the work of a man who put composition first. From a naturalistic point of view they are not very well drawn, but by virtue of their designs they convey a remarkable amount of local character and atmosphere, and their subdued colour is very pleasing. They are the work of a poet rather than a topographer, and the information given by Mr. Laurence Binyon in his preface to the catalogue that Professor Image was a distinguished entomologist seems apropos because it is characteristic of a good man of science not to mix up two entirely different approaches to nature. It is the inexact observer, when exactness is necessary, who "peeps and botanizes" at the wrong time and place. The drawings vary a good deal in quality, but "The Barn," "The Edge of the Wood," "The Pool," and "Partridge Green, Sussex," are charming.

As an executant Professor Image gained by formality, and the decorative designs, such as "Cover for 'The Century Guild Hobby Horse,'" and, very particularly, the set of uncatalogued woodcuts for "The Hobby Horse," strike one as being better drawn than the landscapes. But all through the work of Professor Image it is felt that the domestic relation to the surface, as it might be called, was more to him than the immediate representation. He was for ever civilizing nature in response to some harmony in his mind. Some designs for stained glass are included, restricted in colour and rather severe in style, but full of the dignity of the medium. To the catalogue of the exhibition Mr. T. Sturge Moore contributes a memorial poem.

P.L.A. ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

SIR GOSCOMBE JOHN'S TRIBUTE

SIR GOSCOMBE JOHN, R.A., in opening the Port of London Authority's arts and crafts exhibition on Monday, said that the water-colours and paintings showed extraordinary interest in their subjects and very skilful dealing. With regard to photographs, there was always the question whether photography was an art, but he thought they as artists had better not trouble themselves with such questions. The models of ships were very fascinating: one always expected to see ships there because the river was an inspiration. There was nothing more moving to the Londoner than to go and see the great River Thames.

Mr. D. J. OWEN, general manager of the P.L.A., said that all grades of the Authority's staff and the Authority's board were represented, from the chairman down to the boy messengers, not forgetting a pensioner of the Authority who was 91 years of age and who, incidentally, had 10 sons fighting for this country in the War.

LORD RITCHIE of DUNDEE, chairman of the P.L.A., acknowledged the work done by Mr. M. G. Matthews, chairman of the exhibition committee.

A CHRISTMAS BOOK CATALOGUE

Inevitably as the season approaches the time-honoured refrain is heard from every publishing house that books are the safest of all Christmas presents. But there are circumstances in which it is dangerous to play for safety. On the appointed day the giver knows well enough the mental torment involved in deciding. A book is safest only when wisely chosen. Guidance through the well-stocked, various avenues of literature is needed even by those who have an easy familiarity with books, for their reading cannot embrace everything. In this matter one must not do for others what one would do for oneself. A lead which will be welcomed is given by "Christmas Books," a catalogue of nearly 100 pages prepared by *The Times* Book Club. This is a carefully selected list of the season's books best calculated to please as presents. Its range is wide enough to include the taste of every kind of reader. Study has been devoted to the classification, so that reference is made easy, and brief descriptions are given of the contents of the volumes. All the books are priced. The catalogue can be obtained from *The Times* Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1.

The *London Gazette* announces that the medal of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire has been awarded to Sergeant A. Barraclough, Assam-Bengal Railway Battalion, Auxiliary Force, India, for gallantry in repelling the raiders on the Chittagong armouries and telegraph exchange in April last.

GRAND OPERA SUBSIDY

CLAIMS OF CARL ROSA COMPANY

The claims of the Carl Rosa Company to a share in the Government subsidy for Grand Opera were set forth yesterday in a statement by Mr. Louis Casson, secretary of the Association of Touring and Producing Managers.

Pointing out that apparently the Government proposed to nominate one producing firm to be the recipient of their subsidy, Mr. Casson declared that the mass of British opera lovers did not live in London, but in the provinces, and to them Covent Garden was of little value, even if, as was suggested, Covent Garden also produced opera in six of the principal towns of the provinces. The Carl Rosa Opera Company, with its 60 years' record, had, owing to the enterprise of the directors, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Phillips, attained first rank as an opera company, and the name Carl Rosa was a household word with British opera lovers.

If the Government subsidy was to be given to one opera organization alone, said Mr. Casson, it meant the end of the Carl Rosa Company, because it was obvious that a company such as that, run by private enterprise, could not compete with a Government subsidized organization. The Carl Rosa Company was British throughout, from the directors to the stage-hands, and was capable of supplying Grand Opera to the masses of this country in a first-class manner, and there was only room for one first-class opera company in the provinces. There was no reason, therefore, if justice was to be done, why a portion of the subsidy should not be devoted to the Carl Rosa Opera Company, directly or through affiliation of that company with the company which was to receive the subsidy.

ENTERTAINMENTS

EAGER HEART. EAGER HEART.
27th Year. Christmas Mystery Play. 149th Performance. The Hall, 46, Tufton-street, Great Smith-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
December 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, at 2.30 p.m.; December 13th, 15th, and 17th, at 8.15 p.m. Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., and 2s., of Chappell and Co., Ltd., 50, New Bond-street, W.1 (Mayfair 6010), and usual agents.

ART EXHIBITIONS

DRAWINGS of GAME BIRDS by J. C. HARRISON.
VICARS BROTHERS, 12, Old Bond-st., W.1.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-street.
1. Pottery, Stoneware and Hard Porcelain by Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES VYSE.
2. Water-colours by MABEL RAINSFORD.
3. Flower Pictures in Cut-out Coloured Paper, by CLAUDE GARNETT.
Admission and Catalogues free.

GOUPIL GALLERY SALON of MODERN ART. PICTURES, DRAWINGS, and SCULPTURE. 5, Regent-street, S.W.1.

MODERN DECORATIVE GLASS
Designed by NAPOLEONE MARTINUZZI for Venini of Murano. Bernard Nelson, Ltd., 243, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Nov. 25th to 29th.
Daily, 10 till 6. Admission Free.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS.
Complete Works.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.
10.30-6. Sats. 10.30-1.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS. Annual Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, W.1. 10-5. 1s. 2d. (including tax).

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by ROBIN WALLACE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats., till 1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-Colours and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.
81st EXHIBITION, NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens, W.1.
Daily, 10-5, incl. Sats. Admission 1s.

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson, and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS for SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

OXFORD BOOKS and OXFORD PRINTING. An Exhibition of Literary and Historic Interest, in the new Premises of Messrs. J. and E. Bumpus, 350, Oxford-street. Open daily 9.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m. Admission free.

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO.
SPAIN. LAST WEEK.
DRAWINGS by MUIRHEAD BONE.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, Ltd.
Drawings by CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS,
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-street.
CECIL BEATON'S EXHIBITION.
LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.
Private View Day. Entrance by Invitation Card only.

CLARIDGE GALLERY 52, Brook-st., W.1.
Paintings by FREDERICO VARIOPINTO.
Flower Paintings by Mrs. HARRY DEWHURST.
Daily, 10—6. Admission free.

BETTY JOEL GALLERY, 25, Knightsbridge. EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOURS by Degas, Dufy, M. Laurencin, Matisse, Picasso, Pissarro, Vlaminck. Hours 10-6. Saturday 10-1.

POTTERY, PAINTINGS and FURNITURE by *STAITE MURRAY.*
ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,
1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
I, FOUR IRISH ARTISTS (last week)
2, Highlands of Scotland, by W. EGGINTON, R.I.
148, New Bond-st. Admission free. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. CONDER and McEVOY Paintings and Water-colours. STATUETTES in POTTERY by Living Artists. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-3.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," the progress of the World, at 1.15, 3.30, 5.50, 8.0, 10.15. Also "THE WHITE DEVIL."

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 1-11. MILTON SILLS, Jane Keith, Raymond Hackett in "THE SEA WOLF"; 1.17, 4.5, 6.53, 9.41. Also "Soup to Nuts." Gaumont Sound News. Mickey Mouse. Comedy, &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous, 12-11. Edmund Lowe & Joan Bennett in "DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART."; 1.30, 4.15, 7.0, 9.45. Also "Call of the West," 12.10, 2.55, 5.40, 8.25. Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—*D. Mail.* 4 MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Craziest Show in Town! with Lillian Roth. All tkg. Dir. 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sups. 6 o'c., 8.45 only. "Animal Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2/4. Reg. 2211.

DOMINION. ANN HARDING in "GIRL of THE GOLDEN WEST," and BILLIE DOVE in "SWEETHEARTS and WIVES," with Clive Brook. Continuous from 1 p.m. Reduced prices till 2.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. 1,000 Laughs in "THOSE 3 FRENCH GIRLS," with Fifi Dorsay, Reginald Denny, George Grossmith. 1,000 Thrills in "THE CAT CREEPS," with Helen Twelvetrees, Neil Hamilton. From 11.30-7, any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. Cyril McLaglen and Benita Hume in "BALACLAVA"—All-Talking. Carl Brisson in "SONG OF SOHO."

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily, 2.30, 8.30, Suns., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 6d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2-11. John Barrymore & Joan Bennett in "MOBY DICK." 1.30, 4.15, 7.0, 9.45. Also "Oh Sailors, Behave!" Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER"; 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2344.) Con., 12-11. LESLIE HENSON in "A WARM CORNER"; at 12.20, 3.24, 6.58, 9.32. On Stage: Albert de Courville's "1930-1999." Daily between 12 & 1 p.m. 2,000 Luxurious Seats at 1s. Best Entertainment Value in London.

PLAZA. Last 2 Days! Ruth CHATTERTON, Clive BROOK in "Anybody's Woman." The Love Drama of the Year! All Tkg.! Smith & Dale in "Accidents Will Happen." Up Upper! Stage: "The Roof Garden." Adm. 1/6 11.45-1. Reg. 7291. Frl. and Sat. Jack Oakie in Broadway Comedy Smash! and "Scarlet Pages" Dramatic Sensation!

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE. Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30.
CHERRY KEARTON
Presents with Sound and Dialogue
"DAWN."
A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Wheeler and Woolsey in "HALF SHOT AT SUNRISE." Dir. at 1.0, 3.50, 6.45, and 9.40. Also "DANGER LIGHTS" at 2.25, 5.20, and 8.15. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Regent 2588.) John Boles, Paul Whiteman, and Band in "KING OF JAZZ." Sensation of London. Showing 12.15, 2.35, 4.55, 7.15, and 9.40 p.m.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone: Holborn 3762.
H. B. WARNER and Lois Wilson in "THE FURIES"; NEIL HAMILTON and DOROTHY SEBASTIAN in "LADIES MUST PLAY"; Silly Symphony.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and Hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, and 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy Cartoon, &c., &c.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. FOR TWO WEEKS.
Evgs., 8 (except Dec. 2). Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS WEEK.
To-night .. TOSCA .. .. Mat., To-morrow, FAUST.
To-morrow (evening) .. .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Fri. .. .. LA BOHEME
Mat., Sat. .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. (evening) .. .. IL TROVATORE
Mon next, Dec. 1st .. .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tues. next (at 7) .. .. THE MASTERSINGERS

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats. WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"*MARRY THE GIRL.*"
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mats. Tue., Fri., 2.30.
H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy.
"*THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED.*"
Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

APOLLO. 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30. Last Week.
THE OUTSIDER.
Isobel Elsom, Harold Huth, Norman McKinnel.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30
"*ON THE SPOT.*"
BY EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW ROY EMERTON
BEN WELDEN CAROL REED
DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 6d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

CRITERION, at 8.40. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
(Ger

Imperial and Foreign News

THE SILESIAN TROUBLES

POLISH ACCOUNT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Nov. 25

The Polish Ministry of the Interior has issued a statement about the recent disorders in Upper Silesia in view of what it describes as the tendentious accounts which are being spread by the German Press.

The statement points out that the authorities took steps to ensure the preservation of order and the safety of voters during the electoral campaign, and on the day of the polling for the Senate and the Upper Silesian Diet. Breaches of the peace occurred only in a few localities where the feelings of the electorate had been unduly roused. A glaring example of this was furnished by the provocative behaviour of a certain Herr Harflenger (who is described elsewhere as the German pastor in the village of Golasowice and is alleged to have decamped). His inflammatory anti-Polish activities are said to have caused the death of an officer of the Polish uniformed police, named Sznapek, who was killed on Sunday while in the execution of his duties by members of a German armed band.

Three Polish citizens of German origin were beaten and German premises were wrecked at Brzezie (Hohenbirken), and a Polish workman was killed at Nowa Wies; contrary to the tendentious reports, not a single Polish citizen of German origin lost his life. No serious incidents besides the above occurred during the period of the election. In all proved cases of disturbance an immediate investigation has been started in respect both of the persons guilty and the authorities responsible for public order. Several persons have already been arrested. The police are also inquiring into the cases of window breaking, raids on election meetings, and the like, with a view to the discovery and punishment of the guilty.

The statement ends with a reminder that the authorities have been hampered in the fulfilment of their duties by the slanderous campaign which is systematically waged by certain organs of the foreign Press.

The visible objects of the campaign (says the statement) are the permanent irritation of Polish-German relations and the prevention of neighbourly accord among the inhabitants of Polish Silesia by gross exaggeration of the smallest incident which may occur there. Attention must also be paid (the statement adds) to the fact that the Polish community has been alarmed for some time past by the campaign for the revision of frontiers conducted by certain agencies in Germany and by news of the misfortunes which have befallen the Polish population on the German side of the frontier, where Poles have recently been attacked by German armed bands and Polish schools and houses have been wrecked.

It appears from other authoritative reports that an inquiry was held on Saturday at Brzezie by M. Callonder, the neutral President of the Mixed Commission, who was accompanied by German and Polish delegates.

German witnesses declare that the moral authors of the disturbance were the head of the commune and the local schoolmaster, who had taken the lead in an aggressive Polish procession a few hours before two German living apartments were raided. M. Grasynski, the provincial Governor, has suspended the head of the commune and the schoolmaster and ordered a disciplinary inquiry to be held into their behaviour. It is also stated that if the inquiry shows their conduct to have been criminal they will immediately be prosecuted. The same applies to the head of the police, who has been removed from his post. The number of police in the commune has been increased, and a diligent search is being made for other offenders. The provincial Governor has assigned the sum of £80 as first compensation for the households which suffered damage.

A further announcement shows that the Polish Government has charged its delegate to the Mixed Commission to draw the attention of its president, M. Collonder, to the fact that, contrary to the terms of the Geneva Convention, the German delegate, Herr Hilgen, the German Consul at Kattowice, has made a private investigation at Brzezie. This is the more surprising because the Mixed Commission is now engaged in examining that incident.

GERMANY TO APPEAL TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 25

The German Consul-General in Kattowice arrived in Berlin this morning and reported to the Cabinet the results of his inquiry into the alleged Polish acts of terrorism against the German minority in Silesia during the recent election campaign. After considering the report, the Cabinet decided to bring the matter to the notice of the Council of the League of Nations in the manner foreseen in the relevant clauses of the minority treaties.

Meanwhile the German Press is conducting a violent anti-Polish campaign. One newspaper after another repeats, often in almost the same words, the suggestion that Germans from this side of the frontier may be exasperated, by the ill-treatment of their kinsmen, into rash adventures. The leaders of the Upper Silesian Stahlhelm have sent a telegram to President von Hindenburg in which they demand, "since the Government is inactive," that the President should intervene "against the German pogroms, otherwise measures of self-help will be necessary."

FRENCH EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES

SOCIALISTS' CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 25

The supplementary military credits, which were under discussion when M. Tardieu abruptly adjourned the Chamber in July, were brought before the Deputies again to-day. Under the Bill the Government is asking for the regularization of credits to the amount of 650,000,000 francs [£5,200,000] for additional expenditure incurred by the three services, together with another 476,000,000 francs [£3,808,000] for new purposes. Among the questions involved are the organization of the frontiers and the maintenance of reserves of stores and equipment which are said to have fallen below the point of safety. For a part of the expenditure the Government proceeded to make the necessary arrangements by decree during the recess, a step which, while strictly constitutional, has been much criticized by the Opposition.

This afternoon M. Renaudel endeavoured to show why the Socialists had decided to vote against the credits. French Socialists, he said, were as fervently in favour of adequate national defence as any others, though they believed that the real safety of the country lay in the organization of peace. Moreover, they did not believe that France ought to disarm so long as other nations remained armed, and all they demanded in this respect was that France should take the initiative in the disarmament movement, in accordance with her traditional role of leader in progress. The expenditure on security was rising continually, and it was time that a halt was called.

M. Mandel, an independent Deputy, asked what guarantees France had for her security. They had given Germany evidences of their desire for peace, but Germany's reply was embodied in the last elections, in the reply to M. Briand's federal unity memorandum, in the Stahlheim demonstrations at Coblenz, in Germany's ever-increasing military expenditure. The Chamber must refuse the Government nothing that might be considered necessary to the defence of the country.

U.S. AND WORLD COURT

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25

There is now good ground for believing that President Hoover has made up his mind to submit to the Senate at the forthcoming short Session of Congress the question of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and to ask in a strong message for approval of what are known as the Root reservations. It is by no means certain, however, that the matter will go farther than the Committee stage before the adjournment on March 4.

The first action of the Senate would be to refer the President's communication to the Committee on Foreign Relations for consideration, and a majority of members of that body must assent before it can be reported back to the Senate for debate and decision by vote. In other words, Senator Borah, as chairman, must find a sufficient number of both Republicans and Democrats willing to place this highly contentious question on the already overcrowded agenda, and, much as he might desire—for his own reasons—to do this, he may find it impossible.

With Democratic help, of course, it would be easy, but it is still highly uncertain whether the Democrats will lend themselves to such retarding of the business of the coming Session as to make an early summoning of the new Congress necessary. They do not yet know whether in that new Congress they will have full control of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, and they will not know until the votes have been recounted in a number of constituencies. Even if they had control of one of the two Houses they might decide that too early an assumption of the share of full legislative responsibility would be politically unwise in this time of depression.

In this, as in so many other matters, the issue will be determined by considerations of partisan advantage. At the moment the two major parties stand like pugilists in the ring with hands clasped. After the bell rings on December 1 the action is likely to resemble a prize fight.

KELLOGG PACT EXTENSION

FRANCE AND U.S. ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 25

I am informed that there have been so far no official negotiations on an extension of the Briand-Kellogg Pact in the direction of a pact of consultation either on the part of France or of Great Britain, and an American denial of the report has already been published here.

The report seems to have its origin in certain informal discussions that have been in progress at Geneva. The immediate value of such an extension would be its effect on the Franco-Italian naval problem, though it appears to be more than doubtful whether French opinion would accept it as a substitute for the naval superiority that is claimed over Italy.

At the same time, the report from your Washington Correspondent, which has been given great prominence here and is quoted extensively in the leading article of *Le Temps*, is regarded as an indication that there has been a certain measure of progress in the American mind in this region of ideas. The precedent of the Pacific Pact is recalled, and it is also recalled that, while America favoured consultation on affairs in the Pacific because of her interests there, she has so far shown no desire to extend the principle to quarters where her direct interests have not come into play. Any movement beyond this point would modify the outlook in respect of French national defence, but it does not at present seem to be in sight.

Le Temps recalls the speech of President Hoover at the anniversary of the Armistice, and deduces from this that all the President has in mind is the offer of America's good offices to nations unable to settle their conflicts peaceably, without involving a definite engagement on her own part. "Should the question of concluding a consultative pact arise afresh," concludes *Le Temps*, "the attitude of the United States will have to be interpreted in the light of President Hoover's speech."

THE HIGHLAND HOPE

PREPARATIONS FOR SALVAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Nov. 24 (Delayed)

The crew and passengers of the wrecked liner Highland Hope have nearly all departed north or south. The captain left for England this afternoon.

Yesterday and to-day the wreck was unapproachable on account of the high seas. It is confirmed that there has been extensive pillaging of passengers' luggage. The port captain of Peniche has proclaimed that he has a list of persons suspected, and that any not delivering up objects from the ship in their possession will be summarily arrested. Those complying with this order within 48 hours will have the right to a third of the value of what they hand over.

Nov. 25

Salvage officers were on board the Highland Hope to-day for three hours. Probably tenders for local salvage will be called for.

One hundred and thirty-one passengers and crew of the Highland Hope arrived at Southampton yesterday in the R.M.S.P. liner Almanzora.

Mr. J. W. Edwards, a first-class passenger, of Canterbury, said that the first lifeboat lowered tipped up and several people were thrown into the water. One young woman, who was a very strong swimmer, narrowly escaped the boat as it descended on the water, and, swimming round, picked up a woman and child and helped them into the boat. She also saved other people.

All passengers agreed that the captain, officers, and crew behaved splendidly. Even though some of the Spanish emigrants were inclined to become panicky, they were quietened in a tactful manner by the officers.

PRICES IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 24

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled this afternoon for a session which is to last about three weeks. The formal and final approval of the Budget for 1928-29 afforded, however, an opportunity to speakers to insist upon the benefits conferred by the Fascist financial policy and to dwell upon the need for rigid economy.

The difficulties of the family budget are also being recognized by the Government. All classes of society are responding to the Government's appeal to lower the cost of living and so eventually increase the purchasing power of the lira. Reductions have been announced or are imminent in primary necessities, and even in professional services. Great satisfaction is in particular expressed at the action of the association of landlords, which has promised to take steps for reducing rents of houses and shops by 10 per cent. Reductions are also announced in the tariffs of hotels and boarding-houses. This reduction is to amount to 10 per cent., and will be calculated on the room charges published in the 1930 edition of the official handbook of Italian hotels. A similar reduction will be made in the price of meals.

ITALY AND SOVIET

THE CONVERSATIONS AT MILAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

ROME, Nov. 25

Extreme reserve is being maintained as to the meeting at Milan yesterday between M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister. Semi-official information was given to me this evening that only economic questions had been discussed, and that there was no ground for the fantastic reports in French and other foreign newspapers. This will not carry universal conviction, as even the *communiqué* of the Stefani Agency admits that the two Foreign Ministers exchanged ideas on political matters.

The *Giornale d'Italia*, which is generally well informed on foreign affairs, declares that it is right to attribute importance to the meeting, and that as such meetings serve useful purposes in clarifying the intentions of the various countries and thus contribute to the general peace and good relations between the peoples, all responsible nations should rejoice over the event. The further comment of the *Giornale* is not uninstructive when one considers what short shrift Communists have in this country, and how Signor Mussolini has recently proclaimed that Europe must choose between Fascism and Bolshevism. Peace, we are now told, is independent of diversity of régimes. "Régimes are an internal affair of each country. The international political combinations of Europe are consolidated, as Italy's experience shows, between the most diverse internal political forms. Soviet Russia, legally recognized by Italy, as also by many other Governments of both great and small countries alike, has her own international entity, of which account must be taken and with which it may be necessary or useful to collaborate in the national or international interests."

Whatever other topics may have been discussed—and disarmament is reported to have been one of them—there is no reason to doubt that economic matters were included in the discussion. Vespasian's famous question, "Num olet?" seems to have been answered to-day by Fascist Italy in the negative in accordance with correct grammatical usage. The Italian need of raw materials and of an increased export trade to Russia is stronger than the hostility to Communism.

MILAN, Nov. 25

M. Litvinoff left Milan at 10.20 a.m. to-day for Switzerland. He was seen off at the station by the Soviet Ambassador to the Quirinal, M. Kursky, and by the local authorities.

DRAFT DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

PROGRESS AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 25

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission has made such good progress during the last few days that it is now hoped it will finish its labours by December 6, or, at the latest, December 13.

After the adoption of two Articles to-day the Commission decided to close the second reading of the Draft Convention and proceed with the third, the sitting being suspended until to-morrow to enable the Secretariat to prepare a text of the Draft Convention as it has emerged from the second reading, in the course of which several difficult questions have been passed over.

The first of the two Articles adopted to-day was a British amendment to the Articles on publicity of expenditure, and read:—

Each of the high contracting parties shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a statement, in a model form, showing the actual total amount expended on land, sea, and air forces during the preceding financial year. It shall at the same time communicate to the Secretary-General a statement showing the amount actually expended during the preceding financial year on the upkeep, purchase, and manufacture of war material as defined in Article D (*b*) of Chapter 3 of the present Convention. This communication shall be made not later than —— month after the close of the financial year.

The Soviet Delegation did not vote, M. Lunarcharsky saying he would abstain from voting on all Articles concerned with publicity.

The other Article accepted was one concerning naval effectives, which had been held back for the Japanese delegate to obtain instructions from his Government after being referred to a sub-committee. The text proposed by the sub-committee was accepted by 12 to one, the Soviet delegate, an amendment by whom had been rejected, voting against it. The text proposed was as follows:—

The tables relating to naval effectives shall indicate the total of naval forces in the form of aggregate figures for officers, non-commissioned officers, and men together. It is understood that separate particulars will be furnished in the annual statement of the number of officers and men who have completed more than —— years of effective active service.

The new text did not meet the views of the French, who asked for a limitation of the number of officers serving more than a certain number of years. On this point the Japanese refused to concede more than publicity, and the French asked that their reservation should be recorded.

U.S. AERO ENGINES FOR RUSSIA

FORMER SOVIET OFFICIAL'S ALLEGATIONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—At the sitting to-day of the House of Representatives Committee which is investigating Communist activities, Mr. Vasilev Delgass, formerly vice-president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation (Soviet Trading Agency of America), said in evidence that 400 Liberty aeroplane engines had been bought in the United States within the last three years and shipped illegally to Russia. The witness said the engines were purchased from the War Department, turned over to the Amtorg Corporation, and crated and shipped as "other machinery," in spite of prohibitive regulations.

The consignments, Mr. Delgass alleged, were accompanied by secret papers from War Department files showing the changes and improvements made in engines used in United States aeroplanes. —*Reuter.*

IRAQI CURRENCY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, Nov. 25

Details have been published to-day of the new Currency Law, which will come into operation on April 1. The monetary unit is to be the gold dinar equal to the pound sterling and divided into 1,000 fils. Silver coins for 50 and 20 fils will be struck, and other coins for 10, four, two and one fil. Notes for a quarter, a half, and one dinar, and for five, 10 and 100 dinars will be issued.

The new currency will be covered by trustee securities and at first administered by an Iraqi Currency Board of five members sitting in London, two nominated by the Eastern Bank, the Imperial Bank of Persia, and the Ottoman Bank, two by the Iraqi Government, and one by the Finance Committee of the League or the Governor of the Bank of England. The board may issue notes and coins in Iraq against pre-payment in sterling in London. On the formation of a national bank or any other bank with exclusive right to issue notes, the Iraqi Currency Board's functions are to cease. After the appointed date the rupee will no longer be legal tender in this country.

GERMAN GREENLAND EXPEDITION

A FEELING OF ANXIETY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 25

Anxiety is beginning to be felt for the safety of some members of the German Greenland Expedition under Professor Alfred Wegener, of Graz University. This expedition, which has purely scientific aims, is working in an area considerably north of that of the British expedition under Mr. Watkins. It reached the west coast of Greenland at Holsteinborg in April, and has established stations on the

inland ice, where it was intended that certain members should remain throughout the winter. From time to time accounts of the progress made have appeared in *The Times*. It is the absence of news from the inland stations which is causing anxiety. An official statement issued to-day says:—

The absence for nearly two months of any news from the detached groups of the German Greenland Expedition is giving rise to misgivings about the fate of Dr. Wegener, the leader of the expedition, and some of his companions. A central station was established on the inland ice at a height of about 10,000ft. at a spot about 250 miles distant from either coast, and Dr. Georgi, a Hamburg meteorologist, settled down there for the winter to make meteorological observations.

Towards the end of September Dr. Wegener, Dr. Loewe, and 13 Greenlanders began a series of sled journeys to provide Dr. Georgi with sufficient supplies for the winter. On October 2 Dr. Wegener sent a telegram, published in *The Times* of October 28, stating that on the fourth journey there had been a sudden change of weather, followed by a spell of abnormal cold, and that nine of the Greenlanders had refused to continue the journey. He and Dr. Loewe were going on with four Greenlanders. The message was taken back by the returning Greenlanders. That was the last news received from Dr. Wegener. Up to then he had been sending reports at intervals of about a fortnight.

Meteorological experts conclude indirectly from recent weather developments that extremely low temperatures have probably prevailed in the inland ice area during the last few weeks. No definite information is available; it was one of the expedition's principal objects to study winter conditions there for the first time. It is possible that the expedition's small wireless set has failed and that motor-boat communication between Kamarujuk, the base of operations on the west coast, and the nearest Danish wireless station has been rendered impossible by the weather. At the same time the possibility of Professor Wegener and his group having encountered weather conditions which they could not survive cannot be left out of account.

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THE MACEDONIAN MURDER TRIAL

TWO MEN SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Nov. 25

The two men charged with the murder of the Protogueroffist journalist Poundeff were to-day sentenced each to 15 years' imprisonment. Ivan Mihailoff, the Macedonian revolutionary, who was charged with having instigated the crime, was acquitted. The trial shows the difficulty of obtaining a verdict against the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization even in cases where its crimes were committed on Bulgarian territory.

Many witnesses gave evidence against the accused, who said that their action was the execution of a sentence passed by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, and not by Mihailoff personally. The defence put forward the plea that the murderers were carrying out a formal order, which they could not evade without themselves incurring the death penalty. The decision, it was argued, was taken in legitimate defence by the whole Central Committee, and the responsibility therefore was spread over the entire organization, against which it was admittedly impossible to take proceedings. Frequent reference was made in the evidence to the patriotic and nationalist character of the organization.

KING HAAKON'S SILVER JUBILEE

CELEBRATIONS IN OSLO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, Nov. 25

The twenty-fifth anniversary of King Haakon VII.'s accession to the Throne of Norway was celebrated to-day.

The whole capital was beflagged, as were also vessels in port, and from an early hour crowds of people made their way to the central part of the city and to the Palace, where they watched and cheered the departure of the King's private guests for the thanksgiving service in the Church of Our Saviour.

Princess Thyra and Prince Gustavus of Denmark and the Crown Prince of Norway were the first to leave the Palace, followed by King Haakon and King Christian of Denmark, who were loudly cheered all along the route. Prince George, representing the King and Queen and other members of the British Royal Family, drove with Queen Maud and the Queen of Denmark.

In the afternoon tributes to the King and Queen were broadcast. The King, in his reply, which was also broadcast, expressed thanks for the good wishes which had reached him from far and near.

Throughout the day the weather was singularly like that which prevailed when, 25 years ago, the King arrived with his Queen; and to-night—as then—light sleet fell. Thousands of people thronged the brilliantly illuminated Carl Johan-street, and there was a torchlight procession to the Palace. The King gave a banquet for the Royal guests, State dignitaries, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and others.

THE COMING EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOYCOTT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Nov. 25

The Liberal and Wafdist Parties have sufficiently forgotten their past animosity to be able to form a joint committee to arrange for their decision to boycott the coming election to be put into effect. This committee is composed of Fathallah Pasha Barakat and Makram Bey Ebeid for the Wafd; Mohamed Pasha Ali and Dr. Mohamed Husein Bey Haikal, editor of *As Syassa*, for the Liberals. *As Syassa* this morning in a leading article explained that all the nation was asked to do was to assume a negative attitude during the General Election in order to compel the Sidky Cabinet to resign.

Ismail Pasha Sidky, however, still maintains that he is confident that the electorate will vote as usual, in spite of the boycott. He intimates that the General Election will be early next year.

It is understood that the main plank in the Government's programme will be retrenchment in order to try to save Egypt from the economic depression which has affected everyone down to the poorest fellah.

BELGIUM AND THE HAPSBURGS

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25

In the Chamber this afternoon M. Louis Piérard, the Socialist Deputy for Mons, referred to the recent meetings held in the château of the Empress Zita and the Archduke Otto at Steenockerzeele, near Louvain. He asked whether the Government had requested the exiles to show the prudence and reserve imposed on political refugees in Belgium.

M. Hymans, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that November 19 and 20 had passed off at the Château de Steenockerzeele without any incident which could arouse concern in Parliament. Belgian hospitality, he said, was very large, and it was known how liberally they opened their frontiers to foreigners.

"All foreigners," he continued, "to whatever class they belong, the greatest and the humblest, have the benefit of that hospitality, and are under the obligation to observe the conditions of hospitality—that is, to abstain from any act which might disturb our domestic life or our relations with foreign States. A few days before November 19 I received a categorical and formal assurance from the Château de Steenockerzeele that no movement or proclamation was being prepared there capable of causing feeling in our country. It was simply a family celebration, which passed off without incident. The Press was not admitted to this private function. Words attributed to a prelate who celebrated a religious service have been criticized. These words, I am assured, were misreported. The prelate merely expressed the wish that after the sad years through which the family was passing better days might come. I have no criticism to make against these words, nor against a poor and tragically tried family which has sought asylum in our country."

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION IN THE SAHARA

LORRIES WITH DIESEL ENGINES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, Nov. 24

A scientific expedition, using a previously untried type of vehicle, left Algiers yesterday for the Sahara. The expedition is headed by Commandant B. de Pontois.

The main objects of the expedition are to show that lorries with Diesel

engines using fuel oil have a radius of action double that of petrol vehicles; to undertake scientific surveys and excavations; to climb the highest Hoggar mountains, especially the Gara-el-Jenun, nearly 10,000ft. high, and to make sound films of festivals and displays. The route to be followed is:—Ghardaia, El-Golea, In-Salah, Aulef, Gao, Menaka, Kidal, Tit, Tamanrasset and the Hoggar, Fort Flatters, Ghadames, Gabes, and Tunis.

GERMAN CABINET

ECONOMIC PARTY'S DEFECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 25

For the second time since the elections the Economic Party, which has 23 seats in the Reichstag, has declared its dissatisfaction with the Brüning Government and demanded the withdrawal of Dr. Bredt, the Minister of Justice, who belongs to it. Dr. Bredt's resignation has reached the Chancellor, who will convey it to the President.

On the first occasion the President and the Chancellor, arguing that the present Government was not formed on a coalition basis and that the parties were not regarded as being bound by the presence of their members in the Cabinet, prevailed upon Dr. Bredt to remain in his personal capacity. This time there is thought to be little chance of keeping him, as the party's decision is formally declared to have been reached in agreement with him.

The Economic Party recalls its announcement in September that it would not belong to any Government directly or indirectly under Socialist influence. It contends that since then the Brüning Cabinet has sought to pursue its policy in association with the Socialists at the sacrifice of vital national interests. It is still hankering after a Government of the Right, not, presumably, excluding the Nazis.

Among the parties which remain loyal to the Government, and have indeed found their conviction of the importance of its programme daily strengthened, the Economic Party's alleged reasons are condemned as no more than pretexts. The real motive, it is suspected, is a desire to divert attention from petty internal dissensions and from dissatisfactions among its supporters in the retail and distributing trades with the price reduction campaign.

The presumable loss of 23 votes for the programme renders the prospect of a straightforward Parliamentary passage more, but not much more, unpromising than before, and may render inevitable the resort to Presidential decree, which was already becoming steadily more probable. Unless within the next few days the Chancellor, who is negotiating with party leaders, can be virtually assured of a majority, he will, it is expected, ask the President to put the second part of the programme, like the first, into force by decree under Article 48. The Reichstag would then be faced with an Opposition motion for repeal, and it is thought probable that the Socialists, and perhaps even the Economic Party, would be willing to leave the measures in force, even though they had not been able to bring themselves to vote directly for them without far-reaching amendments.

SIR W. BIRDWOOD LEAVES DELHI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Nov. 25

Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lady Birdwood were entertained at a farewell dinner by the Viceroy and Lady Irwin last night. They were given a most enthusiastic send off when, with Miss Birdwood, they left New Delhi by train to-day.

The Viceroy's Bodyguard attended them to the station, where a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders was mounted with Colours and pipes. A distinguished gathering assembled to bid them farewell, including Lord and Lady Irwin.

Telegrams in Brief

A severe earthquake shook TOKYO yesterday morning. It is believed that no damage was done.—*Reuter.*

M. Flandin, the FRENCH Minister of Commerce, entertained Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, at dinner last night.

The charge brought against Leloutre of the murder of Mrs. Wilson at LE TOUQUET in the summer of 1928 has been abandoned for lack of evidence.

A man named Teckchand was arrested yesterday in his room in the Shikarpuri Cloth Market, KARACHI, where bomb-making materials and a half-completed bomb were found.

Mr. Charles Levine, the Transatlantic flyer, who was arrested in VIENNA last week on suspicion of having intended to counterfeit French token money, was released on bail yesterday.—*Reuter.*

A hurricane of short duration and small radius passed over the FIJI GROUP on Sunday. Reports state that the island of OVALAU has been badly damaged, though the town of Levuka escaped lightly.

M. Henri Ponsot, the French High Commissioner for SYRIA, returned to Beirut yesterday from France. His Excellency was accompanied by M. Helleu, a Counsellor of Embassy, on a special mission from the Quai d'Orsay.

The AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND wireless telephone service was opened yesterday, when Mr. Fenton, Commonwealth Acting Prime Minister, and Sir Apirana Ngata, New Zealand Minister of Native Affairs, exchanged greetings.

An air mail service connecting DAR-ES-SALAAM with Kenya and Uganda will be opened on November 27, when a Government aeroplane will fly from Dar-es-Salaam to Tanga and Korogwe, whence the mails will be sent on by ordinary post.

Foreign ships which have recently called at CONSTANZA after visiting Soviet Black Sea ports report that they were unable to obtain any Russian grain, as all the port stores were empty. Having returned empty, the ships are now loading with Rumanian grain, the price for which at Constanza has consequently improved.

A motion of confidence in the Government of M. Jaspar was yesterday passed by the BELGIAN Senate by 79 votes to 50, with one abstention. It will be remembered that, on account of a revival of the language controversy, M. Jaspar's Cabinet recently resigned, but that its resignation was not accepted by King Albert.

At a meeting in NEW YORK the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America declared itself dissatisfied with the explanation of the British Government's policy in PALESTINE made in Parliament last week, and announced its determination to resist the execution of the policy contained in the White Paper.

COMMUNIST RIOT IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25

Traffic in the neighbourhood of Pennsylvania Station was interrupted for more than an hour last night by fighting between 2,000 Communists and squads of police, both mounted and on foot.

The riot was the seventh which has occurred outside Zelgreen's Cafeteria in West 34th Street, the storm centre of the struggle between two rival unions of café workers, one Communist and the other affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. The police knew that the Communist demonstration was going to be held and had assembled a large force to deal with it, but the Communists circumvented them by mingling with the usual crowds round Pennsylvania Station without any outward sign of being about to demonstrate. Then, when more than 1,500 were on the spot they suddenly produced banners and flags and started singing the Internationale. The police charged several times and arrested 16 of them, but were unable to use the tear-gas bombs with which they were provided for fear of still further inconveniencing the evening traffic out of the city.

Other Foreign News on following page

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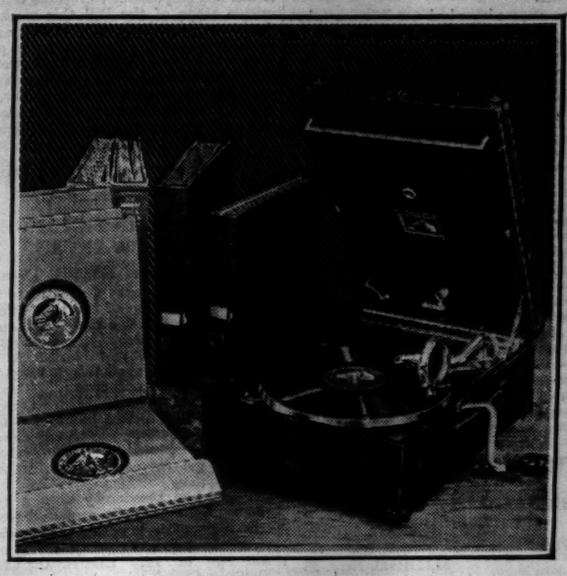

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NEED FOR A POLICY

MR. BALDWIN'S WARNING

TARIFF AND WHEAT QUOTA

NEW TRADE UNION TENDENCIES

Mr. Baldwin addressed an audience of about 800 delegates yesterday, when he spoke on the failure of the Government and the positive policy of his own party at a meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, held at the Kingsway Hall. Lady Iveagh was in the chair, and several of Mr. Baldwin's colleagues in the last Unionist Government were on the platform.

Mr. Baldwin's speech (which is reported, with the subsequent discussion, on page 9) was made in acknowledgment of a resolution, which had been carried unanimously, amid cheers, expressing the implicit and unabated confidence of those present in him as Leader of the party. The following are points from the speech:—

I believe we are to-day the only united party in the country.

The Labour Party built, on shifting sands, a marvellous palace of promises, and the electors decided to give them a chance.

From the moment the Socialists came into office, and had to leave the land of promises for the land of performance, their fate was sealed.

At the Imperial Conference the Dominion Prime Ministers urged the Government to join them in an attempt to found an economic union of the British Empire, but they have been sent home empty-handed.

The Government had no policy at the Conference because they are absolutely controlled by the knot of bigoted and fanatical free-traders led by Mr. Snowden.

The Socialist Party has shown a want of courage, a want of imagination, that is disastrous.

The recent King's Speech is a more poverty-stricken one than that of 18 months ago. It does not contain one single thing to help the industrial position in this country.

The School Attendance Bill, the tariff truce, the removal of the safeguarding duties, the permission of Russian dumping, the decision to let the Dyestuffs Act expire—none of these things will help to relieve unemployment.

The trade unions are beginning to see that the only hope for this country is to work for Imperial economic unity and for the development of trade with the Dominions. The leaven is working, and when these great problems have to be settled I hope we shall have the assistance of those who work with organized labour.

The first step we shall have to take when we come into office will be, as quickly as legislation can effect it, an emergency tariff on manufactured goods.

Grousing in the party is a bad thing, and I think for the time being it should be stopped. People say we will never bring about a tariff, but we have been working hard on our plans.

I believe we have made water-tight the quota system; and when we come in we shall be ready for an emergency tariff.

We are prepared to do everything in our power to work with the Dominion Prime Ministers for Imperial economic unity. We want a free hand, and we rule nothing out, reserving to ourselves, as the Dominions do, the right to consider our own people.

We propose to enable the farmer to produce wheat at a profit by a combined guaranteed price and the quota system. For our purpose the quota is far more effective than a duty on foreign wheat.

It is vitally important to reduce the taxation of the country. Nothing can stop taxation rising while the present Government remain in office.

In our party we have had our differences, but they are past. We have a national and an Imperial policy on which we can all unite. There is no further reason for dissension.

While we are saying "Let bygones be bygones," is it not time we stopped talking so much about "the old gang"—a phrase which smacks of ingratitude to the men who for 20 or 30 difficult years have borne the heat and burden of the day?

If, in course of time, I am asked to form a Government, I can consult anyone I choose, or no one. Whomever I may consult while Parliament is sitting—whether former Cabinet Ministers or not—that consultation confers no right on anyone to be selected by me for recommendation to the King.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin, assured him that not one of his colleagues would make a claim for future consideration out of past services. He appealed to the party, having chosen their Leader, to give him their confidence and not lessen his authority.

The resolutions passed included one welcoming Mr. Baldwin's declaration that the party would be free to negotiate with the Dominions on an unrestricted basis.

THE SPANISH CABINET

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER OF INTERIOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 25

The situation having become normal once more, General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has been able to accept the resignation of General Marzo, Minister of the Interior. General Marzo some time ago pointed out that, in view of the approach of the elections, the presence of a civilian, more versed in political lore than a soldier could be, was necessary in his Ministry.

Señor Matos, the Minister of Public Works, has succeeded General Marzo, and his place has been taken by Señor Estrada, Minister of Justice. Señor Montes Jovellar, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

This reshuffling of the Cabinet has no significance except perhaps that it increases the distrust felt by those who fear that Spain is drifting back to the habits of former days, when a lawyer was considered good enough to occupy any post without other qualifications.

DEATH OF LORD HEMPHILL

Lord Hemphill died in Dublin last night.

Fitzroy Hemphill, the third baron, of Rathkenny and of Cashel, Co. Tipperary, who celebrated his seventieth birthday last Friday, succeeded his brother in 1919 in the barony of the United Kingdom conferred in 1906 upon their father, Charles Hare Hemphill, who was Solicitor-General for Ireland 1892-1895, and sat as Liberal member for North Tyrone from 1895 to 1905. The third baron was formerly a captain in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and was a representative member of the London Territorial Association and Air Force Association. In 1907-8 he was Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, of which he was a member for 10 years, being chairman for some years of the Building Act Committee and the Highways Committee.

He married Mary, daughter of the late Andrew Martyn, of Spiddal, County Galway, in 1897, and is succeeded by his only son, Martyn Charles Andrew, born in 1901, who married in 1927 Emily, daughter of J. A. Sears, of Webster, Massachusetts.

SCHOOL AGE

CONCESSIONS BY CABINET

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Government has now recognized that it is quite impossible to pass the Education (School Attendance) Bill in its present form, and after some discussion yesterday it received the permission of the Parliamentary Labour Party to come to terms with the Liberals. The result is that the Bill will come into operation in September, 1932, instead of next April, as first suggested. The maintenance grant will remain at 5s. a week, but the local educational authorities will be allowed to make any inquiries they like into the income of parents who apply for the grant.

The decision was announced in the following official report of the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party held yesterday morning:—

The MINISTER of EDUCATION addressed the meeting on the subject of the Education (School Attendance) Bill. He reported that he had been in negotiation with the Liberal Party on certain matters affecting this measure. He explained that the Liberal Party had made many demands to which he could not accede, but on several points there was room for compromise, and he had come to ask the party for their views on these. In the first place, he was prepared to accept, under protest, the postponement of the date of the Bill coming into operation until September, 1932. Secondly, with respect to maintenance grants, he was prepared to accept suggestions that a local education authority should not be hampered in any inquiries it thought fit to make with respect to income; that it should be within the power of the Board of Education to modify the application form upon representations being made by local education authorities, and that any local education authority should be free to make representations with respect to the economic conditions of their area, and the Board should be free to prescribe special income limits within that area.

Several questions were put to the Minister, and eventually it was decided, with 10 dissentients, to support the Minister in his efforts to get the Bill through the House of Commons.

LIBERALS ELATED

The statement makes it clear that the Government has bowed to *force majeure*, and members were trying last night to recall a former occasion on which it has been announced officially that a Cabinet Minister has accepted "under protest" amendments which vitally affected the measure which he is conducting through the House. The Liberals, who met later in the day to receive news from their negotiating committee, were naturally elated at their success, though it is true that they did not get everything for which they had asked. They were anxious, for instance, that the maintenance grant should be fixed at a figure "not exceeding five shillings a week," but on this point Sir Charles Trevelyan was adamant. The flat rate of five shillings a week will remain, but it will be accompanied by a local means test, and members were wondering what the Left Wing "rebels" will have to say on the subject when they return from East Renfrew. They have consistently opposed any sort of means test, but now the test will vary according to the outlook of the local authority. The importance of the concession, however, is that it recognizes that the problem in the agricultural areas must be looked at from a different angle from that of the industrial areas.

The Government hopes that the result of its surrender to the Liberals will be that the further progress of the Bill will be accelerated, and that it may rely on Liberal cooperation until the measure is on the Statute-book. The Conservatives, however, will continue to fight the Bill at every stage on the ground that it is inexpedient to commit the nation to further heavy financial burdens at this period of depression, even though the actual scheme is to be postponed for 18 months. Owing to the Vote of Censure to-morrow it will not be possible to resume the Committee stage of the Bill this week, and doubts are now expressed whether it will be possible for the measure to be passed before the end of the year. As the date on which the school-leaving age is to be raised has been postponed, however, there is not the same urgency as there was for the immediate passage of the Bill.

COMMONS DEBATE

THE MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The Government decision to postpone the operation of the Education Bill was announced to the House of Commons, sitting in Committee, this evening. Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN intimated that Ministers had reached this decision "with great reluctance and regret." The statement was received with Opposition cheers, and there was laughter when Sir DONALD MACLEAN remarked from the Liberal benches that the postponement would "get rid of a certain amount of sham fighting."

There had previously been a spirited general debate on the proposed maintenance allowances to parents whose children would be required to stay at school after the age of 14. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SPENDER-CLAY, who moved an amendment to leave to local education authorities their existing discretionary powers, urged that a uniform rate of 5s., inadequate in some cases, would be an extravagance that would react unfavourably upon an already difficult financial situation, and its proposed application to children attending secondary schools was confused and illogical.

BLOW AT PROGRESS

Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN replied that, if it were right to give allowances to parents in one area it would be right to give it in others equally necessitous. The Labour Party believed it was worth while for the nation to make it easy for poor children to be kept longer at school. It had been said that other nations did not pay maintenance grants to parents; but he was proud to think that England was in this respect to be exceptional—a declaration which Ministerial members received with cheers and Unionists with laughter.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY charged the Government with dealing a damaging blow at educational progress in future by showing parents that further extension of school life was a loss and privation for which they must be compensated.

In the subsequent debate Sir E. HILTON YOUNG made a strong protest against what he considered the untimely piling on of expenditure by the Government, instigated by sentimental advocacy on the part of its followers. LADY ASTOR declared her complete sympathy with the raising of the school age, but her disgust at what was being tacked on to this provision.

The amendment was defeated by 276 votes to 184, after Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN had indicated the concessions which the Government were prepared to make and which had been submitted to a party meeting. After the Minister's announcement of the postponement of the operation of the Bill, the Committee settled down to discuss several amendments on the maintenance allowance.

LABOUR UNREST IN PERU

LIMA RIOTING

THREATENED STRIKE ON OILFIELDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25

Rioting broke out in the centre of Lima last night. An official *communiqué* to-day announces that "everything is perfectly tranquil." Large detachments of Government troops are patrolling the streets, and at the request of Mr. Dearing, the United States Ambassador, a special bodyguard has been stationed outside the Hotel Bolivar in order to protect American refugees from the violence of extremist workmen and students.

Troops had already been dispatched by the Government to the Talara district in Northern Peru in order to protect the interests of the Standard Oil and International Petroleum Companies against hostile employees, who have threatened to strike unless the companies agree to their demands for the betterment of their working conditions.

The fighting in Lima last night, in which 15 persons are known to have been injured, was the first open clash between the workmen and students on the one hand and the newly formed "Fascist" organization known as the "Social Union," on the other. Members of the union, which is under the direction of the National Agrarian Society, and has the support of domestic and foreign industrialists and powerful Peruvian landowners, arranged a meeting in San Martin-square to affirm simultaneously their loyalty to Señor Sanchez Cerro, the provisional President, and their disapproval of the composition of the new Cabinet chosen by him last week. Foreign residents of the Hotel Bolivar came out to watch the meeting, but a large force of workmen and students gathered in the streets near the square and marched on the "Fascists," who replied with a burst of revolver fire. After a brief hand-to-hand fight the "Fascists" were driven from the square. Their assailants then proceeded to burn a number of motor-cars parked outside the Hotel Bolivar. Police and soldiers finally quelled the rioting and dispersed the crowd.

Major Velasquez, director of the newspaper *La Prensa*, has been arrested, and *La Prensa*, which has published criticisms of Señor Cerro's new Cabinet, suspended publication this morning. The newspaper declared for the support of Señor Cerro, but demanded that a Cabinet be chosen which would be likely to act "in accordance with the ideals of the Arequipa revolution." The Government is understood to be seeking the arrest of 43 Army officers who are alleged to have joined in a revolutionary plot, called "the Majors' revolution," because most of the officers implicated hold that rank.

LORD KYLSANT

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The following official announcements were issued last evening from Royal Mail House:—

Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G., has been granted leave of absence by the court of directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and also by the boards of its associated companies. Lord Kylsant is visiting South Africa early in the New Year and will be away for several months.

Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., has been appointed deputy chairman of the following companies:—White Star Line, Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, MacAndrews and Co., Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Nelson Steam Navigation Company, H. and W. Nelson, Elder Dempster and Co., African Steam Ship Company, Elder Line, Imperial Direct Line, British and African Steam Navigation Company, and the Glen Line.

Comment on these announcements is made in our City Notes.

WAR DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Nov. 25

Sir Robert Borden, speaking to members of the Civil Service yesterday, gave some interesting reminiscences of the War years, and also advocated the remission of War debts. He said that no one could dispute the right of the United States to insist on the repayment of debts, even though the money borrowed had been largely spent in buying supplies in the United States at immensely inflated prices. But he felt it was permissible, with all respect and without offence, to question the wisdom of the policy pursued, and to suggest that debt repayment had been *dammosa hereditas* to the United States.

He also stated that in 1916 (when he was Prime Minister) he had invited the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier to join a Coalition Ministry on his own terms, including the right to veto the inclusion of Conservatives unpalatable to him; that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had expressed his willingness to join, and had approved a draft Conscription Bill which he thought reasonable, but that subsequently, after consultation with his Liberal colleagues, he had withdrawn from the negotiations.

Sir Robert Borden criticized Sir Henry Wilson's diaries, repudiating the charge in them that at a crisis in the War the Dominion Prime Ministers were faint-hearted, and declaring that to his personal knowledge the statements that Sir Henry Wilson made about meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet were inaccurate.

SATURDAY SERMONS

A SECOND ISSUE OF THE NEW VOLUME

A new selection has been made of the religious articles from the Saturday issues of *The Times* under the title of "The Christian Year in *The Times*."

The first impression has been sold out, but a new issue is now ready.

The volume, of 304 pages, is bound in blue cloth, bevelled boards, with gilt top, and its size is 7¼in. by 5in. The price is 7s. 6d. net, postage 6d. extra, inland or abroad. Copies may be ordered from booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents, or direct from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

NORWAY AND JAN MAYEN ISLAND

It is officially announced that the British Minister in Oslo has informed the Norwegian Government that the British Government recognizes Norwegian sovereignty over Jan Mayen Island, as announced by Norwegian Royal Decree on May 9, 1929. He further states:—

I am instructed to add that his Majesty's Government not having been informed of the grounds on which Norwegian sovereignty was extended to Jan Mayen Island, their recognition of that sovereignty is accorded independently of and with all due reserves in regard to the actual grounds on which the annexation may have been based.

THE COAL BOARD

TO-DAY'S MEETING

HOPE OF AVERTING STOPPAGES

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

Great interest and expectation centre in the meeting to-day of the National Industrial Board for the coalmining industry, which the Secretary for Mines has set up in accordance with the terms of Part 3 of the Coal Mines Act. The Board has first to settle its procedure, the main lines of which have been drafted by the Board of Trade, and then to arrange for the hearing of the references from the districts where disputes, involving stoppages of work, are apprehended. The reference of the South Wales Miners' Federation has precedence. Afterwards that of the Bristol miners will be taken, and a third reference from the Scottish Mineworkers' Association is on its way.

The South Wales colliery owners, as well as the miners, have been invited to appear before the Board to-morrow. It is known that the owners will not recognize the Board and will not state their case before it. Their decision rests on a conviction that the existence of the Board as a court of appeal prejudices the chances of agreement in the districts, and that the conditions and circumstances of the mining industry require district settlements.

Another matter than the settlement of district terms of employment is, however, uppermost in the minds of colliery owners and miners alike on account of the impossibility of reaching terms for the working of a 7½-hour day in most areas before next Monday, when the shift must be kept to that length. An interim arrangement is looked for, and, indeed, is necessary if the danger of sporadic and perhaps extensive stoppages of work is to be avoided. When the Act was going through Parliament the anticipation was that the marketing schemes would have been in operation for three or four months before the reduction of working time became obligatory. Mr. Graham said explicitly that the hope of making the transition without an interference with wages depended upon the results of the new marketing arrangements. But the Act did not reach the Statute Book until the end of July, and the marketing schemes are not yet in effective operation. The order of events, as at first planned, has been upset. Mr. Graham's hope has lost its foundation, and reductions of wages will be insisted upon by the owners in South Wales and Scotland particularly, if working time is reduced now.

THE SPREAD-OVER

There is no doubt of the fact that the miners, if required to choose between the reduction of wages and the longer hours, would prefer the longer hours. The law bars the way to the working of longer hours but permits of a spread-over, which would have considerable economic advantages. In most areas the miners will not have a spread-over. The Government does not make any move; the Miners' Federation does not. The owners can only suggest the spread-over. Can the Wages Board make a proposal, and, if so, will it? Notwithstanding the dangerous appearance of things in South Wales and Scotland, there is in responsible quarters a confident belief that an interim arrangement will be made and that work in the mines will not be interrupted by the strict enforcement of the 7½-hour day next week.

The owners and miners in Warwickshire have sent a joint request to the Government to postpone the reduction of hours. The Joint Wages Board for that coalfield met yesterday and dispatched the following telegram to the Secretary for Mines:—

The Warwickshire Miners' Association and the Warwickshire Colliery Owners request the Government to consider the advisibility of a suspension of Part 3 of the Coal Mines Act for a short period in order that districts may have a better opportunity of reaching agreement.

Yesterday the South Wales owners published the terms on which their mines will be open for work with a 7½-hour day. They require a large surrender of wages and the discontinuance of what is known as the "bonus turn" of men on afternoon and night shifts, and of certain week-end overtime rates for men working regular shifts. The owners support the terms by a statement (summarized on page 16) in which they point out that the trading losses between February, 1927, and June, 1930, were £4,122,000 according to the ascertainment figures and over £5,000,000 if other necessary charges are allowed for, and that during the present year the trading position has gone from bad to worse. In the September quarter the output of coal was 1,200,000 tons less than in the corresponding quarter of 1929, and the exports were 600,000 tons less. German, Polish, and Dutch coal is selling at lower prices than South Wales coal.

DELEGATE CONFERENCE

The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation will reassemble on Friday and will then face the fact that in three districts—Leicestershire having followed the example of Cumberland and North Wales—request is made for a spread-over of working hours. In Leicestershire it is proposed to work eight hours on five days and five hours on Saturday. The federation possesses the power of veto, but only to ensure that the spread-over arrangement is, on the miners' side, a willing and not a compulsory method of working.

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, said last night that so far as he knew "there is no suggestion either from the Government or the miners for a postponement of the coming into force of the 7½-hour day next Monday, and (he added) I do not think it likely that any such suggestion will come forward from any official quarter."

INVALIDS

It was stated last night that the Bishop of St. Andrews (the Rt. Rev. Dr. Plumb), who is lying ill in a nursing home in Edinburgh, was a little weaker.

Lord Justice Lawrence, who could not sit in the Court of Appeal on Monday owing to a slight attack of influenza, was stated yesterday to be progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. W. J. Baker, M.P. for East Bristol, is seriously ill, and it was stated last night that there was no change in his condition. Mr. Baker underwent an operation nearly a year ago.

The condition of Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., who underwent an operation for appendicitis in a Leeds nursing home on Monday, was last night reported to be satisfactory.

Miss Alexander, daughter of the First Lord of the Admiralty, entered a nursing home in London last night for an operation for appendicitis.

THE ROUND TABLE

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ENLARGED

SLOW PROGRESS

A conclusion reached by the British Indian delegation to the Round-Table Conference at a meeting held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of the Aga Khan will cause some further delay before the Federal Relations Committee can settle down to work.

When that Committee met on Monday afternoon it decided to co-opt four further members of the States delegation, to add all members of the British Parliamentary delegation not already on the panel, to elect Mr. Sastri from the British Indian delegation, and to ask that body to nominate from its ranks six additional members. The meeting called for the purpose of nominating six more members yesterday came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to provide for the representation of all interests by the co-option of this number of additional members, and recommended that all the remaining members of the delegation should also be co-opted.

The reasons for a proposal to alter so fundamentally the structure of the Federal Relations Committee were strong. Originally the delegation was in favour of a relatively small committee, and the minority interests were prepared to leave their case as regards the general structure of the constitution in its hands, in the expectation that they would be further heard on matters affecting their particular interests. For instance, the 16 members of the delegation on the committee included no member of the Conference from Burma. The Burmans were content to wait to be called to the committee when and if it discussed the separation of the province from British India. Several other minorities were similarly prepared to accept a committee on which they were not represented.

By the process of co-option the Federal Relations Committee had reached a membership of 49 on Monday, constituting four-sevenths of the total membership of the Conference. Its growth to these dimensions led the British Indian delegation to the view that the committee might possibly extend its activities to a scope not previously contemplated. In these circumstances the delegation decided at yesterday's meeting that it would be appropriate that all interests should be represented on the committee, so that it should become a committee of the whole Conference, which could resolve itself into expert sub-committees as required.

FRIDAY'S MEETING

This view can hardly be seriously contested by the present Committee when it meets on Friday. But some 40 members of the delegation not yet formally elected to the Committee cannot be expected to wait in an ante-room while the larger half of the Conference decides whether or not the recommendation of the British Indian delegation shall be followed. The procedure to be adopted has still to be determined; and it may be necessary for the Committee to adjourn on Friday, after the recommendation of the British Indian delegation has been discussed, without entering upon the actual business in hand.

The decision of the Government to leave the Conference free to decide its own procedure has, in fact, been so rigidly interpreted as to cause considerable delay and inconvenience. The freedom of decision would not have been curtailed in the slightest degree if draft agenda had been prepared. Lord Sankey is now engaged upon drawing up a proposed series of "heads of subjects," which might have been tentatively prepared for the consideration of the Conference weeks ago. As the Conference is making such slow progress in coming to grips with the real business before it, many of the delegates may have to revise their estimates of the period of the winter they must spend in London. At least one of the Indian Princes has booked his passage back to India for the middle of January.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN

DR. PRESTES EXILED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 25

The loan of 300,000 contos (£7,500,000), in National Treasury Bearer notes, was completely taken up by banks in Rio de Janeiro within 48 hours. This success of the first financial operation of the provisional Government has created an atmosphere of the greatest optimism concerning the restoration of Brazilian credit, and it will permit of the alleviation of the present economic situation of the country with the return to circulation of money retained by the banks.

A passport has been granted to Dr. Julio Prestes, the former President-elect of Brazil, to enable him to leave the country as a political exile. Accompanied by Mr. Abbott, the British Consul-General, he left São Paulo in a special coach attached to the evening train yesterday for Rio de Janeiro.

On his arrival, Dr. Prestes went to the British Embassy. The greatest secrecy is maintained concerning his plans, but he assured me on Saturday that he wished to go to England. Dr. Prestes's son was released on Saturday. Dr. Mangabeira, the former Foreign Minister, with his family, will leave on board the Conte Verde to-day.

Colonel João Alberto, a comparatively young man and an ardent revolutionary, was yesterday appointed Federal Interventor for the State of São Paulo. Last week he introduced a 40-hour week as a minimum and a 5 per cent. increase in wages, which indicates that the Labour problem is now being felt in Brazil.

The provisional Government announced about a fortnight ago that it would appoint a Federal Interventor for each State excepting those already settled, in which the respective Presidents would remain. The Interventor is to exercise full executive and legislative powers in his territory.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND PROHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24

For the first time officials of the American Federation of Labour have taken steps to set up machinery to carry out the Federation's frequently expressed desire to secure amendment of the Volstead Act in order to permit the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.25 per cent. of alcohol. Under the present law the alcoholic content must be less than one-half of 1 per cent.

It is declared that organized labour has been impelled to take active measures by the gravity of the present unemployment situation. Mr. John Sullivan, the president of the New York State Federation of Labour, has announced that he expects that the amendment of the Volstead Act would provide employment for at least 1,500,000 men, and favourably affect all other industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT

FURTHER INCREASE

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that at November 17 the numbers of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,646,314 wholly unemployed, 536,101 temporarily stopped, and 103,572 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,285,987. This was 24,210 more than a week before and 1,012,456 more than a year before. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
Nov. 17, 1930:				
Men	1,198,696	350,232	100,883	1,658,811
Boys	49,321	10,933	260	60,514
Women	357,325	155,911	2,406	515,642
Girls	40,972	10,025	23	51,020
Total	1,646,314	536,101	103,572	2,285,987
Nov. 10, 1930:				
Men	1,177,071	362,920	100,414	1,640,405
Boys	49,792	11,304	342	61,339
Women	354,874	151,332	2,402	508,628
Girls	41,802	9,578	25	51,405
Total	1,623,540	535,134	103,083	2,261,777
Nov. 18, 1929:				
Men	739,740	168,472	75,092	983,304
Boys	29,929	3,914	123	33,966
Women	146,216	78,482	1,072	225,729
Girls	26,635	3,595	11	30,541
Total	942,520	254,713	76,298	1,273,531

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

Week by week, without intermission, the numbers of the wholly unemployed steadily increase. On November 17 there were 132,000 more wholly unemployed than four weeks ago; 233,000 more than eight weeks ago; 312,000 more than 12 weeks ago; and nearly 704,000 more than 12 months ago. On the other hand, the numbers of the temporarily stopped appear to have descended to a lower level by reason, no doubt, of the transfer of many thousands to the category of the wholly unemployed, but nevertheless the total number of the unemployed mounts calamitously, and is nearly 87,000 more than four weeks ago, 176,000 more than eight weeks ago, and 246,000 more than 12 weeks ago.

GRANTS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday last, when Lord St. Davids presided, a number of schemes of works submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government Grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £353,000 to provide employment for approximately 1,300 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 1,327, and are estimated to cost £21,000,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

THE ANTI-SOVIET "PLOT"

TRIAL BEGUN IN MOSCOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 25

The trial of the eight professors and engineers who are accused of treasonable activities against the Soviet Government began in the Moscow Trade Union Hall this afternoon before over 1,000 spectators, assembled for the most part from the factories. MM. Ramzin, Kalinnikoff, Charnovsky, Fedotoff, Laricheff, and Ochkin refused the Court's offer to provide them with defending counsel, but MM. Kuprianoff and Sitnin accepted the offer. The trial is expected to last a fortnight.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party has published a resolution formally accepting Bukharin's latest declaration of repentance. The declaration was at first not considered satisfactory, and was accepted only after heated argument. The committee has "severely reprimanded" the editors of the newspapers *Trud* and *Za Industrializatsiyu* for publishing editorial comment on this dispute, and the editors have publicly apologized for their breach of discipline. The incident is now closed, and Bukharin is formally readmitted to the orthodox fold.

As a result of the decision to reorganize the Commissariat for Trade, the presidium of the Tsik ("Red Parliament") of the U.S.S.R. has instructed the Council of People's Commissars to draw up before December 12 a statute for the division of the commissariat. Two separate commissariats are to be created: a Commissariat for Internal Supplies, headed by Mikoyan, and a Commissariat for Foreign Trade, headed by the newly appointed Commissar Rozengoltz, who was formerly Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in London.

PROCESSION TO THE COURT

Moscow, Nov. 25.—In its account of the trial of the eight specialists the official Tass Agency says:—

A continual stream of workers flooded the streets from the Moscow factories, works, and offices on their way to the Trade Union Hall, where the trial is being conducted. Demonstrators numbering over a million carried posters with the inscriptions "Down with the accomplices of intervention"; "To the preparation of intervention we will reply by the execution of the Five Years Plan in four years"; "We demand a firm attitude from the proletarian Court."

The proceedings began with the reading of the indictment. The President of the Court then asked the accused whether they recognized that they were guilty of the crimes with which they were charged, to which they all replied "Yes." They also replied affirmatively to the question whether they would make a confession.—*Reuter.*

AIRCRAFT IN COLLISION

TWO R.A.F. PILOTS KILLED

Two airmen were killed at Leuchars R.A.F. Aerodrome, Fife, yesterday afternoon. They were Flight-Lieutenant Alexander H. J. Howlett, 100th Squadron, R.A.F. Base, Donibristle, and Flight-Lieutenant Gerald Brooks, R.A.F. Base, Gosport.

Both men were pilots of machines which landed at Leuchars and shortly after taking off again they came into collision at a good height. Both machines crashed, and when reached the pilots were dead.

LORANG SENTENCED

The trial of Francis Lorang, 49, company director, on charges of fraudulent conversion of £68,698 and other sums, belonging to Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, and associated companies of which he was director, and of issuing a false statutory report, was concluded at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The jury found Lorang *Guilty* on all counts of the indictment, and Mr. Justice Swift sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude.

Yesterday's proceedings are reported on p. 5.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

LABOUR DISCIPLINE

The demand that the House of Commons shall be given an early opportunity of reviewing the circumstances in which a subsidy is to be granted for grand opera at Covent Garden has grown very considerably during the past two days. Last night the following motion was handed in for discussion "on an early day":—

That in view of the present industrial situation and of the growth of unemployment this House declines to agree to any proposals for the expenditure of public money on grand opera.

The motion stands in the names of Sir John Ganzoni, Mr. Albery, Captain Balfour, Captain Crookshank, Major Edmondson, Mr. Ramsbotham, Major Ross, and Commander Southby. It was suggested in the Parliamentary Lobbies last night that the Government might adopt as its war cry the motto "*Non opus sed opera.*"

The Prime Minister attended yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the official report states:—

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, held in the House of Commons to-day (Mr. Harry Snell presiding), it was decided to send messages of sympathy to the Right Hon. F. O. Roberts, Mr. Ben Turner, and Mr. Walter Baker, who are all on the sick list.

The Prime Minister was present and addressed the meeting. He referred to certain paragraphs in the Press to the effect that on account of a great amount of indiscipline in the party he had summoned the meeting in order to deal with the rebels. On the contrary, he had fixed a date to meet the party at the express wish of the Consultative Committee in the pursuance of their duty to keep close contact between Ministers and the party.

In dealing in a general way with the work of the Government, the Prime Minister pointed out the difference between being a party of propaganda and in Opposition, and a party vested with responsibilities of government and administration; but although the figures of unemployment were a matter of the utmost concern, and although they would never be satisfied with the progress made, the Government's record of work since it came into office was one in which the party could take a great deal of pride.

At the request of the meeting the Prime Minister promised to meet the party again at an early date.

It had been intended to hear the Secretary of State for the Dominions on the subject of the recent Imperial Conference, but this was postponed for the time being.

Later in the day the National Executive of the Labour Party met at the House of Commons. Sir Oswald Mosley submitted a motion of censure on the Government for its inactivity in dealing with unemployment, but he eventually withdrew it after the Executive had agreed that the attention of the Government should be drawn to the dissatisfaction within the party at the inadequacy of the attempts to deal with unemployment. The Executive is to meet again to-day to consider matters of discipline, including those connected with the East Renfrew by-election. The Parliamentary Party decided last week to report Mr. W. J. Brown to the Executive on the allegation that he had quoted from a private party document during a debate in the House. In the evening Sir Oswald Mosley addressed a meeting of about 60 back bench Labour members and dealt with his schemes for dealing with unemployment which he has already submitted in broad outline to the House of Commons. Miss Bondfield is to address a meeting of the Labour Party to-day on unemployment so far as it affects the work of the Ministry of Labour.

Dr. Morgan-Jones has decided to present his motion on the need for co-operation among the political parties on December 17 instead of to-day. This evening accordingly Sir Henry Cautley will move a resolution calling for a guaranteed price for cereals and for power to regulate the imports of minor agricultural products in case of glut. In the afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Gault is asking the House to express its regret at the inaction of the Government in taking no steps against the dumping of foreign cereals on the home market.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Golders Green	TOSCA	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.30
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST LOVE AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	2.30 & 8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	THE MOUTHPIECE	8.40

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MR. SAMUEL DUSHKIN AND MR. BEVERIDGE WEBSTER — 8.30
Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT — 8
Wigmore Hall	MR. ALFREDO SAN-MALO AND MR. ARTHUR SHATTUCK — 3; HERR FRIEDRICH WÜHRER — 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	THE S

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE

Tribal Rule in Africa—I. By Miss M. Perham .. .. .. 15 & 16
London Fashions 17
Walnuts 17

Illustrations :

Persian Art Treasures 18

Correspondence :

"For Adults Only" (Sir Hesketh Bell) 15
South African High Commission (Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.) 15
Railway Wages (Lord Banbury) .. 15
Sweepstakes for Hospitals (Lieutenant-Colonel L. Noble and Mr. H. J. Wagg) 15
British Dyes (Mr. A. G. Green) 10
More Men on the Land (Lord Astor) .. 10
Floods in Thames Valley (Lord Mayo) .. 10
Currency and Credit (Mr. M. Hely-Hutchinson) 10
Wheat from Russia 10
A Subsidy for Opera (Mr. A. W. Ganz) .. 10
Dorset Sculpture (Mr. Herbert Weld) .. 10
"For the Lottery" (Mr. G. Tandy) .. 10
Dark Days 10
Points from Letters :—Officialdom and Regent's Park ; Broadcast Interference; Hospitals and Sweepstakes ; Faithful Service; Municipal Expenditure; Foreign Cartridges; Fiscal Talks by Wireless; Naval Knights of Malta; Paving of Footways; Links with the Past; Revision of Boundaries ; The Dog and the Squirrel 10

Arrangements ..	17	Law Notices ..	5
Art Exhibitions ..	12	Law Report ..	5
Auction Summary	19	"London Gazette"	7
Broadcasting ..	20	Mails & Shipping	20
Commercial Gazette	22	Naval, Military, and Air Force	7
Court Circular ..	17	News in Brief ..	11
Crossword Puzzle	7	Obituary	19
Ecclesiastical ..	19	Parliament ..	8
Estate Market ..	19	Political Notes ..	14
Film World ..	12	Sporting ..	6 & 7
Finance ..	21-25	*The Times* of 1830	20
Home News ..	11	University News	19
Imperial & Foreign	13	Wills and Bequests	19

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-west to west, fresh or strong at times locally; occasional rain or showers, but some bright intervals; rather mild.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The first meeting of the National Coal Board will be held to-day. (p. 14)

Flight Lieutenant A. H. J. Howlett and Flight Lieutenant G. Brooks were killed in a collision in the air at Leuchars aerodrome, Fife, yesterday. (p. 14)

The Air Ministry proposes to put forward suggestions for the modification of the aerodrome rules laid down by the International Convention for Air Navigation. (p. 11)

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, speaking at Sutton Coldfield last evening, accused the Government of extravagance and of failure to redeem their promises. (p. 9)

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, Francis Lorang, 49, company director, was found *Guilty* on charges of fraud in connexion with the Blue Bird group of oil and motor companies, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. (p. 5)

A statement was issued by General Higgins yesterday with regard to the Salvation Army Conference of Commissioners. (p. 11)

The London County Council yesterday decided to oppose the application of the Fulham Borough Council for leave to extend the generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham. (p. 11)

Members of the Incorporated Accountants' London and District Society entertained Sir James Martin, founder of the national organization, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, at luncheon at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. (p. 9)

The autumnal research meeting of the Institution of Gas Engineers was opened yesterday at the Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment. (p. 11)

Pass lists of the October examinations of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers have been issued. (p. 19)

In Convocation at Oxford yesterday the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Mr. John Pierpont Morgan. (p. 19)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Secretary of State for Air made a statement on the R 101 inquiry. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Education (School Attendance) Bill was considered in Committee. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The British Indian delegation to the Round-Table Conference resolved yesterday that the Federal Relations Committee should co-opt not six more members of the delegation, as had been suggested, but all the remaining members. The Committee will, in effect, now become a committee of the whole Conference, which can resolve itself into expert sub-committees as required. (p. 14)

Our Paris Correspondent is informed that so far there have been no official negotiations between France and the United States on an extension of the Briand-Kellogg Pact in the direction of a pact of consultation. (p. 13)

The new Brazilian loan of £7,500,000 was subscribed by banks in Rio de Janeiro within 48 hours of its issue. (p. 14)

Enthusiastic and loyal demonstrations marked the celebration in Oslo yesterday of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Haakon to the Throne of Norway. (p. 13)

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission has made such progress during the last few days that it is hoped that it will complete its work by December 6, or, at the latest, December 13. (p. 13)

Our Washington Correspondent states that there is now good ground for believing that President Hoover will ask the forthcoming short Session of Congress to approve the Root reservations for the adherence of the United States to the World Court. (p. 13)

A French mission which has left Algiers intends to make a double journey through the Central Sahara, partly for scientific purposes and partly to show the capacities of lorries with Diesel engines using fuel oil. (p. 13)

The trial of the eight technical specialists who are alleged to have conspired with foreign Governments for the overthrow of the Soviet régime began in Moscow yesterday. (p. 14)

Workmen and students attacked a meeting of the new "Fascist" Union in Lima on Monday night, and several persons were injured in the ensuing fight. The Peruvian Government has taken military precautions against a threatened strike on the oilfields. (p. 14)

Anxiety is beginning to be felt for Dr. Wegener and another member of the German Greenland Expedition, from whom nothing has been heard since October 2, when they were on their way to the central inland station. (p. 13)

Dr. Bredt, the German Minister of Justice, has sent in his resignation to the Chancellor, thus marking the definite defection of his party, the Economic Party, from the Government. (p. 13)

SPORT

The Birmingham November Meeting under National Hunt Rules was ended yesterday. (p. 6)

The Casuals beat Cambridge University at Association Football at Cambridge yesterday by four goals to none. (p. 6)

Cambridge beat Oxford in the University Badminton match at Crystal Palace yesterday by 12 matches to three. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Brighter Markets; Three Private Placings; Floating Debt Reduction; Lord Kylsant's Leave of Absence; Bank of Montreal's Year; Tate and Lyle's Accounts; the Argentine Crop Outlook; the "Johnnies" Group; and East African Mail Services. (p. 21)

In the Money Market loans were in strong demand, and rates again advanced. Discount rates hardened slightly. The Bank sold £308,000 of bar gold to French buyers. Almost the whole of the £361,000 of bar gold in the bullion market had been sold forward for France; the price of gold rose ¼d. to 85s. 1¼d. per ounce. The Swiss Exchange moved sharply in favour of sterling, but the German appreciated. (p. 21)

A better tone prevailed in the Stock Exchange yesterday, sharp recoveries occurring in German bonds, Argentine railway stocks, Oil shares, and some leading Industrial shares. Among Gilt-edged stocks strength was shown by India loans. (p. 21)

A NATIONAL POLICY

In his remarkable speech to the meeting of Unionist Associations yesterday MR. BALDWIN made three observations upon the political situation which will hardly be challenged in any quarter. He declared that the Socialist Government was crumbling; that they had done mischief enough to make the task of their successors immeasurably difficult; and that the trade unions were returning to the old principle upon which they were founded and which won them national approval—namely, the pursuit of industrial well-being rather than of political theory. These same facts have undoubtedly deeply impressed themselves upon public opinion. They have even led here and there to the advocacy of a new political orientation, designed to avoid the danger that yet another party Government may fail and to atone for the present disastrous failure of the most partisan of Governments. Aspirations of this kind are always dangerous unless they are carefully defined. Glib gossip about the need for a "National Government" entirely forgets that every political party naturally contends that its own policy is the only national policy. Speculations built upon the assumption that our party system can or should be brought to an end are therefore built upon "shifting sands," and Cabinet-building for a National Government is an intellectual exercise which can only frustrate, by its evident futility, the objects of its authors. The proper, and indeed the only practicable, response to the undoubted public demand for a national policy is that some one party should put forward a policy which will secure a large and special measure of national assent. "National assent," of course, is a very different thing from the assent of political hierarchies, which exist only to dissent from their competitors; nor is it necessarily obtained to-day when one party wins the ordinary kind of party majority. The plain truth is that democracy in this country is taking new forms. It is highly doubtful whether any political majority could rescue the nation from its present difficulties without the assent and support of all classes in industry. The late Government tried to enlist that support, and their failure, through no fault of their own, led to the conflicts of 1926 which undermined their efficiency by destroying opportunities. The present Government had a far better chance to enlist that support. They have thrown their chance away by their supine bondage to political and economic dogmatism. MR. BALDWIN has never done a greater service to his party, nor done more to make possible a national policy, than by directing attention to the changing outlook of Trade Unionism and to the hope, which he rightly says is "the only "hope of the country," of the real cooperation of industrial and political society.

It may not be easy to disperse the suspicion and class feeling so long and carefully nurtured by the Socialist Party; but the best way to do it is to state the necessity and to define the foundations of a national policy. The necessity cannot be disputed. The "standard of living" in this country is a term no longer applicable to nearly one quarter of the insured population. The standard of living of 2,250,000 persons and their dependents is the standard of unemployment benefit, and the chances are that more and more of our people will descend to that level of existence if nothing is done to prevent it. Taxation has been increased by £46,500,000 in a full year, and the chances are that even so it will signally fail to meet the increase in expenditure. MR. OLIVER STANLEY has calculated that, taking into account the probable decrease in the yield next year of the taxation of incomes and estates, the sum ostensibly required to balance the next Budget will be £50,000,000, and that the sum really required, after adding £30,000,000 borrowed to pay unemployment benefit, will be £80,000,000. That is £10,000,000 more than the provision for the Sinking Fund this year and nearly £30,000,000 more than the statutory Sinking Funds. Meanwhile the discouraging effect upon industry of the state of the national finances has not been balanced by the character of the Government's legislation. As MR. BALDWIN pointed out yesterday, their sins of commission include a series of Acts of Parliament and a programme of Bills loaded with new burdens for industry, while their sins of omission have been a refusal to renew any of the expiring safeguarding duties—or even the Dyestuffs Act, which has been remarkably successful in building up a new British industry—and to defer for a whole year any chance of effective economic cooperation with the rest of the Empire. Confidence has thus been destroyed in almost every part of the industrial fabric of Great Britain ; and the confidence of the people in the capacity of Parliament to produce helpful policies has been severely shaken.

What are the outlines of a policy upon which, to judge by the public utterances of persons in all parties, the confidence of industry and confidence in Parliament can be restored ? Broadly speaking the underlying principle must be the recognition that industry alone can save itself, but that Parliament can make or mar its chances of so doing. Economy in public expenditure, on a scale sufficient to relieve industry immediately of the fear of new burdens and to establish the hope of an early lightening of existing burdens, would seem to be an ambition common to a majority of politicians. At this moment Unemployment Insurance is the running sore of the national finances. This year it is absorbing nearly £37,000,000 of revenue and nearly £30,000,000 of borrowed money. There appears to be a widespread agreement that at least the character of this expenditure should be changed ; and that, if benefit were differentiated from the dole, the amount of the expenditure would substantially decrease if only from the prevention of what are at present perfectly legal abuses. Thirdly, there is more than partisan backing for the idea that the Home market should by a variety of methods be better reserved for British goods, and for the contention that one of those methods, namely tariffs, would contribute to the needs of the Exchequer by raising revenue. Fourthly, there is a general admission that some firmer foundation for inter-Imperial trade can be constructed. Fifthly, there is a disposition to accept such measures as may prevent any form of British or Imperial protection from being exploited to the advantage of any one class; and, lastly, there are broad lines upon which national agreement should be possible upon the supremely important problem of India. All these items are closely related and interacting, the component parts of the shuttle which weaves them together being the effect of economy on industrial revival, the effect of industrial revival on economy, and the contribution which the political and economic consolidation of the Empire can make to both. In the aggregate they form a national policy which should appeal to all who wish to preserve our standard of living, to extend that standard over the whole people, and to lay the foundations of prosperity for all classes as broad as the British Empire itself.

Better News from China

Optimism is the keynote of the manifesto issued by the Central Executive of the Kuomintang at the close of its Plenary Session last week. Both in their review of the situation and in their statement of the programme which they will submit to a "People's Convention," the authors of this document express their belief that the worst is over, that the foundations of national unity have been well and truly laid, and that the time is approaching when the present transitional form of government must give way to a permanent Constitution. These are bold affirmations and it is hardly surprising that many Chinese observers doubt whether they correspond with realities. Great difficulties, financial and political, undoubtedly confront the Republic. FENG YU-HSIANG and his best army corps, though defeated, are still "in being"; banditry and Communism are devastating wide regions. The maintenance of a huge army which can neither be punctually paid nor safely disbanded still imposes a heavy burden on an almost empty Treasury. But, with all these troubles facing them, the leaders of the Kuomintang have succeeded better than friends or enemies expected during the last six weeks. They have unquestionably beaten FENG, and, though that general may again try the fortune of war, his reputation for military infallibility has sustained a severe blow. YEN HSI-SHAN, another rival, has quitted the political stage; the war in Southern China has died down in consequence of the defeat of some of the Kwangsi generals and the conciliation of others. Above all the young Manchurian Marshal, CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, whose intervention in the civil war was decisive, continues to cooperate with Nanking, and so long as that cooperation lasts the Northern Provinces cannot seriously jeopardize the stability of the Republic.

These are favourable portents in a sky that has long been darkened by doubts and perils. But even more significant—and encouraging—are the admissions and criticisms published in the Executive's manifesto and in the circular order issued to all the provincial branches of the Kuomintang. The leaders of the party have reached two important conclusions. In the first place they admit with a laudable if unexpected candour that the present system of government is inadequate. They find, as many Chinese and foreign critics had already discovered, that many of the provincial branches of the party have been guilty of indiscipline and tyranny, and that many of the members of these branches have used the power and prestige of the party for corrupt ends. In their collective capacity these organizations have interfered with the provincial administrations, and have furthermore been guilty of "improper conduct and speech" towards the people. But the chiefs do not stop at this recognition of the defects of the system—defects which are probably inherent in any form of party dictatorship. They have gone farther, and have ordered the convocation on May 5 of a People's Convention, which is to fix the date for the promulgation of a permanent Constitution and to which all fundamental problems are to be submitted. In other words, they are summoning a Constituent Assembly which may well desire to attenuate, and even to terminate, the party dictatorship. Our Correspondent's latest interesting message from Shanghai throws new light on the circumstances in which this momentous decision was taken. The diehards of the Kuomintang resisted the proposal to summon a Convention by an appeal to the political testament of the late DR. SUN YAT-SEN. That eminently methodical reformer had insisted that the Chinese Revolution must pass through three stages. The first was the military period. In the second stage, which was to last five years, the Chinese people were to be under the tutelage of the Kuomintang. In the third they would enjoy constitutional government. In spite of MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S eloquence, and the confessed errors of the tutors of China, the veneration which is paid to DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S memory by the party might have prevented any abridgment of the painful term of probation. But once again the "Young "Marshal" appeared *ex machina* and once again his intervention was decisive.

It is improbable that these revolutionary decisions will be accepted with calm resignation either by the traditionalists of the Kuomintang who regard DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S political precepts as commandments, or by the young men of the "Tang Pu," the local Councils of the party who have profitably abused their power. But there are multitudes of patriotic and intelligent Chinese who will be equally encouraged by the attitude of the Executive of the party, and by the fact that for the first time a powerful Northern leader has been able to make his influence felt in the councils of the party. The mass of peasants who formed the great majority of the huge population of China will be more interested by the announcement that the brigands, professional or Communist, who have been terrorizing wide regions are to be energetically suppressed, and may realize that the defeat of FENG has released sufficient forces to deal drastically with these pests. Traders, Chinese or foreign, will be cheered by the news that January 1 is to see the long-promised abolition of the provincial Customs duties, or *likin*, and may hope that with peaceful conditions the railways of Northern China will soon be carrying goods instead of the soldiers and cannon which have been their chief freight for years. As our Correspondent pointed out, they must not expect a commercial millennium. The country is burdened by debts and by the maintenance of huge armies; the foreign demand for Chinese products has declined, and the price of silver is still falling. The suppression of the Communist bands and of brigand generals like LU HSING-PANG, whose strange career was described in these columns on Monday, will be a slow and costly affair. Yet, in spite of all these legacies of a long period of civil strife, there are two outstanding facts which give cause for hope in a happier future. The best brains of the Kuomintang have courageously admitted that the party is not infallible. What is more, the two commanders who have emerged as victorious allies from the civil war are clearly agreed that, as the Mongol conqueror's Chinese Adviser pointed out in the thirteenth century, "China cannot be "governed from on horseback." In other words a solid constitutional edifice must take the place of the uncomfortable tents of a provisional dictatorship.

The Salvation Army

The conference of the Commissioners of the Salvation Army came to an end yesterday, and a bulletin, longer than any previously given out, was issued in the form of a personal announcement by GENERAL HIGGINS. Needless to say, it will be read with wide public interest, because the affairs and the well-being of the Salvation Army are of no mere parochial concern, and there have been inaccurate accounts of what has happened at the conference. Not unnaturally GENERAL HIGGINS puts into the foreground the reforms which have been decided upon, all of which, as it now appears, were agreed to by large majorities. With regard to the "more radical changes" of which a large minority was in favour, GENERAL HIGGINS believes the decision against them to be "wholly wise." The present safeguards against abuse of a General's powers are, in his opinion, "ample for all practical purposes." This question of wider change has been unquestionably the most difficult of the issues before the conference. In retrospect it may now be said that the Army has preferred to stand by the active military organization under which it is led. The fighting metaphor has gained the day ; and there is at least this to be said for it. The Army offers no career to self-interest; its officers are enthusiasts who look for small worldly recompense, and may therefore be supposed to be all the more amenable to, if not attracted by, the commandership of a single head. That has been the motive which has inspired the more conservative majority. In support of the minority there has been the argument that the Army is no longer the self-contained unit which it used to be, but a scattered host engaged in many fields and on many fronts, so that governance by a Commander-in-Chief, whose authority is not devolved upon others, is less likely than formerly to be in the best interests of efficiency. It is gratifying, but not surprising, to learn from the GENERAL that the decision of the majority has been loyally accepted.

Company Meetings in Theatres ?

Chairmen of companies who have gloomy reports to read out to their general meetings will do well to ponder the advice given by a correspondent the other day. Our correspondent pointed out, what chairmen know to be uncomfortably true, that the worse a company is doing the more shareholders attend the meetings, and he suggested that the problem of finding halls sufficiently large for them might be solved by using theatres. There are, or have been occasionally, directors whose deliberate aim has been to discourage attendance and questions by shareholders. These men, who like to choose country hotels and the early hours of Monday morning for their annual meetings, will not be interested in the theatre project. But honest and humane chairmen will seize on it at once as an idea rich in possibilities. Theatres are cheerful places, and if bad news has to be broken to people it is best to break it in a cheerful setting. An orchestra is easily provided in a theatre, and whoever commands a great band need have no fear of disconcerting questions. Properly selected music would prepare the ground for whatever the chairman had to say and would attune the shareholders to his mood, while the big bassoons would remain in reserve against importunate shareholders with no music in their souls. The gifts that lead to men becoming chairmen of companies do not always include the power of exposition, and inarticulate men with a difficult and sad story to unfold would find great assistance in the ability to change the scene behind them.

Very soon the question will have to be answered, Why not act the whole report? People like plays that deal with difficulty and misfortune, and the struggle of the company for profits would be an exciting plot. Theatres are already arranged, in a way that is plainly not fortuitous, to accommodate the different types of shareholders—debenture and preference, for instance, to fill the stalls, and the ordinary up aloft. A company which staged a really good show and made a reputation for its entertainment, so that shareholders were proud of their rights as spectators, would find its stocks in greater demand. Double composition, the ingenious art by which the Alice books are also games of whist and chess, is not much practised to-day. But there is no reason why the art of presenting a balance-sheet or reviewing the year's trading should be confined to its present prosaic forms. Dramatic representation offers a rich field, and companies which have suffered from unfair competition or bad debts would find that no shareholder would blame the board for carelessness or ineptitude if the actual villainies were enacted before his eyes, so that pity for his company and its directors was powerfully stimulated. The old morality plays have gone and a new set are required. Who better placed to provide them than the great commercial companies who to-day lose the chance of holding the world's attention because their annual meetings are conducted on such bleakly unimaginative lines? There is an unhappy convention of solemnity, because shareholders distrust humour and do not license more than a few ironical sentences on the general state of trade and politics. But it is an unfortunate inhibition, because optimism and zest for business do not flourish as they might if the arts were allowed to lend their helping hands.

"FOR ADULTS ONLY"

MORALITY AND THE FILMS

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CENSORSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of November 20 the following appeared under News in Brief :—

For exhibiting to children a film, *The Bad One*, licensed only for adults, the Associated British Cinemas, Limited, of London, proprietors of the New Royal Cinema, Ashton New-road, Manchester, were, at Manchester yesterday, fined 40s.

Nothing has done more in recent years to lower British standards of morality, decency, and good manners than the vulgar and sensational pictures that are being presented daily and nightly to millions of our people. Producers of films, in the majority of cases, seem to be vieing with each other in turning out pictures that "feature" every sort of human vice and weakness. Sensationalism is rampant and pictures displaying erotic antics are the rage. Up to a few years ago the "kissing business" done on the stage was decent and restrained, whereas now we are treated to exhibitions of passionate osculation protracted to the last degree, and evidently intended to give rise to feelings better imagined than described. The effect of such scenes on very young people can do nothing but cause a deplorable disturbance of their immature minds.

The very fact that large numbers of films are now licensed for exhibition "to adults only" indicates clearly enough that their indelicate and semi-indecent character makes them harmful to the young. Up to recently one was inclined to put all the blame on films of American manufacture, but it is sad to have now to confess that many of our recent British productions are just as bad, from the point of view of morals, as those of foreign origin. The trade will say, "We must give the public what it asks for." But what about the responsibilities of the censorship? One is tempted to think that the British Board of Film Censors are now passing films which they would never have dreamt of licensing a few years ago. Why are we having this steady depreciation of the ideals of decency, and where is it going to stop?

It may be said—with what degree of truth one cannot say—that the young people of to-day are well able to "take care of themselves." But such cannot be the case with young children. It is essential that their eager and impressionable minds should, as far as possible, be protected from influences that may evilly affect their whole future lives. Can we say that this is really being done when we find that a Court in Manchester considers that a fine of two paltry pounds is an adequate penalty for the offence of displaying to children pictures that have been declared to be unfit for exhibition to them? One is tempted to wonder whether, in view of the vastly increased number of films now being produced and the great labour involved in examining them thoroughly, the existing machinery for inspection and censorship is sufficiently adequate and vigorous.

I am, &c.,

Athenaeum. HESKETH BELL.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Buxton has raised an extremely important point in connexion with the appointment of Sir Herbert Stanley as High Commissioner in South Africa. Apparently Sir Herbert Stanley is to fill not only the functions of Sir William Clark as the representative of his Majesty's Government in Great Britain in Canada, but is also to be his Majesty's personal representative in the three Native Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland. No one who knows Sir Herbert Stanley's record and personality will doubt his singular fitness to fill either role. But it is a question of high policy whether the two roles ought to be combined. As High Commissioner in the Union Sir Herbert will be occupying the same position as the High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa in London—i.e., he is the quasi-diplomatic representative of a co-equal Government and Parliament. This is the function of Sir William Clark in Canada.

The question arises whether whoever holds such a post is to be preferred to the Governor-General, as his Majesty's representative, *vis-à-vis* the native chiefs of the three Imperial Protectorates. I must confess that the future complete separation of the Governor-General of South Africa from any connexion with those Protectorates may well be regretted by the majority of the inhabitants of those territories.

Yours faithfully,

W. ORMSBY-GORE.

House of Commons, Nov. 25.

RAILWAY WAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Bromley, M.P., is reported in your issue of to-day as saying

75 per cent. of those having financial interest in railways held gilt-edged stock, the financial return on which had not varied for many years, and which return, due to the fall in cost of living in the past nine years, had trebled in value.

How anyone could make such a statement is incomprehensible. Take the case of a person holding £500 London and North Western Four per Cent. Debenture stock before the War and still holding it. The dividend he received then and now is £20 per annum, but instead of being able to buy treble the amount with that £20 he is only able to buy less. Speaking roughly, that £20 will only buy what £14 would have bought before the War. In addition to losing in purchasing power his £500 investment has depreciated in capital value to the extent of about £50.

The case of the railway servant is very different. Not only will his wage provide him with as much as it did before the War, but it will provide him with considerably more.

I am yours faithfully,

BANBURY OF SOUTHAM.

Warneford Place, Highworth, Wilts, Nov. 24.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOSPITALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On November 11 many thousands of people, practically all women, worked extremely hard to raise upwards of £700,000 to help our disabled men. About the same time a few people, probably mostly men, with apparently very little effort, raised a similar sum for a race sweepstake. This gives one "furiously to think."

I am, &c.,

LEONARD NOBLE.

Harpsden Court, Henley-on-Thames, Nov. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—That the majority of the public want "something for nothing" was brought home to me forcibly a few years ago. As hon. secretary of the Barclay Workshops for the Blind, I and some of the committee accepted the offer of a friend to run crossword puzzles in the newspapers in aid of this charity. The entrance fee was 1s., and the prize each week was £1,000. The competition was inserted in newspapers having a joint circulation of several million copies daily. The takings often exceeded £1,000 a day. During the holidays the promoter of the competition inserted a notice in all the newspapers stating that the competition would be discontinued for a few weeks, and he asked the public to send me a donation. The response was 3s. 6d. Comment is needless; unless I may add that I still find it equally difficult to get money for our blind.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. WAGG, Hon. Treasurer, Greater London Fund for the Blind.

11, Gloucester-square, W.2, Nov. 22.

TRIBAL RULE IN AFRICA

I.—THE INDIRECT PRINCIPLE

TANGANYIKA

This is the first of two articles on the principles and practice of indirect government in Africa. The author, who is a Rhodes Travelling Fellow, gives her reasons for choosing Tanganyika as the main field of her survey.

(By Miss M. Perham)

Indirect rule for Africa is a fashionable conception to-day, but is very widely misunderstood. This is perhaps to be expected. African problems, fascinating and urgent, invite generalizations which are hard to check when their subject is so vast, so inaccessible and, in some ways, so inscrutable. It is the variety of forms and policies that strikes the student of native administration, and makes him abandon, one by one, the equipment of ideas with which he left England.

Putting on one side West Africa, where indirect rule, a necessity of the situation, was first consciously developed into a system, its principles are applied in Southern and Eastern Africa in all degrees, from their completest form in Buganda to the tentative courts and councils in Southern Rhodesia and the Union, which, if not properly speaking indirect rule at all, are at least a belated compliment to the idea. A clear dividing line is made by the facts of origin : indirect rule is either historical—our recognition of what we found in existence, as in Basutoland, Barotseland, Buganda, and elsewhere—or it is a deliberate attempt to regularize, even to reconstruct, a measure of native self-government. These two kinds fall in turn into divisions according to the policy of those in control. Thus while in Basutoland the paramountcy of Moshesh, sheltered by vague agreements, was long allowed to crumble quietly into ruin, that of the Kabaka in Buganda was repaired and extended until it is the model native government between Capetown and Khartoum. In the other class there is a world of difference between the policies of Kenya and Tanganyika ; still more between those of Tanganyika and South Africa, to which latter country the policy followed in the mandated territory appears absurd, if, indeed, as witness the last Union election, it does not appear dangerous.

THE COW AND CALF

In Eastern Africa indirect rule is expressed in different ways in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. I have chosen to write of Tanganyika because there it is being applied on so large a scale, and directed by such clear and far-reaching principles; while it is yet so new that its significance is hardly realized, and its results are only just beginning to show.

Let us remind ourselves that Tanganyika has nearly 5,000,000 natives, and that, although there are three provinces where a few thousand Europeans are intermixed with them, the vast majority live in purely native areas, while the West and North-West form a solid block of purely native territory, containing nearly 3,000,000 people, a territory as large, and nearly as populous, as its neighbour Uganda.

Direct government of such a territory is impossible, though it is always possible to make a pretence of it, to ignore and to weaken, if you cannot destroy, the organization of native society, which then continues a submerged and enfeebled life, regulating such multifarious and mysterious concerns of marriage, land, and inheritance as, if brought to the district officer, would overwhelm him. In Tanganyika, where the native authorities record as well as try these cases, they numbered in 1929 no fewer than 64,000. Nor is the problem only one of numbers : it is one thing to check records and prevent injustice; it is another to find time to unravel all the coils of civil litigation in accordance with native law and custom. To take a judgment at random as an example :—

The Court has now divided the cattle as follows :—The Defendant will take one big cow as his property and one leg of the calf, and the Complainant will take three legs of the calf. From the other five legs the Defendant will take three legs, and the Complainant two legs, because the Defendant took care of all the properties before the Complainant was born : also, he is the elder brother.

In matters other than judicial all the forces that go to make for tribal solidarity and loyalty to chiefs and sub-chiefs, instead of being neglected or turned back upon themselves to make morbid growths, are directed into social activities. These are no feeble forces that we, out of an anthropological romanticism, are keeping alive. Even in South Africa, where they have been subjected to attack, conscious and unconscious, for a hundred years and more, they still survive. In the mines of Johannesburg the visiting chief is offered tribute by his tribesmen. Among the Zulus the old sense of pride and cohesion struggles to express itself in the only legitimate form of a Zulu Society, with an executive committee, an annual general meeting, and a guinea subscription, while the descendant of Chaka and Cetewayo acts as patron.

In Tanganyika these forces are enormously stronger. To believe, as so many people do, that to recognize and employ them is merely to crystallize the obsolete is a misconception based on the evidence of past mistakes, and one which it is of the highest importance to correct. As electric current, an element as old as creation, can be switched to a hundred modern uses, so this strong primitive force can be connected directly with all those twentieth-century activities that may be summarized as welfare work. The organized vitality of the tribe of which the highest concentration was once expressed in war, can now be harnessed to economic production, to education, hygiene, and a dozen other constructive activities, with results which, if only the process is allowed to continue on its present lines, may astonish the world in another 50 years.

BANTU JUSTICE

How, in detail, are these principles applied ? The native courts, immemorial as they are, are recognized and divided into categories according to their powers. They deal with practically the whole of the civil litigation between natives; in criminal matters their powers are limited by some special exceptions and by the definition of maximum penal penalties—ten-pound fines, six months' imprisonment, and eight strokes with the cane. Each case is briefly recorded in Swahili by clerks in special registers, which are checked and re-checked by the administrative officers at frequent intervals. Procedure is left to the presiding chiefs and elders ; it may safely be so left, as all can testify who have witnessed the dignity and publicity of their courts and the deep Bantu sense of justice there shown. Since it is one of our constitutional commandments that true responsibility comes only with the raising and spending of revenue, we find native treasuries, into which is paid a rebate of the direct tax collected by the native authorities themselves, and court and licence fees. The money is spent, with the advice of the district officer, upon the salaries of the native administrative staff, who range from chiefs to messengers, and upon social services.

Executive power is wielded by chiefs or councils, officially gazetted as Native Authorities. It is difficult to generalize about them. In Tanganyika white interpretation of tribal

government has not been standardized at headquarters and imposed as a rigid pattern upon the districts. No effort has been spared, especially since the advent of the present Governor, to discover the true form of each group, even where fuller knowledge has demanded successive and inconvenient adjustments. Within the legal outlines of treasuries, courts, and authorities there is room for a rich variety of forms. The units are large or small; their populations vary between 5,000 and 350,000; there are paramount chiefs, councils of chiefs, and, in less consolidated groups, councils of elders. But the Government, believing that the beginning must be the discovery of the natural native grouping, does not believe that this is also the end, and so, while careful neither to distort nor to press development, its experience leads it to favour federations of chiefs of the same or similar tribes, who, independent as executive authorities, together form a Federal Council, a Court of Appeal from their own subordinate courts, and a joint Native Treasury.

Upon this complete form of indirect rule fire has been directed from three different camps. First there are those who, judging by the standards of public honesty and efficiency in England, dwell upon the abuses and the peculation that may obtain under indirect rule. Occasional abuses do occur; there are fairly frequent cases of peculation, mostly on a small scale. What is surprising is that when the searchlight of modern inspection and audit is turned upon a primitive people, many of whom hardly understand the meaning of money, more errors are not revealed. Moreover, the critics sometimes forget that the alternative of direct rule is to impose our standards ready-made, to treat natives like marionettes, to make a good show by manipulating them so that they appear to act like their masters while they remain inert and uncomprehending.

THE "OWN LINES" GROUP

Then there is what may be called the "own lines" school, who draw inspiration from a dwindling group of anthropologists, and criticize on the grounds that tribal institutions are being prostituted in the service of a rapid westernization. The Tanganyika Government would probably plead guilty to this, for, as I have already suggested, it is believed here that native institutions are not static but dynamic, and that, since westernization must come, it is better to westernize people in communities than as detached units. As to whether the pace is too fast, opinions are again divided, but in an experiment so new and vast human wisdom falls short, and the issue can only be left to trial, and even error, at the hands of the experts in charge.

Criticism comes also from those who might call themselves the progressives, or the realists. Among them are most American Africans, and many educated South African natives. They would argue that the chief is an anachronism in the twentieth century, and that to support tribal institutions is an attempt to sidetrack the African, perhaps a deliberate attempt, lest, in his overwhelming numbers, he should overtake us along the high road of civilization. In so far as it comes from Africans, this is the view of those who have lost or are losing their own past, fragments of shattered communities whose very necessary ambition it is to enter into the European society that surrounds them, and who, like the *nouveaux riches*, look with shame at their own poor relations. When held by European well-wishers this view results from their observation of the response of detribalized natives to the stimulus of the white community around or beside them. We can leave on one side the question whether such development is the best. It is one that has no relevance to East Africa, certainly not to Tanganyika, where there are large populations that have no contact, and almost certainly never will have any contact, with European communities able to disintegrate and influence them.

BACK TO TACITUS

Moreover, the depreciation of the tribal system is based either upon the experience of South Africa, with its atrophied chiefs drinking themselves to death in reserves from which the vital manhood is drained away, or upon a misconception of the nature of the system. Bantu chieftainship must be translated into English in terms of democracy rather than of aristocracy, still less of monarchy. True Bantu society is not so very different from that which was once our own, as pictured by Tacitus in his Germania. There is a fundamental Bantu conception we can hardly understand: that the tribe, living and dead, is an organic unit, whose life is embodied in the life of the chief. He is guided by his elders, and precedence in counsel is in inverse ratio to importance. His power and wealth, manifested in land and cattle, must, under primitive conditions, work to the benefit of all his people. Under the chief and sub-chief is the close-knit Bantu society, where exists an equality of wealth and status that the Socialist might envy, and which is regulated in detail by the authority of patriarchs of families and groups of families.

In Europe we did not know how to progress without destroying the whole system, the good with the bad, and acquiring peace and efficiency at the price of equality. In South Africa we have injured it, perhaps fatally. Is it too much to hope that, where such societies have existed into the twentieth century, instead of destroying we may, with the knowledge and sympathy now available, develop them into something happier and healthier than South Africa, and even Europe, can ever hope to show?

(To be continued)

CLOSING OF ST. MARY CRAY PAPER MILLS

DISMAY IN KENT VILLAGE

The announcement of the closing down of the well-known paper mills of William Joynson and Son, at St. Mary Cray, near Orpington, has caused dismay in the village. Between 300 and 400 people have been employed at the works and the whole parish will be affected.

The mills were founded nearly a century ago by the late Mr. William Joynson, and have been until recently carried on by his son, Mr. E. H. Joynson, and his grandson, Captain W. O. H. Joynson. They were then taken over by a London firm. A great deal of the prosperity of the village has been a result of the proximity of the paper mills. Families have been employed there from one generation to another, and the closing is regarded in the district as nothing short of a calamity. The mills are a familiar sight to people travelling on the Southern Railway through Kent.

BOOTS FOR CHILDREN IN DISTRESSED AREAS

The Children (Provision of Footwear) Bill, the text of which was issued yesterday, points out that owing to acute distress arising out of long continued trade depression children in many areas are unprovided with footwear to resist inclement weather. It therefore seeks to empower county councils or local authorities to take such steps as they think fit for the provision of footwear for children under school age, where, in the opinion of the Health Minister, acute distress prevails. In the case of children attending public elementary schools the local education authorities would be given similar powers, subject to the consent of the Board of Education. In certain cases the cost would be recoverable from the parents. The Bill has been presented by Colonel Watts-Morgan, and is supported by Dr. Phillips, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. John, and Mr. David Grenfell.

HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION

PRINCE OF WALES'S TRIBUTE

HOPE FOR 1,000,000 CONTRIBUTORS

The Prince of Wales attended the annual meeting of group representatives of the Hospital Saving Association, which was held at the Kingsway Hall last night. Sir Alan Anderson, the chairman of the association, presided over a large audience, and among other speakers were Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Knutsford, chairman of the London Hospital. A summary of the association's eighth annual report was given in *The Times* last Monday.

The Prince of Wales said:—"Although this is the first meeting of the Hospital Saving Association that I have attended, I know all about you. In fact, I took part in some of the consultations which led to the launching of the H.S.A., as president of King Edward's Hospital Fund. I was present at those meetings when Sir Alan Anderson and Lord Knutsford and others suggested this splendid scheme. The growth of your association has indeed been amazing. You have only to look at the figures of the seven years' progress on this sheet of paper before you. Eight years ago there were no contributors, and to-day there are over 800,000, and I see no reason why in a year's time the million mark will not have been reached.

"Now you might ask yourselves: Why has the movement taken on so well, and the growth of the association been so rapid? Well, I think that this is the answer. It has grown rapidly because it is a voluntary movement, and you who are contributors are all volunteers. When there is a job to do that is worth doing, a call for volunteers never fails in this country. The job this time for which there was a call for volunteers—the job for which you are all working together as volunteers—is to help the hospitals and to help each other, and it is in that spirit that this great volunteer army of contributors has been enrolled. Your contributions are voluntary, too, and the threepenny bits that have made up the half-million pounds or so that have been collected have come in with a regularity that might even cause envy to the tax-collector. You are laying down, not only in London but in many other parts of the country, a very sound basis of finance for the voluntary hospitals. By cooperating and pooling your threepenny bits you have got a fund going out of which to pay for those among you who have to go to hospital.

THREEPENCE A WEEK

"It is the lucky ones who don't have to go. Who would not pay threepence a week to keep himself and his wife and his children out of hospital? But, unfortunately, no one can guarantee that he won't fall sick or have an accident some day. But in your organization, the man who goes to hospital is paid for by the man who doesn't, and in that way the man who is in full health and does not go sick is paying for the other fellow. You are not paying for the full cost of hospital treatment, obviously, but you are helping enormously. Hospitals are far more expensive than they used to be, because medical science and modern methods become daily more expensive. But you are helping the hospitals to keep an open door, and regardless of whether the patient can or cannot pay. And remember this, that the more patients who can pay there are, the easier becomes the task of caring for those who cannot.

"Ladies and gentlemen, because you are helping the hospitals, because you are helping each other, and because by so doing you are helping the community as well, I am most delighted to have been with you for a short while to-night, and delighted at the same time to be able to tell you how much I congratulate you and the whole of the Hospital Saving Association on your spirit of cooperation, and how much I appreciate what you have done and what you are doing."

The Prince of Wales was thanked for his address on the motion of Lord Knutsford, chairman of the London Hospital, seconded by Mr. J. H. C. Drain, V.C., a driver of the General Omnibus Company, who was the first man to win the Victoria Cross in the Great War.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks the Prince observed:—"Lord Knutsford said that I put in a bit of overtime. Well, that is exactly what so many of you group secretaries and others who have organized this great army of contributors are doing. You all work hard during the day, and you put in a lot of overtime; and if any overtime of mine does as much good as yours does, then I am very pleased to be able to put in some overtime."

His Royal Highness then left the meeting, amid prolonged cheering from the audience.

A PAMPHLET

Lord Knutsford said that he had been hurt and made indignant by a pamphlet, issued by responsible people, in which these words were used:—

> Another cause of lack of confidence, and a certain reluctance on the part of patients to enter voluntary hospitals, is a widespread feeling that they may be made the subjects of experimental research.

He asked his audience if any of them were afraid to go to hospital, or thought they would be cut up there for the pleasure of doing so, or by way of experiment and not for cure. There were loud cries of "No!" when he asked if this suggestion were deserved. Lord Knutsford, continuing, said that we had now some new hospitals—the municipal hospitals. He thanked goodness that the old Poor Law hospitals had gone; he would rather have died than have gone into them. They wished success to the new municipal hospitals, and hoped that they would be able to take many of the cases which for lack of accommodation had been awaiting admission to the voluntary hospitals. The spirit of the voluntary hospitals lay in their freedom of treatment—in the freedom that was given to their surgeons and physicians to treat the patients as they thought best, without interference from the laymen.

LORD KNUTSFORD'S SERVICES

Mr. Alexander paid tribute to the great public services of Lord Knutsford in many spheres. He would confess, he continued, that after the War he and many of his colleagues thought the situation of the hospitals so serious that there would have to be a much wider provision of State hospital services than had hitherto existed. But they would be fools and blind if they did not see that there had been an extraordinary recovery in hospitals and hospital finance, especially in the provinces, since that post-War grant had to be made to help them. Now that the Local Government Act had been passed, he wanted to see our hospital system working for a complete cooperative co-ordination between the voluntary hospitals and those now described as the municipal hospitals. Mr. Alexander asked leave to introduce a personal note. Within the next few hours Lord Moynihan was going to operate upon his only child, and it was only at such moments that one realized to the full one's dependence on the hospitals and the medical profession.

The meeting was addressed also by Mr. Stanley L. Duff, secretary of the National Conference of Friendly Societies, who is endeavouring to interest the friendly societies in the association's work.

LONDON HOSPITALS AND SWEEPSTAKES

PROPOSALS DISCUSSED

A sweepstake in aid of St. Bartholomew's Hospital has been suggested, and the matter was discussed yesterday by representatives of certain of the large London hospitals at a meeting attended by Sir Gordon Campbell, chairman of St. Bartholomew's.

Mr. A. F. Shepherd, the appeals director of the hospital, said afterwards that Sir Gordon Campbell met the representatives of certain of the large London hospitals, and the whole question of the advisability of making some move to prevent money going out of the country was discussed. The meeting was private and informal.

The feeling was that, in view of St. Bartholomew's Hospital's reconstruction appeal now before the public, to which might be added that its south block of 210 beds was closed on October 31, and that the reconstruction of the south block could not proceed until money had been received for that purpose, in addition to the £90,000 still owing on its surgical block recently opened, that hospital should be the first to benefit from a sweepstake if it was conducted. Before any further steps could be taken by a responsible committee such as Sir Gordon Campbell proposed to establish to go further into the matter, it would have to be clear that public opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of that method of raising funds, and that an approved sweepstake could be conducted under responsible authority, whether in this country or abroad.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT ABROAD

THE BELGIAN ORDER

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The demonstration in Belgium of the Fairey Firefly, which secured the recent order for 45 of these aeroplanes for the Belgian Air Force, has led to general interest among European States in this new type of fighter and has revealed a wide movement towards raising the standard of machines, whether fighter, bomber, or reconnaissance types. In the case of Belgium, when the new machines are delivered a curious position will have arisen. The Firefly has been shown in tests to have a faster rate of climb at a forward speed of 150 miles an hour than any other British machine, and for Belgian service it will be fitted with a different airscrew which gives it a top speed, at the appropriate altitude, 10 miles an hour in excess of its nearest competitor.

The Belgian Air Force will therefore be equipped in a very few months with a faster fighter than the Royal Air Force will have in service even when the new interceptors are delivered, and it is understood that delivery arrangements are such that the Belgian squadrons will be supplied with their new aircraft before the British squadrons receive the interceptors selected for them. In competition for the Belgian order French and Czechoslovak machines were also demonstrated. Apart from the practical qualities of the British product, sturdiness in construction and ease of inspection were important in deciding the order, but performance, which in tests exceeded the claims made by the constructors, finally determined the issue.

The speed and powers of manoeuvre formed a strong contrast to those of aircraft at present flown by the Belgian Air Force, and about 16 Belgian pilots tested the Firefly for themselves before the decision was made. The main test of speed and strength is obtained in the prolonged dive from high altitude. The Firefly is guaranteed to achieve a diving speed much in excess of the record speeds set up for level flight by last year's Schneider trophy machines. This is largely accounted for by the remarkably small head resistance of the Firefly. The value of this achievement in a fighter is obvious, and none of the Firefly's competitors could approach such a qualification.

The Belgian order for Fireflies may be taken as a tribute to British aircraft construction, and may quite possibly be the first of several foreign orders. At the moment the British industry is well ahead of its competitors and may be expected to help swell the nation's export figures.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

DECREASE IN STRENGTH

The latest official returns show that the total strength of the Territorial Army, exclusive of permanent staff, is now 6,535 officers and 127,925 other ranks. This is a decrease of 63 officers and 1,405 other ranks compared with the numbers a year ago.

In October 1,160 recruits were finally approved for service in the Territorial Army, an increase of 103 compared with the number approved in September last, and 20 more than in October, 1929. The largest number of enlistments during the month was in the Eastern Command, where 310 recruits were finally approved, and the numbers for the other commands were:—London District, 256; Southern Command, 217; Western Command, 158; Northern Command, 120; and Scottish Command, 99.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION

LORD WAKEFIELD'S TRIBUTE

Lord Wakefield presided at the dinner of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, at the Savoy Hotel, last evening, in the absence of Prince George, who is in Norway, representing the King and Queen at the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Haakon's accession.

Lord Wakefield said that like so many other life-saving institutions, the Brompton Hospital owed much to royal encouragement. Its foundation was mainly due to the benevolence of Queen Victoria. Three generations of the House of Windsor had been associated with the development of the hospital since its foundation. Prince George, in common with his brothers and the other members of the Royal Family, had given ample proof that he intended to carry on this royal tradition. The Brompton Hospital was deeply grateful to the Prince for permitting the use of his name, and its friends and well-wishers there assembled only regretted that he could not be there to receive direct assurance of their loyal thanks.

It was, Lord Wakefield added, with the sole object of advancing the prosperity of the Brompton Hospital that they were there that evening, and the cause was an unusually worthy one. The Brompton was no ordinary hospital. It was recognized as the premier establishment in the world for treating consumption and the allied affections of the heart and lungs. For nearly 100 years it had been a pioneer in research and treatment, both from the medical and the surgical points of view. He spoke merely as a layman, but he believed that both the old tuberculin and the artificial pneumothorax methods of treatment, so successfully used in recent years, owed their inception to Brompton Hospital. Thanks to a succession of brilliant and devoted physicians and surgeons, the hospital had always led the way in technical progress.

He was not dealing with matters merely of history. The work went on. Quite recently, he understood, Brompton had once again given a lead to the world in a new method, as to which he could only say that it was referred to as the colloidal gold treatment, and bade fair to yield excellent results. The hospital authorities had shown vision and sympathy, too, in their policy in relation to in-patients. As often as possible they avoided prolonged sanatorium treatment, which necessarily involved idleness for the patient, with all the attendant possibilities of depression and loss of vitality.

During the evening it was announced that Lord Wakefield had contributed £1,000 to the appeal fund.

SIMON BOLIVAR

LONDON COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY

The London commemoration of the centenary of the death of Simon Bolivar will be organized by a committee composed of the diplomatic representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, the Spanish Ambassador, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bedford, Mr. Lionel N. de Rothschild, Sir Charles Petrie, Mr. Daniel O'Leary, and Mr. Norman Leslie (hon. secretary).

The programme is to include a requiem Mass in Westminster Cathedral on December 17, after which the diplomatic representatives will lay a wreath at the Cenotaph in remembrance of the British soldiers who fought in Bolivar's Army. A wreath will also be placed at the statue of Canning in memory of the sympathy shown towards the cause of independence of the nations liberated by Bolivar. A commemoration tablet will be placed in Apsley House, where, in 1810, Bolivar, representing the *Junta Suprema* of Caracas, met Marquess Wellesley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

On December 18 a dinner is to be given by the Latin American Society of Great Britain to celebrate Bolivar's achievements and the old friendship between Great Britain and the republics freed by Bolivar, which was initiated by the Liberator himself in London in 1810. Mr. Arthur Henderson will represent the British Government at the Latin American Society's banquet, and at the Apsley House ceremony.

COUNCIL TENANTS' EVICTION NOTICES

Seven tenants of Edmonton Council, due to be evicted this week for being in arrear with their rent, applied at the Edmonton County Court yesterday for a stay of execution. Judge Crawford said that as the houses were not under the Rent Restriction Act he had no power to grant the applications, and he advised the tenants to interview the council. The applications were dismissed with costs. A tenants' defence league has been formed in view of the threatened evictions, and yesterday about 100 members who are unemployed took up their position as pickets on the housing estate. A deputation from the tenants' defence league is to wait on the council.

MINERS' HOURS

THE SOUTH WALES DEADLOCK

OWNERS' TERMS TO THE MEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Nov. 25

There was a notable but not unexpected development in the position in the South Wales coalfield to-day when the owners at a meeting held at Cardiff decided to post notices at the pitheads to-morrow conveying the terms under which the collieries will be open for work on and after December 1, when the Mines Act comes into operation.

In a letter informing Mr. Thomas Richards, the miners' secretary, of this step, Mr. Finlay Gibson, the owners' secretary, states that the owners had no other alternative "as the South Wales Miners' Federation has declined to discuss with the owners' representatives the question of a reduction in wages necessitated by the reduced amount of work which a workman can perform in the shorter hours of working and the serious financial plight of the industry."

The principal alterations in the proposed terms are a 7½-hour day instead of eight as laid down by the new Act; a reduction of the minimum percentage on the standard rates from 28 to 10 per cent.; the abolition of the bonus turn to workmen on the afternoon and night shifts; and the discontinuance of overtime rates for continuous shift workmen for the regular shifts worked by them at the week-end.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Accompanying the letter to Mr. Richards is an explanatory statement, in which the owners disclaim any share of the responsibility for the present serious situation in the coalfield, the chief internal cause of which, they state, is the impending reduction of working hours from eight to 7½ hours per shift, and which they state will hit South Wales harder than any other district.

The statement proceeds:—

"Since February, 1927, the joint audits have certified a trading loss of £4,122,000. In addition to this, the owners have to bear capital and other charges not taken into the audit, which amount to nearly 6d. a ton and bring the total losses of the owners to over £5,000,000 in the three and a half years to June last. These losses could only be met by heavy borrowings from the bankers after the exhaustion of other resources. It must be evident that with these continued losses the industry will collapse. The trading position during the present year has grown from bad to worse. The output of coal in the South Wales coalfield in the September quarter has fallen 1,200,000 tons compared with the corresponding period in 1929. The foreign cargo exports have fallen 600,000 tons. In the same quarter the fall in inland consumption was more heavy than this, and stocks are enormously greater. German, Polish, Dutch, and other coals are being sold at much lower prices, and South Wales has lost large orders thereby.

"Under these conditions, and particularly with the additional handicap of the reduction in working hours from eight to 7½, which will add greatly to the cost, there is no escape from a reduction in wages, and the owners have clearly demonstrated this to the miners' leaders on the Conciliation Board. It is impossible at the present time to raise the price of South Wales coals without losing orders and thereby closing more pits and dismissing more men.

CONFERENCE PLEA REFUSED

"The owners' representatives urged the workmen's representatives to sit down with them and consider in detail how to make the best of the situation, how to share all that there is in the industry with the least hardship to the workmen as a whole, and enable the owners to carry on with some small return for the time being. The workmen's representatives refused to consider anything but the same wages for less work."

The proposed terms, declare the owners, will give the workmen generally a real wage which is at least equal to, and probably more in value than, that which was earned in 1922 to 1923. The statement is signed by Mr. D. Farr Davies, chairman of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners' Association, and Mr. Evan Williams, president of the owners' representatives on the Conciliation Board.

The case for the South Wales miners will be presented to the National Industrial Board on Thursday morning by Mr. Enoch Morrell (president) and other officials of the South Wales Miners' Federation. It is comprised in a dossier numbering about 30 typescript folios.

OWNERS' MEETING

The South Wales owners had under consideration to-day an invitation to place their views before the Board. Mr. Evan Williams, their chairman, declared at the last meeting of the Conciliation Board that they would have nothing to do with the new tribunal, and when I asked Mr. Finlay Gibson to-night whether the owners' reply was along the lines of Mr. Williams's declaration, he said that it would be discourteous to the National Board to disclose the terms of their reply until that body had received it. He added, however, that it would be available for publication to-morrow.

Mr. Oliver Harris, treasurer of the South Wales Miners' Federation, said to-night that there was not a single colliery in the coalfields that would work under the terms and conditions the owners had put forward. The owners, he added, could not possibly be serious in suggesting such terms, as they knew perfectly well that thousands of men were suffering from semi-starvation in South Wales homes at present. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail and that a stoppage would be averted.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT

The signs are very favourable that both Northumberland and Durham miners will accept the terms of the colliery owners for working the new shift hours under the Coal Mines Act. The Northumberland terms are known and are considered very favourable by the men's leaders. The Durham terms are not to be disclosed until the branches vote upon them, but there is reason to believe that they will be accepted, as they have been recommended by the miners' council.

In Northumberland the owners' proposals involve no spread-over of hours, which the owners originally claimed, and none but a nominal change in wages, in sympathy with the reduced shift time. The votes of the lodges are returnable this afternoon.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation held a special delegate conference at Bolton, at which the Executive Committee's recommendation that the Coal Mines Act, section 3, should be applied next Monday and a start on the 7½-hours day be made was approved. "If notices are posted, as they will be," the recommendation continued, "we take our case to the National Industrial Board and try to make out a case for no reduction in wages and 6.55 per cent. increase to compensate piece-workers."

It was also decided to take a ballot of the Lancashire and Cheshire coalfield this week regarding the policy to be followed.

MINERS' INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

DEPUTATION TO MR. SHINWELL

Mr. E. Shinwell, Secretary to the Mines Department, has consented to receive a deputation representing the National Federation of Miners' Industrial Unions to discuss matters relating to the Coal Mines Act, particularly as they affect the exporting districts. Mr. G. A. Spencer is president of the federation.

Mr. Shinwell asked to be informed in advance of the questions to be discussed, and Mr. Spencer stated yesterday that the following five will be laid before him—namely (1) the serious financial position of the exporting districts; (2) the dual character of the problem as between internal and foreign trade; (3) the limited opportunity which the exporting districts have to increase their profits to meet any rise in cost of production; (4) the effect which higher production costs will have on many pits; (5) the desirability of postponing that part of the Act dealing with hours, and especially those of the exporting districts.

Mr. Spencer, in explaining yesterday the reason why a meeting was sought, said that most of the members of the industrial unions, particularly in Scotland, Northumberland, and South Wales, as well as many thousands outside any organization, wanted to avoid a stoppage or a reduction of wages. They wanted the present conditions to be maintained.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AT NOTTINGHAM

MAGISTRATES' LATE SITTING

When the hearing was resumed at the Nottingham Police Court yesterday of the charges of larceny and conspiracy against a Corporation Gas Department official and a number of local tradesmen the Bench announced that they would sit each evening until a quarter to 8 in order to make more rapid progress. This was the fourth day of the hearing.

The defendants are alleged to have conspired to defraud the Nottingham Corporation of £63,585, but only charges involving about £2,800 are actually being preferred. Counsel for the Corporation said at the opening that it had been decided to confine the investigations to the last 10 years, and that if the Court sat every day until the end of the year they would not be able to hear the details of all the cases that could be brought.

The accused are Leonard Ball, 42, a Gas Department official, of Loughborough-road, West Bridgford; John Ernest Allen, 47, builder, of Westdale-lane, Nottingham; Frank Mullis, 68, of Fraser-road, Nottingham; Henry Flint Scotton, 47, timber merchant, of Willoughby-road, West Bridgford; Percy Sisson, 44, master plumber, of Southampton-street, Nottingham; Walter Ball, 58, manager, of Derby-road, Nottingham; Henry Rowland Deeley, 55, merchant, of Bramcote-lane, Wollaton; and Harry Wright Gardiner, 53, ironmonger, of Bankside, Woodthorpe.

The case for the prosecution is that Leonard Ball, an order clerk in the Gas Department, initialled for payment bogus invoices sent in by the other defendants for immense quantities of goods which were never delivered. Mr. A. M. Lyons, who represents Leonard Ball, yesterday cross-examined Mr. John Wilkinson, manager of the Gas Department, to show that instructions had been given for payment of accounts before goods were delivered, and that this was part of a departmental scheme for increasing the items near the end of March so as to diminish income-tax on profits.

The witness characterized the suggestion as totally untrue. It was now clear, he added, that payments had been made before delivery, but on nobody else's initials except those of Leonard Ball.

Mr. Wilkinson also denied a suggestion that a motor-car which he bought from Gardiner was paid for by the Corporation, and that he was allowed a very large discount. He produced his bank pass-book to show that he paid Gardiner for the car. Mr. Wilkinson further denied that the Corporation paid Allen for building work done on the witness's behalf. Allen had executed a deed of assignment since these investigations started, and the trustee had sent an account for £63 to the witness, but he disputed it.

Mr. A. Ward (counsel for the Corporation).—Have you ever made a penny other than your salary?

The witness.—No one can truthfully say that I have.

John William Fell, superintendent of the Basford Gas Works, denied having requisitioned for certain goods, invoices in respect of which were produced.

Mr. Lyons.—Is the "goods received" system fool-proof? I put my case to you that these goods have been delivered time and again, and no record of yours can either show it or negative it.

Mr. Fell.—As we work it, it is fool-proof.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

REFORM CLUB'S CHESS CIRCLE

ANNUAL DINNER

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The annual dinner of the Reform Club's Chess Circle was held yesterday evening, with Mr. Macrae Moir, president of the circle, in the chair.

The Chairman briefly outlined the manner in which it was proposed to run the club championship, which will be played in two divisions, with a time fixed by which the games must be played.

The time-honoured game was then played, with the chairman leading his side of the table and Dr. Rutherford the other. One player on each side moved in turn, and the chairman won the toss for the choice of the white pieces. The chairman's side won the game, of which the following is the score:—

SCOTCH OPENING

Mr. Macrae Moir's Side	Dr. Rutherford's Side	Mr. Macrae Moir's Side	Dr. Rutherford's Side
WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
1. P–K 4	P–K 4	24. R–K Kt 3	R × P
2. Kt–K B 3	Kt–Q B 3	25. R × R	Q × R
3. P–Q 4	P × P	26. Kt–K 6	Q × Q B P
4. Kt × P	Kt × Kt	27. Kt × Kt P	Q–B 8 ch
5. Q × Kt	Kt–B 3	28. K–R 2	Q–Kt 4
6. B–Q B 4	P–Q 3	29. Q × Q	P × Q
7. Castles	B–K 2	30. Kt–K 6	P–K R 3
8. R–K sq	Castles	31. P–K R 4	R–K B 2
9. Kt–B 3	P–B 4	32. P × P	P–K R 4
10. Q–Q sq	B–Q 2	33. P–B 6	P–B 5
11. R–K Kt 5	Kt–Kt 5	34. R–K R 3	R–Q 2
12. B × B	Q × B	35. R × P	P–Q 4
13. Kt–Q 5	Q–K 4	36. R–R 4	K–B 2
14. P–B 4	Q–R 4	37. Kt–B 4	P–Q 5
15. P–K R 3	P–Q Kt 4	38. R–R 7 ch	K–K sq
16. B–K 2	Q–R 5	39. R × R	K × R
17. B × Kt	Q R–Q sq	40. P–Kt 6	P–Q 6
18. B × B	R × B	41. P–Kt 7	P–Q 7
19. Q–Kt 4	Q–Q sq	42. P–Kt 8 Q	P–Q 8 Q
20. P–B 5	P–B 3	43. Q–K 6 ch	K–B 2
21. R–K 3	R–K sq	44. P–B 7	Q–Q sq
22. Q R–K sq	R–K 4	45. Kt–Q 5 ch	K–Kt 2
23. Kt–B 4	Q–K sq	46. Q–K 7 ch	Resigns

Those present included:—

Mr. F. G. Hamilton-Russell, Dr. Bedford Pierce, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Mr. C. T. C. Sadd, Mr. F. J. Sharpe, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Ralph Sutton, Mr. B. A. Lerman, Mr. H. G. Strauss, Mr. Kenneth Moir, Mr. Hugh N. Hunter and Lieutenant-Colonel Hope-Johnstone (secretary of the Reform Club).

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS IN PARLIAMENT

CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE AND SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY

A meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee was held at the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Douglas Newton, M.P., presiding. The committee arranged to meet a deputation from the Ulster Farmers' Union on December 9, with a view to discussing the present position of the agricultural industry in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Louis Smith, M.P., reported that a deputation from the committee had met the Minister of Agriculture last Thursday to represent the serious position in which the sugar-beet industry was now placed and the necessity for immediate intervention on the part of the Government. The Minister, however, intimated that he was not in a position at present to give a definite reply to the deputation, pending interviews with representatives of the sugar-beet industry.

Major Muirhead, M.P., gave some impressions of South African farms, which he had visited during a tour through South Africa. He said that careful efforts were being made to standardize suitable fruit for the British market. In Rhodesia cattle, cotton, tobacco, maize, and timber were all possible of production, and a mixture of several products was probably sounder than over-specialization in view of the uncertainty of prices. The question of suitable rotations was deserving of more study. Speaking generally, South African producers were awaiting keenly the development of an effective Empire economic policy.

THE SALE ROOM

At Christie's yesterday the most notable lot was a panel of Genoa velvet measuring 4ft. 5in. by 4ft., worked with a design of flowers and foliage in gold on a red ground, which was sold for 155 guineas (Aridtti). The total sum raised in the afternoon was £2,000.

A signed copy of Sir D. Y. Cameron's "Ben Lomond" on Japan paper, in Sotheby's sale of modern etchings yesterday, was sold for £185 (Sanderson).

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL'S INJURY

T. W. Brown, the Bristol and England Rugby full-back, who was injured in the head in a match between Major Stanley's side and Oxford University last Thursday, was last night admitted to a Bristol nursing home, where an immediate operation was performed, the injury having seriously developed. The operation was successful, but Brown's condition gives rise to grave anxiety.

After 30 years as headmaster of Rossall Preparatory School, the Rev. E. B. H. Berwick resigned yesterday, having accepted the living of Little Shelford, near Cambridge, which has been offered to him by his old college, St. Catharine's, Cambridge.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERS AND BRIGHT INTERVALS

Meteorological Office, Nov. 25

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—A depression west of the Faeroes is stationary, and secondaries are crossing the British Isles. Weather will continue unsettled with some bright intervals.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, Wales, Scotland, Isle of Man, Orkneys and Shetlands.—Wind south-west to west, fresh or strong at times locally; occasional rain or showers, but some bright intervals; rather mild.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

All Passages.—Wind south-west to west, fresh or strong at times; occasional rain or showers; visibility good; sea rough or rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Squally south-westerly winds, 20-30 m.p.h. at surface, 35-45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy, with occasional rain or showers. Visibility mainly 4-8 miles, but 1 mile during rain.

Sun rises, 7.37 a.m.; sets, 3.57 p.m.
Moon rises, 12.54 p.m.; sets, 9.23 p.m.
First Quarter, Friday.
Lighting-up time, 4.27 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.56 a.m. and 5.36 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, Nov. 25, 6 p.m.—Bar., 991.5mb. (29.28in.), steady; temp., 51.2deg.; humidity, 91 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, drizzle and rain.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 48deg.; rainfall, 1.1mm. (0.04in.).

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 54deg.; rainfall, 1.1mm. (0.04in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 2.5hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 2; Lowestoft, 0; Southport, ½; Torquay, ½; Ventnor, 1.

Paris.—Mild; some rain.
Berlin.—Fine to fair; mild.
Geneva.—Very sunny; mild.
Cannes.—Warm; sunny; light breeze.
Biarritz.—Bright sunshine; mild.

NEW ZEALAND AND BRITISH GOODS

MR. FORBES IN LIVERPOOL

Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, continuing his tour, reached Liverpool yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Forbes and a party which included Sir Herbert and Lady Daw.

Mr. Forbes, who paid a visit to some of the exchanges, said to members of the Produce Exchange that in New Zealand they felt that in the matter of inter-Imperial trade a great deal could be done by purchase of Imperial produce. In New Zealand, he said, they had endeavoured to do what they could so far as buying British goods was concerned. They had given very substantial preference, amounting to between 20 and 25 per cent., for British goods, and the result was that New Zealand was the highest purchaser of British goods for each head of the population of any part of the Dominions. There was a very strong sentiment in New Zealand in favour of buying British goods. Just before he left home he had an indignant protest from a foreign country which wanted to know if any foreign country would ever be allowed to supply goods.

He was satisfied that New Zealand was pursuing a sound policy. What was needed was a united front. It was not with them a question of coming here to get something written down with regard to their status. That did not concern them in the least. They were quite satisfied with the condition of affairs they had had in the past. They simply felt they were part of Great Britain. They placed their opinions very candidly on the Conference table. Nothing of what could be called tangible result followed, but they came to understand the problem better. When he got home he would discuss with producers the possibility of taking advantage of the facilities of the port of Liverpool for larger sale of their produce. Mr. Forbes was later a guest at a luncheon of the Dock Board.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (1.30)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST					
Berwick-o.-T	2·1	—	41	49	Fair.
Scarborough	1·1	3	43	50	Rain afternoon.
Bridlington	1·4	4	40	49	Rain after noon.
Cleethorpes	2·0	1	40	51	Rain afternoon.
Mablethorpe	2·9	2	43	51	Fair, then rain.
Cromer	3·0	0·2	43	52	Fair, then rain.
Yarmouth	3·8	0·3	45	52	Fair, then rain.
Lowestoft	4·5	½	43	52	Fair, then showers.
Felixstowe	3·6	0·4	46	51	Fair, then showers.
Dovercourt	2·7	3	45	52	Bright periods.
Walton-o.-N.	3·8	—	45	52	Fair, squally.
Clacton	—	1	46	52	Fair.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

Magnificence

A standard of magnificence is very often measured by the use of fur. Pageantry expressed in terms of ermine or sable or some other equally regal animal glows on the stage or on the screen.

Thus Women have come to think of furs as the outward sign of an assured wealth. Yet we would quickly disabuse your mind of this illusion. True we have luxurious furs of an expensive type for those who desire them—but we have also really good ones at far more moderate prices. We can truthfully say we could satisfy every one if they would only give us the opportunity of doing so.

A SMART MODEL FUR COAT in black dyed American broadtail and sable dyed squirrel, lined crêpe de Chine. Price 98 Gns

Coco chestnut grey American broadtail with squirrel to tone. Price from 79 Gns

MODEL FUR COAT in beige dyed Siberian Squirrel lined good quality satin. Price 115 Gns

We cordially invite all our customers to make a special attempt to visit the Mayfair Flower Department on November 26, 27, 28. They are having a special exhibition to show the perfection of their handiwork.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 25

Sir Henry Strakosch had the honour of being received by The King this morning, upon his appointment as a Member of the Council of India.

The Grand Duchess Xenia and the Princess Victoria visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

Prince Eugen of Sweden visited The King and Queen this afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 25

The Prince of Wales received this evening the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Lieut.-Colonel the Nawab of Bhopal, and Admiral Don Luis Escobar (Chilean Navy).

His Royal Highness, attended by Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Piers Legh, was present this evening at the Annual Meeting of Group Representatives of the Hospital Saving Association at the Kingsway Hall.

145, PICCADILLY, Nov. 25

The Duke of York, attended by Mr. P. K. Hodgson, visited the Works of Messrs. A. Sanderson and Sons, Limited, at Perivale this morning.

The Queen of Norway celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly have arrived at 24, Grosvenor-square from Orton-Longueville, Peterborough.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford returned to 1, Grosvenor-crescent on Monday from Norfolk. The Earl of Bradford will leave London to-day for Weston Park, Shifnal, where the Countess of Bradford will join him to-morrow.

The Earl and Countess of Strathmore have returned to 84, Eaton-square from St. Paul's, Waldenbury, Welwyn, Hertfordshire.

The Countess of Granard will arrive at Southampton in the Majestic on Friday from New York.

The Countess of Listowel will return to 14, Bryanston-square on Friday from Italy.

Countess Howe has returned to 35, Curzon-street from Brighton.

Viscount and Viscountess Canterbury have left Bergh-Apton, Norfolk, for Lyndhurst, New Forest, where they will be for six months.

Lady Cynthia Slessor will arrive at 48, Sussex-gardens to-day on a short visit from Middleton Park, Bicester.

Lord and Lady Doverdale have left 10, Ennismore-gardens for Westwood Park, Droitwich, where they will remain until January.

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore returned to London yesterday from Paris and Cannes.

The Hon. Sir John Ward will arrive at Southampton on Friday in the Majestic from New York.

Sir Hector Duff has left for Ravenstone, Whithorn, Wigtownshire, where he expects to be in residence until the New Year.

Sir John Noble will arrive at 43, Portland-place to-day from Ardkinglas, Inveraray. Lady Noble will join him on Friday.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner will leave 34, Grosvenor-gardens to-day for Brettenham Park, Ipswich, where they will remain until after Christmas.

Theresa Lady Graham Montgomery has arrived at 60, Great Cumberland-place, which is now her permanent London address.

Owing to repeated attacks of asthma the Dean of Canterbury has developed some cardiac trouble which will necessitate complete rest for some time. All business letters addressed to the Secretary, The Deanery, Canterbury, will be dealt with, but otherwise no letters will be forwarded.

Mr. R. D. Craig, late Adviser to the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, Siam, has been appointed Consul-General for Siam in London.

Mme. Margareta de Seynes de Larlenque, the daughter of the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, has given birth to a daughter.

Mme. Ferit Bey expects to return to London to-morrow from Paris.

In Bucharest yesterday Mr. H. A. White, general manager of the Marconi Company, was received in private audience by the King of Rumania.

Captain Lionel Green, who underwent an operation in a nursing home in Bath on November 22, is making satisfactory progress.

The Duchess of York, president, will hold a stall at the Christmas Presents Sale at the Royal School of Needlework on Tuesday, December 2 (2.30 to 6.30).

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and Princess Helena Victoria have given their patronage to the *matinée* performance which Lady Celia Coates and Mrs. Worthington are organizing to take place at the Phoenix Theatre on December 2 in aid of St. Mary Magdalene's Home.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will open the annual Christmas Cracker Sale for the Middlesex Hospital at the house of Mrs. Cecil Raphael, 13, Hill-street, W.1, at 10.30 this morning. The sale will be open to the public from 10.30 a.m. till 7 p.m., and orders for crackers may also be sent by post or by telephone.

The flag officers and members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, with the Commodore (Lord Queensborough) in the chair, will entertain at dinner to-night at the Club House, 60, Knightsbridge, the owners of yachts who competed for the various International Cups during the season of 1930, also others connected with these contests and certain distinguished guests. After dinner medals will be presented to Lord Forster and the crew of Unity, who won the Cumberland Cup, and to Mr. R. B. Worth and the crew of Severn, who won the Coupe de France.

The Clare College, Cambridge, Boat Club Centenary Ball will be held in the College Hall, by special permission of the Master and Fellows, on the last day of the Lent Term, Friday, March 13, 1931. A limited number of tickets are on sale to the public.

The private view of the exhibition of paintings and photographs by Mr. Cecil Beaton will be held at the Cooling Galleries, 92, New Bond-street, to-day.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place in the Temple Church yesterday of the infant son of Sir Edward and Lady Boyle. The Master of the Temple, the Rev. A. G. Rogers, and the Rev. C. J. Kahn officiated, and the child was named Richard Gurney. The godparents were Lieutenant-Commander H. S. Egerton, Dr. A. T. Bulkeley Gavin, Mr. J. Gold, Lady Annaly, and Mrs. F. W. Hirst.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN R. W. SPRAGGETT, R.M., AND MISS M. L. C. POWER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Richard William Spraggett, M.C., Royal Marines, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Spraggett, and grandson of the late Rev. William Spraggett, of Chadshunt Hall, Warwickshire, and Mary Lois Cecil, eldest daughter of Sir John Power, Bt., M.P., and Lady Power, of 38, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, and Newlands Manor, Lymington, Hants.

LIEUTENANT R. C. TODHUNTER, R.N. (Retd.), AND MISS LEMPRIÈRE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant Robert Charles Todhunter, R.N. (Retd.), second son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Todhunter, of Kingsmoor, Great Parndon, Essex, and Patricia Estelle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lemprière, of South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. HARRISON AND MRS. H. W. MARSHALL

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Heathfield Harrison, I.A.S.C., and Dulcie, widow of Herbert Westmorland Marshall, of Lloyd's and of 194, St. James's-court, S.W.1.

THE REV. R. A. L. FELL AND MISS F. KER

The marriage arranged between the Rev. R. A. L. Fell and Miss Flora Ker will take place very quietly at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, on Thursday, December 18, at 9.45 a.m. All friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. S. M. PILKINGTON AND MISS BURNS

An engagement is announced between Stephen Malcolm Pilkington, elder son of the late Malcolm C. Pilkington, of Hutton Hall, Essex, and Mrs. Pilkington, 9, Wilbraham-place, S.W., and Catherine Mary (Mollie), elder daughter of Major and Mrs. J. W. Burns, Leesthorpe Hall, Melton Mowbray.

MR. S. A. O. WEINBERG AND MISS LIDDELL

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Sten Axel Olof Weinberg, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Erik Weinberg, Sweden, and Isabella Cole, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Liddell, of Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, now in Guernsey.

MR. G. R. WILLS AND MISS HUTSON

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in January, between Geoffrey Reeves Wills, younger son of the late Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Wills, of Brewood, Staffordshire, and Winifred (Peter), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hutson, of Stow Bridge, Norfolk.

MR. D. B. MANSERGH AND MISS E. L. JOYNT

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on December 20 in Auckland, N.Z., between Dennis Blackwood Mansergh, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Mansergh, of Walcot, Wentworth, Surrey, and Edna Lila, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Joynt, of Auckland, N.Z.

MR. H. B. JELLETT AND MISS I. K. CROZIER

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly early in January, between H. Barrington Jellett, son of the late M. Barrington Jellett, of Clonard, Dundrum, and Mrs. Jellett, of Newtown Hill, Leixlip, and Iris Kathleen, second daughter of the late Thomas Francis Crozier, of Avonmore, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.

MR. C. V. RYAN AND MISS ANDERSON

The engagement is announced between Clifford Vernon Ryan, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Evelyn Ryan, of 12, Victoria-road, Kensington, and Theresa Margaret Anderson (Terry), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Anderson, of Holme Chase, St. George's-avenue, Weybridge.

MR. H. S. SAVILL AND MISS EARNSHAW

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in January, between Howard S. Savill, of North Sydmonton House, Newbury, Berks, and Dorothy Russell, only child of Mrs. William Earnshaw, of Camberley, Surrey, and of the late George R. P. Earnshaw.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Gerald Stanley Caldecott and Miss Ione Patch will not take place.

MARRIAGE

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS AND MISS DE SALIS

The marriage took place at St. James's, Taunton, yesterday of Mr. John Savile Phillips, St. Martin's Brewery House, Stamford, Lincs, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel C. W. Phillips, of Unsted Park, Godalming, Surrey, and Miss Dorothy Mary De Salis, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Taunton and the late Lady Mary De Salis, of Bishops Mead, Taunton. The Bishop of Taunton officiated, assisted by Canon Hollis, Canon Savile (uncle of the bridegroom), and the Rev. E. Ogden.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Captain S. C. De Salis, 60th Rifles, wore a gown of cream panne velvet, with a veil of Brussels lace. Her train of Brussels lace over gold tissue was carried by a page, Master Ronald Brooks, and she carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies. There was one little girl attendant, Miss Iris Ann Brooks, who wore a cream velvet dress with a red sash, red shoes, and a red wreath. The page wore red satin trousers with a cream satin shirt and black buckled shoes. There were six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Ruth De Salis (sister of the bride), Miss Mary Phillips (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Barbara De Salis, Miss Angela Baines, Miss Helen Anderdon, and Miss Vyvyan Tylden-Pattenson. They wore dresses of red chiffon velvet with gold veils held in place by red wreaths. Their bouquets were of red carnations and white heather and they wore red rhinestone necklaces. Mr. Geoffrey Bevan was best man. A reception was held after the marriage at Bishops Mead, Taunton, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. W. Phillips, Mr. Patrick Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Chadwyck-Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Rodolph De Salis, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. De Salis, Admiral Sir William and Lady De Salis, Captain E. W. and Mrs. De Salis, Mr. and Mrs. John De Salis, Mrs. R. De Salis, Mrs. W. F. De Salis, Miss Grace De Salis, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Parker, the Hon. Alex and Mrs. Parker, Lady Evelyn Parker, Mr. Gerald Parker, Mr. Ronald Parker, Mrs. R. H. More, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. Marshall Brooks, Mrs. Newton Attwood, Miss Henley, Mrs. Wykeham, Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss Dudgeon, Miss May Henley, Mrs. V. P. Powell, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, the Rev. R. A. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Frank Bernard, Mrs. La Garratt, Mr. and Mrs. B. Garratt, Miss Phillips, Sir Leopold and Lady Savile, Miss M. E. Savile, Miss I. G. Savile, Colonel and Mrs. George Savile, Mrs. Allen, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Baines, Colonel and Mrs. C. S. Baines, and Mrs. and the Misses Shaw-Hellier.

DINNERS

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR

The Polish Ambassador gave a dinner party at 47, Portland-place last evening. Among the guests were:—

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Italian Ambassador, the Aga Khan and the Begum, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, the Earl and Countess of Cavan, Cora Countess of Strafford, Viscount D'Abernon, Lord and Lady Howard of Penrith, Major General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Mr. Philip Snowden, Sir Robert Vansittart, Countess Helen Potocka, Count and Countess Joseph Potocki, Mme. Poklewski-Koziell, and Mme. Olgina.

The dinner was followed by a reception, at which M. Stefan Askenase gave a piano recital and Mme. Olgina sang Polish and Russian songs.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION

Lord Wakefield presided at the dinner which Lady Bertha Dawkins arranged at the Savoy Hotel last night in connexion with her appeal for £100,000 for the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. Mr. George Macmillan, chairman of the Hospital, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Sir Humphry Rolleston, and Sir James Dundas-Grant also spoke, and among those present were:—

Viscountess Allendale, Dr. and Mrs. Turle Bakewell, Major and Mrs. John Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Lady Bowron, Mrs. Frank Braham (organizer), Major and the Hon. Mrs. William Brooke, Ethel Lady Buchanan Jardine, Lord Burgh, Colonel Burt, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, Miss Sonia Converse, Miss Vera Cotton, Lady Cunliffe-Owen (deputy-chairman of the Appeal), Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Davidson, Miss Edith Dawkins, Lady Dawson of Penn, Mr. A. de Lafontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, Miss Dixson, Miss M. Dixson, Sir James and Lady Dundas-Grant, Miss Eardley-Wilmot, Miss Florence Eaton, Mr. D. Elver.

Mrs. Fletcher, Commander Frampton, Mr. E. S. Freeland, Mr. Alistair and Lady Diana Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Sigismund Goetze, Mr. William Goodair, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Moore, Miss Gordon Moore, Colonel John Gretton, M.P., the Rev. Harvey Grindon (chaplain to the Hospital) and Mrs. Harvey Grindon, Lady Hadfield, Miss Foster Hall, Major and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Ulric Hopton, Lady Hulton, Mrs. Hume-Spry, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hyde, Colonel R. Jordan, Colonel and Mrs. Kenyon-Slaney, Lady Lawrence of Kingsgate, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lebus, Sir Albert and Lady Levy, Miss Hylda Levy, Captain and Mrs. Lindesay, Mr. Lion, Mrs. Flora Lion, Miss Jean Longdon, Alice Lady Lowther.

Dr. and Mrs. Norman McCaskie, Mrs. George Macmillan, Miss Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Will Macmillan, Mrs. Max Mayer, Mr. Max Meisel, Lady Mott, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond (vice-chairman of the Appeal), Mrs. Montefiore-Micholls, Mrs. Edward Parsons, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Warren Pearl, Mr. F. G. Penrose, the Hon. Lady Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Ross-Phillips, Sir Humphry and Lady Rolleston, Mr. F. G. Rouvray, the Rani of Sangli, Mrs. Seymour-Jones, Sir Percy and Lady Shepherd, Mr. Acheson Shortis, Mrs. Washington Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Basen Spicer, Lady Sydenham of Combe, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thorne, Mrs. Towers, Mr. and Mrs. Turland, Miss O. Villiers-Smith, Mr. Nesbit Waddington, Lady Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley-Colley, the Hon. Miss Wellesley-Colley, Miss A. Wellesley-Colley, Mrs. Wesley-Watson, Miss Whigham, Mrs. Woolland, and Mr. Frederick Wood (secretary of Hospital).

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

The funeral service for Dame Mary Scharlieb was held at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Osnaburgh-street, yesterday. The Bishop in Kobe officiated, assisted by Father H. C. T. Hose, Father Andrew, and Prebendary E. L. Metcalfe.

The chief mourners were:—Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Shirley (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. William Shirley (grandson), Mrs. Ida Shirley (daughter-in-law), Commander J. Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bird, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Winifred Grant, Mrs. Underdown, Miss H. Bird, Miss Guiseppi, Mr. Packman, and Miss Olga Rodgers.

Others in the large congregation included:—Dame Janet Campbell (Ministry of Health), Lady Briscoe, Sir Cuthbert Wallace (representing the Royal College of Surgeons), Miss Brewer (representing the Ministry of Labour), Miss Fletcher (representing the Headmistresses' Association), Lady Rose Bradford, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London (Dr. Scott Lidgett), Lady Emmott (representing the National Council of Women), Surgeon-Colonel Culver James (representing the Guild of St. Luke), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wilkinson, Dr. Gray (Dean of University College Hospital), Mr. Ronald Hamilton, Mr. F. R. S. Balfour, Sir Brunwell Thomas, Miss Thomas, Lady Barrett, Professor Winifred Cullis, Professor Lucas Keene, Lady (Frederick) Robertson (representing the chairman of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital), Sir William Lister, Dr. Christine Murrell (representing the Medical Women's Federation), Mrs. Hayter (representing the Artists' Guild), the President of the Royal Society of Medicine (Dr. Eden), Sir Francis Acland (chairman of the Council of the London School of Medicine), Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir James Berry, Lady Kindersley, Mr. McAdam Eccles (representing the University of London Conservative Association and the University of London Medicine Graduates' School), Mrs. Holte Macpherson, Mrs. O'Malley, Lady Ossuston and Miss Hunter (representing the Scottish Women's Hospital Memorial Association), Lord Riddell (president of the Royal Free Hospital), Sir Ernest Carr, Dr. J. Hall Morton (Governor of Holloway Prison), Mr. Reginald R. Garratt (secretary of the Royal Free Hospital), Miss Bulmer (matron of the Royal Free Hospital), Dame Meriel Talbot.

Sir George Makins, Dr. T. N. Kelynack (representing the Society for the Study of Inebriety), the Rev. G. W. Russell (chairman of the Medical Missions Committee of the S.P.G.), Mr. F. W. Munson (representing the National Temperance League), Dr. Violet Kelynack, Lady Fripp (representing the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Guild), Colonel Sir Charters Symonds, Lady Rawson (chairman of the New Sussex Hospital for Women and Children), Dr. Jane Walker (hon. treasurer of the Medical Women's Federation), Dr. Louisa Martindale (the Medical Women's Federation), Miss W. A. Case (representing the Salvation Army), Mr. E. B. Turner (representing the British Social Hygiene Council), Miss Grant, Mrs. C. Neville-Rolfe, Dr. Florence M. Edmonds, Miss Mary D. Waller, Miss Bertha Turner, Mrs. Holloway (South London Hospital), Mr. Horace H. Rew, Miss Lewis (matron of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital), Miss J. R. Murray (secretary of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital), Dr. Sidney Phillips (Royal College of Physicians), Mrs. Scatliff, Miss Bunyon (representing the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Children's Medical Home, Coldharbour House), Colonel Sir William Smith (principal of the Royal Institute of Public Health), Lady Smith, Miss E. Fulcher, Miss Elsie MacSwinney (representing Paddington Division of the British Red Cross Society), Mrs. Frances Ivens Knowles, Miss Cardell (Prison Nursing Service), Dr. Margaret Thackrah, Mr. A. Shipperbottom (representing the London Secondary Schools' Netball Association), Mrs. F. Wingate Rinder and Miss Adelaide Freeman (representing the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital Guild), Miss Oakley Hill (representing the Forum Club).

Dr. C. St. Aubyn-Farrer, Dr. Emily Mecredy, the Rev. H. H. and Mrs. Tweedy, Dr. Ellen Pickard (representing the South London Hospital for Women), Dr. Cyriax, Dr. Florence Stoney, Miss Olga Nethersole (representing the People's League of Health), Dr. Kathleen Vaughan, Mrs. H. B. Irving, Dr. Josephine Brown, Colonel Lowrie, Mrs. Vaughan-Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Scott, Mr. L. E. Wigram (representing the Association of Medical Officers of Missionary Societies), the Rev. Henry Thompson (Fellow of the Philosophical Society of England), Colonel and Mrs. Bickerton, Mrs. Steeves, Mr. Philip Bright, Miss E. C. Hewett, Miss E. Blunt (representing the National Association of Prison Visitors to Women), Miss E. Davies-Colley (South London Hospital for Women), Mr. J. Gay French (chairman of the Medical Committee of the Royal Free Hospital), Mr. Stuart Low, Mrs. J. W. McNee, Dr. John Fawcett, Miss C. M. Rivington, Miss C. L. Rivington, Councillor Mrs. Banister, Dr. Maud Chadburn (representing the South London Hospital for Women and the Marie Curie Hospital), Mrs. Carrington Wilde, Miss R. Paget, Miss Clara Andrew (representing the National Children's Adoption Association), Dr. L. M. Jeffries (representing the New Sussex Hospital for Women and Children, Hove), Miss Thynne, Mrs. Reginald Johnson, Miss P. Johnson, Mrs. Purcell, Mr. Hutchinson Low, Mrs. Courtenay B. Jennings, Miss L. E. Jolley, Miss Imogen Murphy, Dr. Macdonald, Miss Muriel Asprey, Miss Burt, Mrs. Marke, Mrs. Whitten, Mr. W. Evans, Mrs. B. H. Jones, Dr. Isabel Pulteney, Miss Erskine, Mrs. Cummins, Dr. Anna Broman, the Misses Hodgson, Miss Robertson, Mr. C. B. Gabb, Dr. L. Hamilton, Dr. Bolton, Dr. H. N. Payne, Dr. Octavia Lewin, Miss Ethel Higgins, Miss Emily Underdown, Mrs. David Spicer, Dr. and Mrs. David Thomson, Mr. G. P. Murdge, Mrs. Somerton, Miss Fleury, Mr. and Mrs. Flemming, Miss Hughes, Miss M. Powell, Mr. William P. Walsh, Mrs. Ure, Dr. Aitken, Dr. Sandes, Dr. Novarro, Dr. F. Watts, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Amy Sheppard, Dr. Cammidge, Dr. Mary Thorne, Dr. Holmes Merrick, Dr. Gertrude Dearnley, Miss Christian, Mrs. Field, Miss Field, Miss Holway, Miss E. Walker, Mrs. Thomson (representing Miss Thomson), Mrs. E. B. Turner, Dr. Bone, Dr. Currie, Mr. L. Norbury, Mrs. P. Drakeford, Mrs. Kinnell, Mrs. Henry Boxhall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell, and a representative of the British Dental Association.

A number of nurses from the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital were present, and also nurses and students from the Royal Free Hospital, students from the London School of Medicine, sisters of St. Peter's, Kilburn, Community, and a contingent of V.A.D.s of the 104th London Division.

Among those who sent wreaths were:—

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the Court and Senate of the University of London, "The School" (London, R.F.H., School of Medicine for Women), the National Union of Women Teachers, Brenda Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Hon. Mrs. Gladstone and the Misses Gladstone, Sir Philip and Lady Gibbs, and Viscountess Astor, M.P.

MR. ARTHUR HASSALL

The funeral service for Mr. Arthur Hassall was held yesterday at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. The officiating clergy were Prebendary H. J. Green and Canon Cooke. The mourners were Mrs. Hassall (widow), Captain H. B. Hassall, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Birley, Mr. Algernon Chambers (brother-in-law), Mrs. Murray Chambers, Mrs. Ogilvie, and Mrs. Russell Woods (sisters-in-law), Miss M. Chambers, Miss M. Blagden, Mrs. Charlton Thome, Miss Rawson, Mr. C. F. Birley, Mrs. Campbell Preston, and Mrs. Whatley.

Others also at the service included:—

The Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Homes Dudden, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Christ Church, Bishop Shaw, Bishop and Mrs. Wild, Miss M. E. Robertson (representing Bishop Robertson), the Principal of Braesnose, the Warden of New College, the Rector of Exeter, the Master of University and Lady Sadler, the President of Trinity, the Warden of Wadham, the Warden of Keble, Sir William and Lady Thorne, Sir George and Lady Mary Dashwood, Sir Richard Lodge, Lady Warren, Sir Harold Percival, Sir Francis Wylie, Sir Frederick Liddell, Canon C. P. S. Clarke, the Rev. B. S. Hack, the Rev. A. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Harris, the Treasurer of Christ Church, the Rev. N. McDermott, Dr. L. R. Phelps, Colonel and Mrs. Paget, Dr. and Mrs. Bourne, Professor Anderson, Professor A. Stewart, and Dr. and Mrs. Lock.

Sir John Marriott was unavoidably prevented by his public engagements from attending.

MR. B. H. A. BOYD

The funeral service for Mr. Benjamin Harold Alan Boyd was held at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, yesterday morning. The Rev. P. Gordon officiated, and the chief mourners were:—Captain and Lady Lilian Boyd (father and mother), Mr. Francis Lennox-Boyd, Mr. G. Lennox-Boyd, the Earl and Countess of Munster, the Hon. Mrs. FitzClarence, and Mme. de Janze (sister). Others present included:—

Lady Cicilie Goff, Mrs. Henry FitzClarence, the Dowager Countess of Leicester, Lady Newton, Lady Gilbey, Countess Regis, Miss Beaumont, Hazel Viscountess Countermere, Mrs. J. C. R. Moore, Mrs. Ambatielo, Dr. Galway Murray, Mrs. Zarifi, Mrs. Cecil Flowersheim, Mrs. James Agar, Mrs. Quin Smith, Captain and Mrs. de la Rue, Mrs. Jacomb Hood, Miss Gomme, the Rev. W. V. Doherty, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Joseph Addison, Mrs. Alec Roberts, Miss Leggatt, Mrs. Black, Mr. J. Black, and members of the household staff.

The burial took place afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery.

MRS. J. D. LYONS

The funeral of Mary Josephine (Dolly), the eldest daughter of the late James Campbell Dalglish and Mrs. Dalglish Bellasis, and the wife of Captain J. D. Lyons, of Croom, who died at Croom, Co. Limerick, on Sunday, November 23, takes place to-day, and a requiem (Low) Mass will be said at the Brompton Oratory at 10 o'clock on Friday next, to which all friends are invited.

RECEPTION

LADY CARMICHAEL OF SKIRLING

Lady Carmichael of Skirling gave a reception yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the British Indian Union, Grosvenor-gardens, to meet members of the Round-Table Conference. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmed, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lady Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Waris Ameer Ali, Sir Yusuf Ali, the Maharajah Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, the Nawab and the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharajadhira of Burdwan and the Maharaj Kumari Sushanani Devi, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Sir Harcourt Butler, Srijut Chandradhar Barooah, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mrs. G. M. Bear, Mr. F. H. Brown and Miss Brown, the Maharani and the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Maharaj Kumar Victor of Cooch Behar, Sir Hubert and Lady Carr, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Sir John Cumming, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Lady Culme-Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler-Carmichael, the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, the Mahara Rana of Dholpur, Sir Louis and Lady Dane, Sir James and Lady Donald, Lady Duke, Mrs. S. R. Das, Miss Drayton.

Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Mr. T. Emerson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. Fzal-ul-Haq, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, the Maharajah and the Maharani of Jammu and Kashmir, Sir John and Lady Kerr, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mary Countess of Minto, Zoe Lady Manners, Sir James and Lady MacKenna, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Provash Chandra and Lady Mitter, Sir Bhupendra N. Mitter, Sir Basanta and Lady Mullick, Major Moses, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Raja of Parlakimedei, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Lady Pentland, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Pennant, Mrs. M. Palit, Dr. Alice Perrott.

The Marquess of Reading, Lady Rawlinson of Trent, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, the Chief Sahib of Sangli, Lord and Lady Sinha of Raipur, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mrs. Subharayan, Lady Stewart, Miss Lena Sorabji, Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, Sir Walter and Lady Willson, Sir Francis and Lady Younghusband.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

WALNUTS

AN UNDERVALUED DELICACY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

As a nation we treat our nuts and less common small fruits in haphazard fashion, too often leaving the mulberries to the blackbirds, the medlars to their fate, and walnuts and sweet chestnuts to the village lads.

There may, perhaps, be reason for the general neglect of British walnuts, for, except at rare intervals, they are, generally, more palatable when speared out of the inky-looking acid which reduces them to pulp than at other times. Assuredly, however, such a delectable nut as the walnut can be at its best was never meant to be soured by vinegar, or "recondited in separate decoctions when tender and very young," as Evelyn had it. And if that is the fate so often reserved for British walnuts, patriotism need not cloud the view that it is usually deserved. We reap where we sow, and the truth seems to be that walnut trees are planted less often here for their wood or their fruit, than, like sweet chestnuts, as ornamental trees. Whether we can ever rival the walnut growers of Central France, California, or Bavaria, where the summers are regularly hotter than our own, remains to be seen, but, though the English climate is too unstable to be ideal for walnuts, some trees bear nuts that are really worth eating; and it is possible that, by selection and cross-breeding of different kinds of trees, the blessed day may come when, thanks to the research station at East Malling, where experiments are in the making, we may crack a dried British walnut and eat the kernel in its skin with zest and without grimâce.

There is more in the handling and marketing of dried walnuts than meets the eye, and for lack of practice the business is not too well understood here, where the old housewife's plan is pursued of keeping walnuts fresh by burying them in the ground in earthenware jars, or by sprinkling a layer of salt over the nuts. In the drying of the nuts for the many purposes for which they are used now they must first be deprived of their natural moisture, and mould must be kept at bay by curing or drying them by exposure to wind and sun, as in the Isère Valley, or to hot air, as in California, where the growing of walnuts is a new and important industry, which threatens to rival that of growing pecan nuts. Before that, to tickle the buyer's eye, the nuts are cleaned and the shells bleached by exposure to the fumes of sulphur, or by treatment with chemicals, in either case to the detriment of their natural flavour. Certain foreign kinds are more oily and therefore more flavourous than others and lack the tannic astringency characteristic of so many home-grown walnuts. Still, nearly three centuries ago Evelyn observed that "they fry with the oyl in some places and eat it instead of butter in Berry, where they have little or none good."

If Evelyn is right, walnuts, too, have unsuspected germicidal powers, for we learn that "the water of the husks is sovereign against all infections, and that of the leaves to mundifie and heal inveterate ulcers." So, when the October sun refuses to ripen our walnuts for the delectation of the inner man, they may still find a use on his epidermis.

THE DUKE OF YORK AT PERIVALE

VISIT TO WALLPAPER FACTORY

The Duke of York, as President of the Industrial Welfare Society, yesterday inspected the new factory of Messrs. A. Sanderson and Sons, Limited, at Perivale, north of Ealing. He was presented by one of the factory girls with two dolls for Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

The Duke was received by Mr. Harold Sanderson. For two hours he inspected the various machines and watched with interest the work of wallpaper designers. By pressing a button he started a big electrically worked machine which impresses a design on wallpaper using as many as 20 different colours in one process. Afterwards the Duke saw the paper that he had printed, and was shown the numerous designs which are produced. In one room he used an electric needle machine to cut out the figure of a fairy, which is stuck on one paper. In the handpainting department he saw paper which is being made on a special order from the Queen. The paper is a "flock," which means that it has wool superimposed on the paper. The design is a Louis XV. pattern. Another Royal paper was also displayed. This is being made for Windsor Castle, and bears the Royal cipher G.R.I., with the Shamrock, the Rose, and the Thistle intertwined.

There are 1,100 employees engaged in the factory, which covers 7½ acres, and the Duke of York saw 300 of these preparing bulky pattern books. The testing laboratories, the doctor's surgery, the dentist's room, and the Bleak House Club were visited in turn. At the club, which is run by the firm's welfare department, 700 men and women were at lunch, and they stood and cheered heartily as the Duke passed through. The billiard tables and the large open-air swimming bath were also inspected. The Duke said that he could not imagine any more ideal conditions for work than those at the factory.

THE BAKERS' COMPANY

LORD MAYOR INVESTED AS MASTER

The Lord Mayor, as Master-elect of the Bakers' Company, attended a livery dinner of the Company at the Bakers' Hall on Monday night. Mr. W. AUSTIN BALLS, the retiring Master, was in the chair.

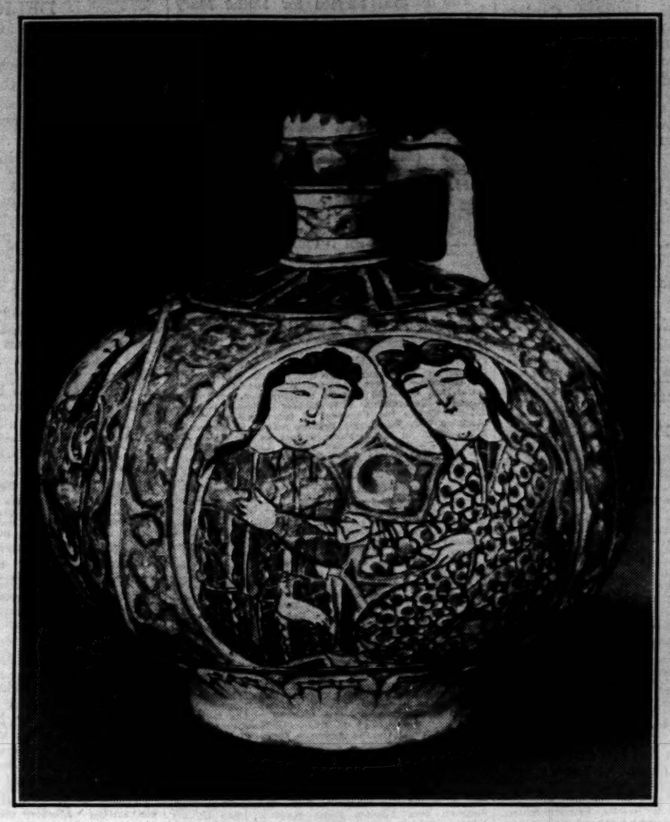
Proposing "Our Guests," the LORD MAYOR said that to-day they were surrounded by difficulties, trade depression, and unprecedented unemployment. When they asked the various parties of the State what was to be done in the interests of the country, was there any reply? (Cries of "No.") He believed that the time was coming when the reply would come from the City of London as of old, and when they would say that the proper national and Imperial policy of the Empire must be on the following lines, and not on those of party:—No squabbling, no angling for votes; only the one solid point: what was the best for the country and the Empire. (Cheers.) The City of London would still lead the way, and would show how it was possible to develop the Empire.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE R. MANSELL, Deputy Master of Trinity House, replied.

ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT proposed the toast of "The Company," and expressed the thanks of the livery to the Master, Mr. Austin Balls, for the

THE PERSIAN ART EXHIBITION: SOME NOTABLE EXHIBITS

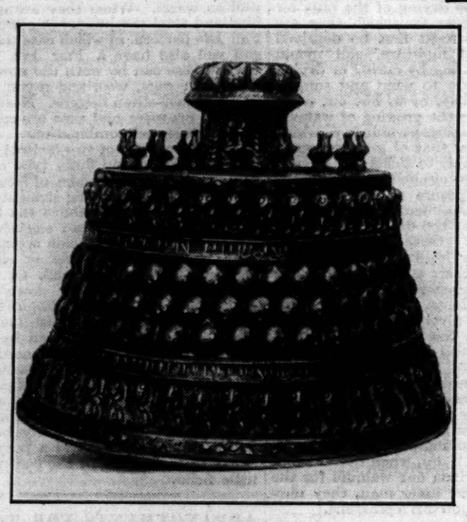
A SHALLOW BOWL of the ninth or tenth century, lent by Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos, to be exhibited at the Persian Art Exhibition.



A RARE EXHIBIT.—A very rare example of Ray pottery of the twelfth century, decorated in several colours, from the Parish-Watson collection of New York, to be included among the exhibits at the Royal Academy

RAY POTTERY.—Another notable example of Ray Pottery from the Parish-Watson collection of New York. The exhibition will include about 1,000 examples of painted and enamelled pottery.

A GLASS BEAKER from the collection of Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos, dating from the fourteenth century.



TREASURES FROM PERSIA.—The International Exhibition of Persian Art, to be held at the Royal Academy through the months of January and February next, will be of a scope and character never before attempted. The history of Persian Art from prehistoric to present times will be covered by characteristic examples of the finest quality gathered from public and private collections, not only in Persia, but in Europe and America. The examples shown above are, on the left, a bronze candlestick, inlaid with silver of the eleventh or twelfth century, from the collection of Mr. Ralph Harari; in the centre a bronze basin inlaid with silver of the twelfth century, sent by the Shah; and on the right an engraved bronze compass from the collection of Captain Edward McCauley, of San Francisco.

PERSIAN HELMET of the sixteenth century, from the collection of the City Art Museum at St. Louis.

SUN-RAY CRUISE to the Colourful ISLES OF THE BLEST

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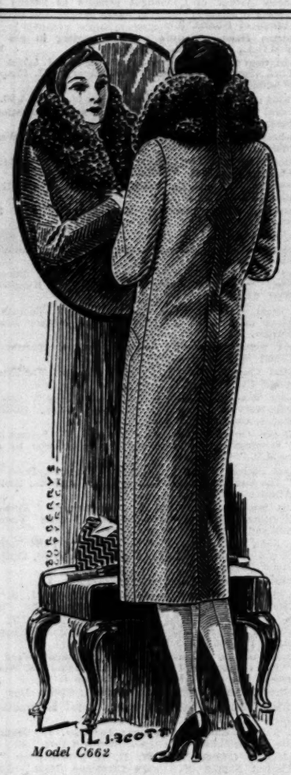

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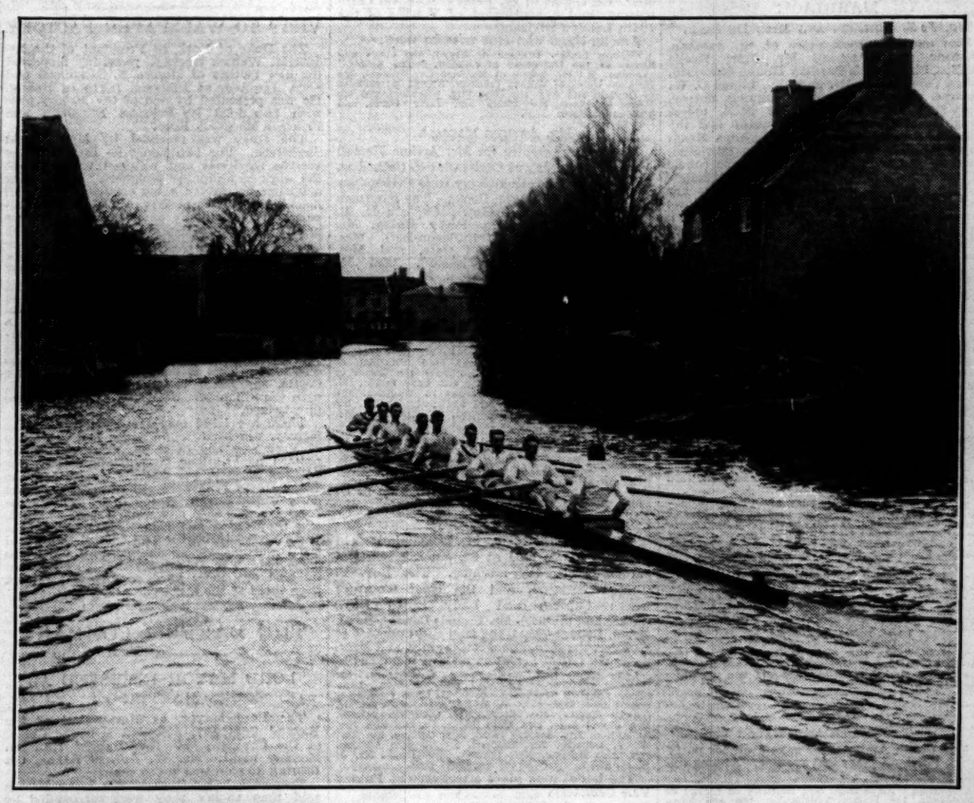

CAMBRIDGE TRIAL EIGHTS.—The Cambridge "B" Trial Eights crew in practice on the Ouse at Ely yesterday, when both "A" and "B" crews were out.

MEMORIAL TO LORD CURZON.—The mural tablet to the memory of Lord Curzon which is to be unveiled in Westminster Abbey to-day, and the statue of Lord Curzon which is to be erected near to Carlton House-terrace next year. Both are the work of Sir Bertram Mackennal.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS

MR. J. P. MORGAN HONOURED

APPOINTMENT AT OXFORD

OXFORD, Nov. 25

In Convocation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor (the Master of Pembroke) presiding, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Mr. John Pierpont Morgan.

The PUBLIC ORATOR (Dr. A. B. Poynton) introduced Mr. Morgan as *hominem magni atque elegantis animi, Novi Eboraci decus, antiquitatis amatorem*, and spoke of the great collection of books and manuscripts which he and his father had gathered and placed at the disposal of their countrymen. During the War Mr. Morgan had shown himself "*summum amicum summo in bello*," and recently he had done England the greatest service in advancing a large sum of money, and so enabling the British Museum to retain the Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours. *Hac largitione, hac (ut ita dicam) προικοδοσία effectum est ut folia illa, Angliae ipsius instar et numen habentia, penes Fiduciarios maneant: illi tot homines rusticani, tot bestiae artibus rusticis famulantes, mare "pati" non "dicunt": trecenti illi reges, nobiles, monachi, laici, ab aequalibus suis arte eximia imaginuculis expressi, non limen inaetum mirantur, nedum educta in caelum fastigia suspicient.* King Henry IV. himself might seem to be urging Oxford to make no delay in welcoming this great friend to the Universities and libraries of England.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR welcomed Mr. Morgan as *vir insignissime artium liberalium cultor generosissime, qui inimicus auro "nisi temperato splendeat usu" cum tanto momento tanta benevolentia et in arduis rebus et in bonis nobis subvenisti.*

In Congregation the appointment of Mr. Ernest Walker D.Phil., St. John's College, as University Demonstrator in Biochemistry, was approved.

The following persons were approved as Select Preachers for the year 1931-32:—The Right Rev. L. J. White-Thomson, Bishop of Ely; the Right Rev. E. S. Woods, Bishop of Croydon; Canon F. W. Matheson, Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond; Canon F. D. V. Narborough, Canon of Bristol; and the Rev. Adam Fox, Fellow of Magdalen College.

The Vice-Chancellor announced that he had received requests that the debate on the Statute to reduce the number of classes in the final honours schools to three should be adjourned in order to allow members of Congregation further time for consideration. He therefore formally moved the adjournment of the debate until next Tuesday, December 2. The Vice-Chancellor's proposal was carried *nem. con.*

The Delegates of Home Students have elected Miss A. E. Baldock, holder of the Winter Williams Law Scholarship for women to an honorary scholarship. The Goodwin prize has been divided between Miss K. F. Gould and Miss D. Stead.

Mr. A. A. A. Blakeway, M.A., Christ Church, has been elected to an official Fellowship at Corpus Christi College as tutor in Ancient History as from October 1, 1931.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 25

The Vice-Chancellor announces that the following persons have been elected members of the General Board for four years as representatives of the several groups of faculties:—

GROUP 1.—Mr. D. H. Beves, of King's College.

GROUP 2.—Professor J. H. Clapham.

GROUP 3.—Mr. R. H. Fowler, of Trinity College.

GROUP 4.—Mr. F. Debenham, of Gonville and Caius College.

Mr. Beves, Dr. Clapham, and Mr. Fowler were elected without opposition. In Group 4 the votes given were for Dr. Adrian six, for Mr. Debenham 15.

The appointments committee of the Faculty of Physics and Chemistry have appointed Mr. R. G. W. Norrish, M.A., Ph.D., of Emmanuel College, to be Humphrey Owen Jones Lecturer in Physical Chemistry for three years.

The electors to the Sanders Readership in Bibliography have appointed Mr. Stanley Morison to be Sanders Reader for the year 1931.

The council of the Royal Geographical Society have appointed Mr. A. R. Hinks, of Trinity College, a member of the Faculty Board of Geography in Class F from January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932.

At St. Catherine's College the following have been elected to scholarships on the results of the higher school certificate examinations:—W. D. Gregg (Wolverhampton Grammar School) for classics, J. O. Reid (Taunton School) for modern languages.

The council of the Senate recommend the establishment of a professorship of geography in place of the readership in geography, and the establishment of a professorship of experimental psychology in place of the readership in experimental psychology.

BELFAST, Nov. 25

At a largely attended meeting at the City Hall, Belfast, to-day it was decided to form a guild for the Queen's University. The Governor of Northern Ireland (the Duke of Abercorn) wrote warmly commending the project.

The LORD MAYOR (Sir William Coates) explained that the object was to bring the community into closer relationship with the University and to enable those who sympathize with the University to give it practical help.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (Dr. R. W. Livingstone) stated that it was proposed to fix the subscription to the guild at £1 1s. a year and the guild would have full control over the expenditure of the money so subscribed. Members would have a right to the use of the University Library and would have priority in the allocation of tickets for lectures by means of the guild, to benefit both the University and the community.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

KING'S SCHOOL, WORCESTER

KING'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—1, R. C. HICKS (Mr. R. P. Owen, Summersdale Lodge, Chichester); 2, R. J. W. BEVINS (King's School, Worcester); Proxime Accessit, E. J. COLE (King's School, Worcester).

HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS.—1, D. S. CLARKE (Colonel C. J. T. Robertson, Cherry Orchard, Charlton); 2, I. H. HEPPENSTALL (Mr. T. I. S. Perkins, Larchfield, Helensburgh).

AMY LIZA SCHOLARSHIPS.—F. W. N. N. P. RABAN (Mr. H. Pauller, The School, Malvern Link).

CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.—R. C. HICKS.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

OCTOBER PASS LISTS OF THE INSTITUTION

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers has issued the following pass lists of the October examinations, with a note that success in these examinations does not of itself constitute the candidate a student, a graduate, or an associate member.

STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION

PASSED.—ALLEN, R.; †ALLFREY, G. C.; ALLISON, F.; †APTON, W.; †BALL, ——; †BRANDT, L. D.; †BRINDLE, J. D.; †BROAD, L. F.; †CONWAY, F. H.; COPPEN, S. E.; †CORBITT, R. W.; †CROSS, C. S.; †DAVIES, C. H.; DAVIES, J. P.; †DAY, R. W.; †DELANY, D. M.; DICKINSON, W.; EDEN, P. R.; †GREEN, G. W.; †GRIMSTON, F. B. S.; †GROOM, R. G. P.; †HEYWOOD, H.; †HUDSON, J.; †INKPEN, W. R. C.; †JONES, J. H.; KAY, F.; †LEEDHAM, L. H.; †McHOWELL, R. R.; †McKENZIE, ——; †McWILLIAMS, H. J.; †MARLAND, R. N.; MASON, J. L.; †MASSEY, D.; †MOLE, F. S. D.; MOORE, E. C.; †ODDY, D.; †ORAM, OWEN, J. H.; †PARISH, T. A.; PATERSON, G. A.; †PYNE, A. W.; †QUINN, G. I.; †RAGG, W. H.; †RANDLE, L.; †REID, C. A.; RICHMOND, N. W.; †RILEY, B. H.; †ROBINS, J. H. B.; †ROBINSON, J.; SHERYER, H. A.; †SMALL, J.; †SMITH, D. B.; †TAMS, B. J.; †WALKER, H. E.; †WATKINS, T. C.; †WEIGHTON, R. G. P.; †WINK, J. D.; YOUNG, H. E. B.

PASSED SECTIONS A AND B ONLY.—BARCLAY, H.; †FREEMAN, W.; †LALVANI, T. V.; NORMAN, D. P.

PASSED SECTION B ONLY (already passed or exempt from Section A).—†BARNES, E. R. J.; †BRAMWELL, A. L.; †BROWN, W.; †CLOSE, L.; †COLES, S. J. M.; DEVINE, J. A.; †HADDOW, W.; †HOLMES, W.; †HOUSTON, W. J.; †KENDALL, P. J. O.; †MULLICK, A. K.; †NORTH, J. L. L.; †RAYMENT, H. J.; †REDFORD, S. M.; †ROBSON, A. E.; †SLY, ——; †SYKES, W. J. A.; †WINROW, R.

PASSED SECTION A ONLY.—BRECHING, A.; †BROADBENT, J.; BROADBRIDGE, L. W.; CARTWRIGHT, H. E.; CLEMENT, S. C.; COLYER, W. J.; †DAS, J. K.; GORDON, W.; HAUNTON, A. C.; JENSEN, A. R.; †KENYON, R. J.; KNOWLES, G.; LESLIE, R.; MORTON, L. C.; †NICHOLLS, T. G.; OWEN, W. A.; PARMER, C. M.; SCOTT, D. S.; †SENINGTON, D. A.; SHAW, J. P.; SPINKS, H. G.; THOMAS, M. T.; TURNBULL, M. G.; †WARD, E. N.; WOODS, F. H.

†Awarded a prize to the value of £3. †G.I.Mech.E. ‡S.I.Mech.E.

APPLIED ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OPENED

The eighth annual Applied Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition was opened yesterday at the Horticultural Hall by Lady Cynthia Mosley, and will remain open until December 5. The hand productions of a great number of diligent and artistic people are shown, and the fact that the majority of them do an excellent business by means of their private connexions built up mainly through such exhibitions as this proves that there is a steady market for hand-made work which is quite independent of goods displayed in the shops.

There is a considerable number of exhibitors of hand-made flowers this year, and the latest is "Flower Decorations" consisting of ingenious flower pieces made of all kinds of materials hardened with composition in which rubber is used. Some of these recall the Victorian flower piece that reposed under glass, and one of the handsomest is a copy of an old Dutch flower painting. Hand-painted shell flowers are shown at one stall, and their colours are copied from nature. Crystal flowers are shown by Jac. and there are decorative trees, which are washable and unbreakable, shown by "Gee's Trees." A number of beautiful and original motor mascots representing game and other birds and butterflies in natural colourings are shown by R. P. and C. M. Bowden-Smith: they are carved in wood and hand-painted, and stated to be weatherproof and unaffected by hot radiators, sun, or rain. Enes has some charming ornaments in hand-modelled glass, representing fish, trees, and aquariums which are ingenious and decorative.

There is a great deal of metal work, some good and some indifferent. Pewter allied with poker work is used for novel toiletware by Miss Esther Everitt. Mr. John H. Green shows pewter trays with copper backing, and Miss Catherine Cockerill has some old French paste set as jewels. There are several stands showing books, and the Notary Binders have a number of original cover designs—one in sandal wood—and some charming decorative papers designed, cut in lino, and printed by themselves. Mrs. Jean Drage shows bold designs in handwoven tapestry rugs and wall hangings.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

A FINANCIER'S ESTATE

Mr. FREDERICK JESSEL BENSON, of Dorland House, Regent-street, S.W., of Park-street, W., and of Roquebrune, Cliff-drive, Poole, Dorset, of Messrs. Frederick J. Benson and Co., bankers, chairman of the Brazilian, Canadian and General Trust, Limited, a director of the En-tout-Cas Company (Syston), Limited, and of Messrs. Millar and Lang, Limited, a well-known racehorse owner, who died on September 23, aged 55, left estate of the gross value of £307,579, with net personalty £111,578. He left:—

£500 to the Heritage School of Arts and Crafts at Chalfey, Sussex, expressing the desire that, if possible, there should always be two Jewish boys and two Jewish girls in the institution; £500 to the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, E.; and £500 to the Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society, "with an expression of my appreciation and thanks to the late Sir John Kirk."

£50 to each domestic servant or clerk in his service or that of his firm who shall have been in such service for the eight years preceding, or £25 to each of those similarly qualified in respect of five but less than eight years' service.

Mr. WILLIAM PARKINSON, of Park-grove, Old Trafford, near Manchester, who died on September 12, left estate of the gross value of £73,019, with net personalty £55,480. He left:—

£1,000 each to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Ancoats Hospital.

Mr. CHARLES THOMAS GREEN, J.P., of Willesden-lane, Brondesbury, N.W., formerly managing director of Green and Edwards, Limited, drapers, Finchley-road, N.W., who died on August 18, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £27,449, with net personalty £22,280. He left:—

£200 to the Warehousemen, Clerks, and Drapers Schools; £100 each to the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Association and the Abbey-road Baptist Chapel, St. John's Wood (for their poor fund).

£200 to Walter Sumner, for many years secretary at Green and Edwards, Limited.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS SWEET, of Easton House, Fishponds-road, Bristol, who died on September 17, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £10,129, with net personalty £4,162. He left:—

£100 each to the Children's Hospital, St. Michael's-hill, Bristol; Muller's Orphanage, Bristol; and the Orthopaedic Hospital, Winford, near Bristol.

£50 to Rosena Winchester, "as a small recognition of her kind services to my late wife."

Mr. EDWARD JENKINS DAVIES, of The Waynes, Middletown, Montgomery, who died on October 17, left estate of the gross value of £2,394, with net personalty £2,368. He left:—

All of his property to "my late housekeeper, May Jones, in recognition of her devoted care and attention to me over so many years."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ASTELL, Colonel Godfrey, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (retd.) (81), of Westfield, Natrn (personal estate)	£8,745
BAKFORD, Mr. Gerald Wilfred, of Eversley, Bramshall-road, Uttoxeter, Staffs (net personalty £14,801)	20,445
BURGESS, the Rev. Henry Milward, M.A. (83), of The Poplars, Church-street, Barford, Warwick (net personalty £4,270)	4,341
CAMPBELL, Major Duncan Elidor, D.S.O., late Northumberland Hussars, Ladywood, Malmesbury, Wilts (net personalty nil)	2,510
COWLISHAW, Mr. Frederick (68), of Moorgate House, Moorgate, Rotherham, brewer, chairman and managing director of Mappins Masborough Old Brewery, Limited (net personalty £53,182)	58,507
DAVIES, Mr. Gwilym Tremain, L.D.S., R.C.S. (41), of George-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight (net personalty £5,642)	5,735
DEAKIN, Major Norman, North Devon Hussars (retd.) (attached R.F.C., 1916-19) (net personalty £5,192) (unsettled estate)	9,753
HITCHCOCK, the Rev. Richard, of The Rectory, Fordwich, near Canterbury (net personalty £824)	862
JONES, Mr. John Richard Arthur, of Clarence House, Russell-street, Gloucester, veterinary surgeon, veterinary inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture (net personalty £1,441)	3,524
KEANE, the Very Rev. James Joseph, of Oranmore, Co. Galway (personal estate)	283
LAWSON, Dr. James Burnett, M.D. (71), of Brighton-terrace, Crairmore, Rothesay, Perthshire (personal estate)	5,109
LEWIS, Mr. Alfred Edward (59), of Canons, Ware, Herts, hotel keeper (net personalty £3,874)	7,310
MACDONALD, Mr. George Alexander (62), of Hemmingfold, Pollards Hill East, Norbury, and of Norfolk-street, Strand, solicitor (net personalty £7,111)	8,163
MOWITT, Mr. James, J.P. (82), of Khymar, Warkworth, Northumberland, at one time publisher of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* (net personalty £8,145)	11,805
PARSONS, Mr. George Francis (73), of The Bull and Bush Hotel, North End-road, Hampstead, N.W., licensee of that hotel for 22 years (net personalty £821)	2,552
PEARSON, Mr. Edward Ernest (70), of Elk Horn, Addiscombe-road, Margate (net personalty £21,590)	22,513
PIKE, Mr. Charles Anthony, of Lindendene, Linden-gardens, Leatherhead (net personalty £10,611)	12,332
PITTS, Captain Thomas Elliot, R.D., R.N.R. (45), of Springfield-road, Chelmsford, late of the P. and O.S.N. Company (net personalty £6,392)	6,465
RICHARDSON, Dr. Cecil George, M.D., F.R.C.S. (47), of Leicester-road, Loughborough, Leics (net personalty £11,218)	13,460
SLIGHT, Miss Emma Goode, of Leicester-road, Loughborough, Leics, daughter of the late Rev. Alpheus Slight (net personalty £4,363)	5,908
SOMERVILLE, Mr. David (76), of Comiston-rise, Edinburgh (retd.), wire fencing maker (personal estate)	7,766
STANWAY, Mr. William (84), of Glen Park-road, Wallasey, Cheshire, tea merchant, of Summerfield and Co., Stanley-street, Liverpool (net personalty £8,364)	9,517
WEBB-JOHNSON, Mr. Cecil, M.B., of Upper Wimpole-street, W., physician, writer, and musical composer (net personalty £3,212)	3,507
WINGFIELD, Mr. John, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., of Elmhurst, Moseley, Birmingham, a schoolfellow of Sir James Barrie (net personalty £16,189)	16,619
WOLLASTON, Major Frederick Eustace Arbuthnot, J.P., D.L., late 2nd Dragoon Guards, of Shenston Hall, Leicester (net personalty £40,296)	54,631
WOOD, Miss Beatrice Florence, of Chambers, of Coxhoe Hall, Coxhoe, Durham (net personalty 27,562)	27,717
WRENCH, the Rev. Peter Elwin, of Hughenden, Great Broughton, near Stokesley, Yorks (net personalty £1,439)	2,270
YATES, Miss Priscilla Elizabeth (91), of The Wharfage, Iron Bridge, Salop (net personalty £6,120)	6,667

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

KNUTSFORD TEST SCHOOL

The report of the Knutsford Test School, which has just been issued, states that the school has been full throughout the year and that examination results were the best on record. Of the 23 men who sat for London Matriculation 21 were successful, 16 passed the Durham Matriculation, two the Northern Universities Matriculation, and three the Cambridge Previous Examination. Of the 21 students who left at the end of July 14 proceeded to universities and seven to theological colleges. A chapel has been constructed in the school, and a new lecture room built at the cost of £1,363. An appeal issued for this purpose has so far realized £151. The remainder of the money, except £95, has been taken from the reserve funds of the school on the understanding that it will be paid back by annual instalments. The appeal is still open. The income during the last year from subscriptions and donations amounted to £707, and nearly all of this was spent on bursaries.

APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Rochester has appointed the REV. S. E. B. SERLE, vicar of The Annunciation, Chislehurst, to be an honorary canon of Rochester Cathedral.

The REV. H. B. THOMPSON, vicar of Saxton, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, has been appointed rector of Adwick-le-Street, Doncaster—patron, Mr. J. S. H. Fullerton.

The Archbishop of Wales has appointed CANON JOHN EVANS JONES, vicar of Dyserth, Flintshire, to a residentiary canonry in St. Asaph Cathedral, and the REV. THOMAS PHILLIPS, vicar of Kerry, Montgomeryshire, to an honorary canonry.

NOTES

A list of Select Preachers at Oxford for the year 1931-32 appears in University News.

The Bishop of Liverpool has received an anonymous gift of £1,000 for the diocesan building campaign. The sum has been given by a lady in memory of a Liverpool business man.

The Queen has sent to the Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay (rector) a vase for the sale in aid of the new organ for Christ Church, St. Marylebone, which the Bishop of Willesden has dedicated. Mr. Kay has recovered from his serious illness and will preach on Sunday in St. John's, Regent's Park, at 11 and in Christ Church, St. Marylebone, at 6.30.

The Bishop of London, writing in his diocesan leaflet on the 45 Churches Scheme, says:—"I am considering carefully how best to arrange the patronage of the churches in the new districts. We shall probably proceed on the lines of the new Patronage Bills which will come before the Church Assembly this winter, in which elaborate directions are given as to how to form a patronage board which will fairly represent all interests concerned. I am also considering how best to give some interest in the appointment to those who are kind enough to come forward and help in the great task."

Obituary

MR. E. MATHEWS

LONG SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE

Mr. Ernest Mathews, C.V.O., LL.D., who died yesterday at his residence, Elmodesham House, Amersham, at the age of 83, was a noted agriculturist, who had rendered great service especially to the dairying industry.

The fourth son of Mr. John Hubbersty Mathews, a barrister whose works on the law of presumptive evidence and the law of portions were well known in their day, he was born on May 17, 1847. He went to Harrow in 1862, and played in the cricket XI. Going up to Brasenose College, Oxford, he obtained his Blue for cricket in 1868 and 1869. In 1871 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn.

For many years he served on the council and committees of the Royal Agricultural Society, being president in 1924, and when he retired from active work for the society in 1928 remarkable tributes were paid him by his colleagues. The dairy exhibition at the annual show was largely his creation; he was, indeed, a pioneer in the improvement and development of the industry. When the Royal Agricultural Society visited Cambridge in 1922, the University conferred on him the hon. degree of LL.D., and the Public Orator observed that Mr. Mathews had not R. L. Stevenson's admiration for "the friendly cow, all red and white." He might share the poet's enthusiasm for a cow, but it was for a cow of another colour, the Jersey. Mr. Mathews also served as vice-president and hon. treasurer of the Royal Veterinary College, the English Jersey Cattle Society, and the Southdown Sheep Society, hon. member of the Royal Jersey Cattle Society, and chairman of the Research Institute in English Dairying at Reading University, being also a member of the council of the University. A magistrate for Middlesex and Bucks, he was chairman of the Great-Missenden and Amersham Benches.

Mr. Mathews was a great lover of music, and served as vice-president of the Royal Academy of Music and as chairman of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music. He married in 1873 Florence Georgina, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Tyrwhitt-Drake, of Shardeloes, Amersham; she died in 1927, leaving three daughters. He was made C.V.O. in 1922.

The funeral will be at Amersham on Friday at 2.30.

THE REV. L. SCOTT

The death occurred yesterday of the Rev. Lawrence Scott, the third son of the late Russell Scott and Isabella Prestwich, and elder brother of Mr. C. P. Scott, governing director of the *Manchester Guardian*. Born at Brighton on June 21, 1844, he studied at the Agricultural College at Cirencester, and then farmed at Ruddington, near Nottingham. Here he took an active part in the work of the Sunday school connected with the Unitarian Chapel in Nottingham. The work of the Church proved so absorbing that he gave up farming, and in 1875 entered as a student at Manchester College. After completing the three years' theological course there, he was appointed in 1879 to the pastorate of the Wilton-street Chapel at Denton, with which he was connected all his life. Denton soon found out how great was the value of the influence he was to exert. It was exerted primarily through his generous and devoted character, and in a material sense through the Sunday school and through the memorial schools which his mother founded in memory of her father. Then came the Lads' Club, starting in four cottages, and later continued in larger premises in Peel-street, which still later were to become Denton's Free Library and Technical Schools. But the Sunday school was his main concern. "Sunday schools," he was wont to say, "are the backbone of Lancashire." His own was the backbone of Denton, and to members young and old he was, as one of them said, "the elder brother *par excellence*." A man of loving and generous sympathy, he desired that his epitaph should be "He loved his people," That love Denton returned in full measure. A few weeks ago, through its Urban District Council, it officially presented him with an illuminated testimonial, expressing the community's heartfelt appreciation of his services during half a century.

MR. T. H. HOLDING

Mr. Thomas Hiram Holding, J.P., whose death at the age of 86 was announced in *The Times* of Monday was not only an enthusiast in outdoor sport and a pioneer of touring and camping, but was the originator of touring and camping organizations on lines which have since been followed by clubs and associations of travel all over the world.

The son of Mr. Daniel Holding, of Steele, Shropshire, he was born in 1844. A cyclist in the early '70's, he suffered, with all his fellow "velocipedists," from the condition of the roads, which were almost entirely neglected between the coming of the railways and the passing of the Highways Amendment Act in 1878. He also encountered hostility from local inhabitants and was often ill-received at the wayside inns, many of which had long ceased catering for road travellers. On June 30, 1876, he wrote a letter in *Bicycling News* suggesting the formation of a touring club, the members of which could tour in groups for self-protection, and which could receive and distribute information as to roads, dangerous hills, and suitable hotels. The suggestion aroused great interest, and he wrote a further letter on September 29 amplifying the scheme. Others took it up, but through Mr. Holding's removal from Banbury to Sunderland there was delay. On his return south he threw himself vigorously into the work, and when Mr. Stanley Cotterel started the Bicycle Touring Club in 1878, Mr. Holding was one of the first vice-presidents. In 1880-1881 he was the president and chairman. In 1899 the Cyclists' Touring Club, to which it had changed its name, created him an honorary life member.

His plan of local inspectors or consuls, a central bureau of information, and officially appointed hotels has not only been the main system of the C.T.C., but has served as a model for the Touring Club de France and all the great cycling and motoring associations since formed. He also suggested the possibility of travelling independent of hotels, and began to carry his own camping materials. Gradually he found ways of lightening the kit, and his many ingenious inventions (most of which he eventually manufactured at his tailoring establishment in Maddox-street, London) did much to promote lightweight camping. In 1901, in conjunction with the Rev. E. C. Pitt-Johnson, he founded the Association of Cycle Campers. That body was in recent years merged into the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, of which he remained a vice-president up to his death. On his retirement from business he lived in Fulham and was made a county magistrate in 1915. Mr. Holding was almost as enthusiastic in travel on water as on land, and did a great deal to develop lightweight canoeing. He married in 1869 the daughter of Mr. W. Darlington, of Prees Lower Heath, Shropshire, and had three sons and a daughter.

MR. WALTER PAYNE

Mr. Walter Payne, who died in Winnipeg yesterday, was the Correspondent of *The Times* in that city for a number of years. He had been on the staff of the *Manitoba Free Press* for over 40 years, and was one of the best known journalists in Western Canada. For many years he acted as news editor, but latterly he had charge of feature articles and special supplements. Mr. Payne was a quiet, devoted worker, and he invariably won the confidence and loyalty of all who worked with him. He had a thorough knowledge of every branch in the production of a newspaper and particularly of the mechanical side. He was well known in Winnipeg, where he settled in the early days. Apart from his work, Mr. Payne was best known as a curler, and for many years was one of the best known figures at the annual Winnipeg Bonspiel held in February. He was a member of the Canadian curling team which toured in this country in 1920, and on that occasion he received a present from his colleagues of many years in appreciation of the kindness and courtesy he had always shown to them who worked with him.

LIEUTENANT ORR EWING

Lieutenant E. L. Orr Ewing, M.C., The Black Watch, died yesterday in a London nursing home at the age of 31.

Mr. Orr Ewing was injured while playing Rugby football for his regiment at Colchester on November 7 and was removed to a nursing home in Welbeck-street. At the inquest at Paddington yesterday afternoon, Dr. James Marr said that there was a scratch above the right ear and blood poisoning set in. A few days later pleurisy and pneumonia developed. Death was due to cellulitis of the face, the result of the scratch. Mr. Ingleby Oddie recorded a verdict of death by misadventure.

Born on March 11, 1899, Edward Lindsay Orr Ewing was the son of the late Mr. C. L. Orr Ewing, M.P., by his second marriage to Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the seventh Earl of Glasgow. Lady Augusta married secondly, in 1914, Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., who was Attorney-General in the last government. Mr. Orr Ewing went to Harrow like his father and his brother, Ian Leslie, and joined The Black Watch from Sandhurst in 1917. He served in Ireland and in France, was wounded at St. Pierre, and was awarded the M.C. in 1918. After the War he was elected a member of the Wigtownshire County Council, representing Portpatrick, where is his residence of Dunskey. He was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor of New Zealand, General Sir Charles Fergusson, in 1927, whose wife, Lady Alice, was his aunt. He married in Chichester Cathedral last July Miss Jean Fergusson, daughter of Admiral Sir James Fergusson and niece of Sir Charles Fergusson.

THE REV. GEORGE BENNETT

The Rev. George Bennett, who died yesterday at Northampton, at the age of 75, retired from the Primitive Methodist ministry last July, after 55 years' service. For 30 years he served in circuit work, particularly in Grimsby, Hull, and Leeds. He entered upon Connexional office in the Young People's Department, first as secretary of the young people's fellowship meetings. He proposed to the Conference that the Christian Endeavour movement should be incorporated into the denominational organism. This policy was adopted, and brought a marked increase in the numbers of the denomination. Later he became the Connexional Sunday-school secretary, for which he was separated from circuit duties.

Middlesbrough Conference in 1914 elected him its president. In this capacity he directed the first official movement the Primitive Methodists made towards Methodist union, the proposal at the time being the exploration of the possibility of union with the United Methodists. As a member of the Methodist Union Committee he contributed materially to the success of the negotiations for the wider union of the three Churches. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Bennett became editor of the new *Primitive Methodist Leader*, relinquishing the position last June on the ground of failing health. The Conference at Bradford in that month recognized by special resolution his services to the denomination as editor, preacher, and administrator.

GENERAL BERDOULAT

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

General Berdoulat, a former Military Governor of Paris, has died at Val-de-Grace after a long and distinguished military career. Born in 1861, he entered the service in 1879 and, after passing with distinction out of the Ecole Spéciale Militaire, joined the 4th Marine Infantry Regiment in 1884. During the next 16 years most of his service was spent abroad in Indo-China, the Sudan, and Madagascar. He took command of a brigade at the outbreak of the Great War, and was rapidly promoted to the command of the 1st Colonial Corps. Later he was transferred to the 20th Corps, which he commanded with great success until the end of operations in November, 1918. In 1919 he became Military Governor of Paris.

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

Dr. G. C. Williamson writes:—

May I be granted the privilege of a short space in which to refer to one characteristic of the late Dame Mary Scharlieb not perhaps so well known to other persons as to me? For many years we often sat together as Juvenile Court magistrates. On more than one occasion we visited together homes for children, industrial schools and reformatories, sometimes two or more in one visit. In no branch of her work was Dr. Scharlieb more interested than in this. She had an instinct for children seldom, if ever, in error. A girl called to her side found instant confidence in her face and words, and readily responded to her questions, giving up her almost secret intentions to the sweet lady who questioned her. Nuns in charge of girls' homes were amazed at her knowledge, charmed by her sweetness, and ready to place at her disposal all that they knew. In one place a "real bad girl" was pointed out. In a moment Dame Mary had hold of her, melted her to tears, then cheered her up, and as the nuns said, "transformed" her.

Most feminine in her costume, movement, and courtesy, this wonderful woman had hidden within her powers of energy, spirit, and strength quite unexpected, but all united with a charm that but few other persons possessed. Severe she could be, but the severity, always just, was ever merciful. To her fellow-justices, and to me in particular, the unceasing marvel was the fact that stubbornness, reticence, silence, indignation in the children brought before us melted like a snowflake before her. Love and pity gleamed from her eyes, she compelled attention, she obtained instant response. The Bench in London has lost in Dame Mary one of its most wonderful members. She was unique in sweetness and charm combined with untiring energy, intense Christian sympathy, amazing skill, and profound pity, especially for the children of the poor.

Miss A. M. Robinson, editorial superintendent, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, writes:—

A recent episode will illustrate the late Dame Mary Scharlieb's interest in India, and also her willingness to do even the smallest service to help forward the work among women there.

Only about a month ago this society was on the verge of publishing a short "Life" of Dr. Fanny Butler, the first fully qualified medical woman to proceed to India, when it was suggested that Dame Mary Scharlieb might be willing to write a foreword to the book. The request was immediately acceded to, and within three days the foreword arrived, and the book was published up to time on November 4. These two pioneer women met in England while Dr. Scharlieb was finishing her training, and just before Dr. Butler sailed in 1880 for India. Commenting on the fact that Dr. Butler died in Kashmir after seven years of strenuous work, Dame Mary writes:—"The whole story reads as might the life of some mediæval saint. . . . We know not what the future may hold in the way of riper and greater service than can be rendered here, but one cannot but believe that a part of the fruit of her works must be the teaching, encouraging, and comforting of those who shall hereafter tread in her footsteps." The same words might well be used of Dame Mary Scharlieb's own life.

Mrs. Kinnell, chairman of committee, Royal Free Hospital Extension Appeal, and Professor Dame Louise McIlroy, director of the new obstetrical unit, write:—

Very many people to-day are thinking of the great woman who has finished her triumphant course. Dame Mary Scharlieb has won for women both place and power in the medical profession, but even more she has brought healing to lives which would long since have ended. In many hearts to-day there is a surging sense of gratitude which we would ask them to translate into something which we know Dame Mary Scharlieb longed to see completed. A year ago she was proud to give her name to a ward in the new obstetrical unit of the Royal Free Hospital, for which funds both for building and endowment are now being collected. We ask that those who appreciate the work which Mary Scharlieb did for humanity, and in particular for motherhood, should help to build this ward, and that those women whose life and happiness are due to her should endow it. Subscriptions for either purpose should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer of the Appeal Fund, the Lady Sybil Smith, to 8, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.1.

Lord Sandon writes:—In connexion with your obituary notice on Mr. Hassall, I think mention should be made of the history of Christ Church which he brought out, a fine *de luxe* volume plentifully adorned with coloured reproductions of famous pictures in the House.

DISCOVERIES IN HENDON CHURCH

At Hendon Parish Church on Sunday night BISHOP PERRIN dedicated a memorial, in the form of an oak screen and sedilia, to the Rev. Samuel Edward Chettoe, vicar of the parish from 1907 until his death in 1928. The Bishop also dedicated a new altar and other work, which has been carried out at a cost of £1,500. While the alterations were being carried out, under the direction of Sir Charles Nicholson, several discoveries were made. Foundations of a Norman church were found under the floor, and the east window proved to be original work of the fifteenth century, for which money was left in 1409 by a canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster. On the wall of the reredos was disclosed a painted frame work enclosing texts in black letter of the time of James I. Under the Victorian chancel floor were discovered several finely lettered monumental slabs to former parishioners of distinction, notably a slab of black marble, richly carved, to Sir Jeremy Whichcot (1677), which has been raised on a base, where it will be preserved and seen.

A garage at Danbury Park, near Chelmsford, the residence of Brigadier-General J. T. Wigan, took fire on Monday night. One motor-car was destroyed and four others were damaged.

The Estate Market

BUXTED PARK

BUILDING LAND

Buxted Park, referred to by a writer 100 years ago as "the elegant mansion of the Earl of Liverpool," has been sold, with 280 acres, to a client of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) for occupation. The firm sold the whole estate a few months ago. The present transaction renders unnecessary an auction, which had been arranged by Messrs. Perry and Phillips, of the fabric for demolition. Ralph Hogge, an ironfounder, made the first English cannon at Buxted, in 1543.

Parkhurst, 63 acres at Abinger, between Dorking and Guildford, is for sale by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., on behalf of executors.

The auction of Old-street freeholds and leaseholds, of which Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks (Cheapside) published a plan in *The Times* on Saturday, has been postponed. The large corner freehold site in Fleet-street and Whitefriars, indicated by a plan on Saturday, will be submitted on building lease at the Mart on December 16, the joint agents being Messrs. Matthew Miles and Sons (Chancery-lane). The lessee will have an option to acquire the freehold.

Next Monday Hazeldean, Bolney, and its contents will be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on the premises. Grand Theatre, Lancaster, Royal Theatre, Whitehaven, and the Hippodrome, West Hartlepool, will be offered by the firm next Tuesday at Manchester. On December 4, at Hanover-square, they will sell Vache, Chalfont St. Giles, 30 acres; and Hillingdon House Farm, Uxbridge, 130 acres. They have sold the Manor House, Beechingstoke, Wilts, and are to offer Papal House, a modern freehold in Pevsney.

Outer-suburban building land, 452 acres of Leaves Green estate, Keston, adjoining Downe golf course, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Baxter, Payne and Lepper at their Bromley sale room to-morrow. The joint agents are Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin (Pall Mall). There is a farmhouse, built in 1750, on the land. The estate is within Bromley town-planning area. Main water, sewerage, and lighting services exist along the principal frontages.

Ashtead, Bookham, and other houses, and part of Woodford House estate, have been sold by Messrs. Arney and Halstead (Leatherhead and East Horsley). Sales of shops at Peckham Rye, Paddington, and elsewhere, and residential property, for a total of £41,000, are announced by Messrs. Edmonds and Edmunds (Shaftesbury-avenue).

This afternoon at the Mart, Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff (Queen-street) will sell Hampden House, Kingsway, let at nearly £1,500 a year, by order of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited.

An example of modern commercial architecture was shown in these columns yesterday (p. 28) in a view by Messrs. Ellis and Sons (St. Martin's-le-Grand) of premises in Bartholomew-close, for sale or tenancy. Every available square inch of the front is window space. The floors are guaranteed to carry 2cwt. a square foot, and there are passenger and goods lifts and central heating.

SALES BY AUCTION

HEALEY and BAKER

REGENT'S PARK.—Park Village West, Park Lodge, lease £1,850

HUNTER and HUNTER

CHELSEA.—538, King's-road, freehold . . 3,025
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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

To-night's Symphony Concert at the Queen's Hall, which is to be relayed to the National station, will be the last of Sir Henry Wood's group of three. The programme is in distinct contrast to his Bach concert of last week. It will open with the Overture to Mozart's opera, *The Magic Flute*. Mr. Norman Allin will sing two of Strauss's loveliest songs, of which the first is a setting of a poem by Heine on the theme of blighted love. The second, "Das Thal," a poem by Uhland, sings of a valley where the poet's childhood was spent. The Symphony will be Tchaikovsky's No. 4 in F minor.

In the second part of the concert the Hungarian composer-pianist, Bartok, will play the pianoforte part in his boisterous Rhapsody for piano and orchestra. The concluding piece of the programme is Bolero for Orchestra, by Ravel, which was first produced here in the Promenade Concerts in 1929. It is said to be one of the finest *tours de force* of sheer orchestral genius that even Ravel has given us. Only one characteristic Spanish tune is used, and the whole interest of the piece lies in the way in which it works up to a tremendous crescendo, by the addition, one after another, of the instruments in the orchestra, until the whole 115 players are engaged.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 26, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Megan Lloyd George.

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. **2-2.25** :—Mona Quayle (contralto); William Biggs (tenor). **2.30** :—For the Schools: Biology and Hygiene for Senior Schools—Your Body Every Day. 10—Muscles, by Professor Winifred Cullis. **2.55** :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **3-3.25** :—Children in Books, 10—A Boy with a Future (Great Expectations), by Mr. J. C. Stobart and Miss Mary Somerville. **3.30** :—The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey; Vivian Langrish (pianoforte), from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: The Cow and the Bumble Bee, and other Songs composed by Maynard Grover and sung by Kenneth Ellis. More about Brer Rabbit, arranged and told by Ethel Malden. How the Jackal got his Stripes, from Outa Karel (Sanni Metelerkamp); **6** :—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Russian Pianoforte Music played by Stefan Askenase. **7-7.20** :—The Canadian Market, by Mr. T. W. Field (Department of Overseas Trade Talk), relayed from Birmingham. **7.25-7.45** :—Industry Looks Ahead, 9—Our own Problem of Standardization, by Mr. C. Le Maistre.

8 :—B.B.C. Symphony Concert, **6**: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Norman Allin (bass); Bela Bartok (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9.5** :—Weather, News. **9.20** :—Symphony Concert (continued). **10** :—Topical Talk. **10.15** :—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **10.20** :—Band, from the Midland Hotel, Manchester. **11.15-12** :—Dance Music from the Café de Paris.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.55** :—National programme. **3-3.25** :—National programme. **5.15-10.20** :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. **11-11.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Organ Recital by Dr. Ernest Bullock, from All Saints', Margaret-street; Frederick Steger (tenor). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Jack Payne and his B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; Phyllis Scott and John Rorke (in cowboy songs); Keith Wilbur, the New Zealand mimic; Leslie Weston (comedian); Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam; Rudy Starita (vibraphone and xylophone solos), with Harry Rubens at the piano; Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan in Father Buys a Whale; the Weekly Theatrical Cartoon—Gertrude Lawrence; impressionist, Elizabeth Pollock; material by Herbert Farjeon. **8** :—German Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30** :—Regional News. **8.35** :—The Man, The Maid, and The Muddlehead, a Temporary Triangle, drawn up and produced by Gordon McConnel, with Leonard Gowings, Wynne Ajello, Harman Grisewood, and John Derwent; Doris Arnold at the piano; the Olof Quartet, conducted by Robert Chignell. **9.5** :—The Frank Walker Octet; Nora Gruhn (soprano). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—National programme.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Charles Deane (baritone); Sidonie Wasserman (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children—Very Early in the Morning, a story, by Dorothy Willison; He and She in Odds and Ends; Walter Heard (flute); The Plantain, by Jessie Bayliss-Elliott. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—London Regional programme. **8.30** :—Midland News. **8.35** :—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; the McGowran Male Voice Quartet; John Kersey (violin); Richard Merriman (cornet solo). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh. May Bain (contralto), Andrew M. Campbell (baritone), Frank Roberts (violin). **4.45** :—See Glasgow. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.54** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe.—Horticulture. **6.15** :—Horticulture. **6.30** :—Weather. **10.15** :—Shipping Forecast. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1-2** :—Quartet, from Thompson's Restaurant, Belfast; Martha Dick (contralto), from a Studio. **2.30** :—National programme. **3.30** :—An Orchestral Concert.—The Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Godfrey Brown; Marjorie Sinclair (soprano), Stuart Bedford (violin), relayed from the Municipal Museum and Art Gallery, Stranmillis. **5** :—Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10.15** :—Regional News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the Exchange, Cardiff. **2** :—National programme. **3.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; John Collinson (tenor). **4.45** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10.15** :—West Regional News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—Concert by the Sligo Musical Society, relayed from Sligo. **10** :—Cork Radio Players. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—For the Schools—Scottish History—Miss I. F. Grant: Things Seen in Old Scotland—9, A Walk by the Harbour. **3** :—Music. **3.40** :—Science Talks for Advanced Divisions.—Professor A. D. Peacock.—Great Experiments in Science, 9, The Enlarging World. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.54** :—Birthdays. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—The Studio Orchestra; May Bain (contralto); Andrew M. Campbell (baritone), from Aberdeen. **4.45** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children. **5.54** :—Birthdays. **6** :—Mr. Dudley V. Howells —Topical Gardening Notes. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **3.30** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Helena Cecile (entertainer); Sybil Gordon (soprano). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Dorothy Johnson (pianoforte), from Leeds. **8** :—The Leeds Philharmonic Society's Concert.—The Leeds Philharmonic Chorus; the Leeds Symphony Orchestra, conducted by K. J. Balcombe; Stuart Robertson (baritone); A. Bell Walker (tenor), relayed from the Town Hall, Leeds. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.15** :—North of England News. **10.20-12** :—Band, from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10.15** :—Local News; Mid-week Sports Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15** :—See Cardiff. **2** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **10.15** :—West Regional News. **10.30-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **10.15** :—North of England News. **10.20-11.15** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.) 8kw.—6 :—Trio Music and News. 7 :—Gramophone Records. **6.50** :—Elementary French Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Orchestral Music. **9.30** :—Song Recital. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Literary Reading. **10.20** :—Xylophone Recital. **10.40** :—Chamber Music; Quartet No. 1 in F major (Beethoven). **11.15** :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.). 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—Chamber Music. **8** :—Vocal and Orchestral Selections from La Traviata—Opera (Verdi). **10.30** :—News and Sports Notes. **10.50** :—Gramophone Dance Records.

BERLIN (Königs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw. 3.30 :—See Hamburg. **4.30** :—Recital of Seldom Heard Trios. **5** :—Talks. **6.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Programme from Breslau. **8.45** :—Concert from the Traube Weinrestaurant. **9.15** :—News and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6.5 :—Pianoforte Recital. **6.30** :—Labour Market Report. **6.35** :—Old Dance Music. **8** :—News, Sports Notes. **8.10** :—The Microphone in Seidwyla—Gottfried Keller Programme. **9.15** :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Concert from the Central Hotel: Waltz, Die Schönbrunner (Lanner); Chant sans paroles (Tchaikovsky); Selection from Cavalleria rusticana (Mascagni); Aubade printanière (Lacombe); Selection from The Czarina Princess (Kálmán); Le Cygne (Saint-Saëns); Selection from Mignon (Thomas); Melody (Tchaikovsky); Minuet (Boccherini); Spanish Dances (Moszkovsky).

BERNE (403m.). 1kw.—6.20 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert, from the Kursaal Schänzli. **7.40** :—A Race with a Shadow—Play in Three Acts (von Scholz), relayed from Basel. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—6.20 :—Programme from Brno. **9** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Programme Announcements. **9.40** :—Talk: Christmas Propaganda. **10** :—Gramophone Cabaret. **11.30** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.20 :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. **6.30** :—Der Freischütz—Opera in Three Acts (Weber), relayed from the Municipal Theatre. **9** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Organ Recital. **8.30** :—Talk. **8.45** :—Organ Recital. **8.55** :—Aria from La clemenza di Tito (Mozart). **9** :—Organ Recital. **9.5** :—Musical Selections. **9.15** :—Organ Recital **9.30** :—Talk. **9.40** :—Song Recital. **9.50** :—Vio'in Solos. **10** :—Song Recital. **10.10** :—Violin Solos. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.30 :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—The Merchant of Venice—Play (Shakespeare). **9.45** :—Talk in English, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Baross.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2.30 :—Instrumental Concert. **3.15** (in the interval) :—Programme for Children. **4.40** :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50** :—Talk. **5.30** :—French Language Lesson. **5.50** :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Concert of Modern Operetta Music. **8** :—Reading. **8.30** :—Flute Recital. **8.50** :—The Hansen Family—Humorous Episode (Jens Locher). **9.5** :—News and Report of the Non-Political Danish Radio Clubs. **9.25** :—Recital of Danish Duets. **9.45** :—Dance Music relayed from the Wivel Restaurant. **11** (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—8.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Gramophone Records. **6.35** :—Radio Journal. **7** :—Answers to Correspondents. **7.15** :—Talks. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.50** :—News. **10** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6 :—Time, Weather and Economic Notes. **6.5-8.45** :—See Stuttgart. **8.45** :—Vocal and (Orchestral Concert of Opera Music—Overture, Le roi d'Ys (Lalo); Soprano Solo: Aria from the Pearl Fishers (Bizet); Gipsy Dance from the Huguenots (Meyerbeer); Soprano Solo: Aria from Le billet de loterie (Isouard); Ballet Music from Kassya (Delibes); Soprano Solo: Bell Aria from Lakmé (Delibes). **9.45** :—News, Sports Notes and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (242.2m.). 3.30 :—Harp Recital. **4.30** :—Conversation with Herbert Eulenberg. **5** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Sponsored Concert. **6** :—Talk. **6.25** :—Exchange and Market Prices. **6.30** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Weather. **7** :—Concert. **8** :—Chamber Music. **9** :—Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.20** :—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant. **10.10** :—Concert from the Europa Café.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—Organ Recital. **10.25** :—Talk. **11.10** :—Song Recital. **11.40** :—Septet Concert. **1.40** :—Talk for Women. **2.40** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Children. **5.25** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.10** :—Mandoline Lesson. **6.40** :—Accordion Selections. **7** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Concert and Talk. **8.25** :—The Crime and the Criminal—Comedy (de Doos). **10.40** :—News. **10.55** :—Gramophone Concert.

HUIZEN (1,071m.), 8.5kw.—7.55 a.m. :—Morning Concert. **10.10** :—Service for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Harmonium Recital. **11.40** :—Police Notes. **11.55** :—Gramophone Records. **12.10** :—Instrumental Concert. **1.40** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **2.25** :—Reading. **2.55** :—Concert. **3.55** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Programme for Children. **5.40** :—Agricultural Talk. **6.25** :—Talk for Young People. **6.55** :—Electro-Technical Lesson. **7.25** :—Police Notes. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert—The First Symphony (Beethoven); Concerto for Violin in A major (Mozart). **8.50** :—Talk. **9.20** :—Concert. **10.10** :—News. **10.20** :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,799m.), 54kw.—and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6.5 :—Talk. **6.25** :—Choral Selections. **6.45** :—Dance Music and Songs. **7.5** :—Variety Items. **7.15** :—Songs and Dance Music. **7.45** :—News in Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6 :—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Talk. **6.40** :—Talk. **7** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.45** :—News. After the Concert: News, Sports Notes and Concert.

LEIPZIG (283m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6 :—Talk. **6.30** :—Concert. **8** :—Reading. **9** :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Chamber Music. **10.15** :—Gramophone Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Programme for Women. **7.30** :—Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Band Concert from the Hotel Nacional. **12 (midnight)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m., 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (296.2m.), and GENOA (312m.).—6.20 :—Announcements. **6.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **7.15** :—Giornale radio; Weather. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Dance Music. **7.50** :—Operetta to be announced. In the Intervals: Talk on the Scientific Organization of Labour; and Theatre Notes. After the Operetta: Dance Music from the Alfieri Restaurant, Turin. **10** (in an Interval) :—Giornale radio. **10.55** :—News.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—6.5 :—Discussion. **6.30** :—Topical Review. **7** :—Recital for Violin and Piano(forte). **7.35** :—Ein Brunnen vor dem Tore—Folk Play (Philipp Weichand and Franz Jäger). **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.20** :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. **9.45** :—Concert and Dance Music.

OSLO (1,060m.), 75kw., and FREDIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—7 :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Orchestra, Concert. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Weather, Press Review, News and Advertising Notes. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Reading. **9.35** :—Gramophone Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Gramophone Concert. **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **5** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.25** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7** :—Talk on Horticulture. **7.15** :—Radio Dialogue: The Poet Homer. **7.30** :—Medical Talk. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Readings from the Works of Aristophanes. **8.30** :—Sports Review. **8.45** :—Concert—Overture, Coriolanus (Beethoven); Poem in E minor, No. 2, for 'Cello and Orchestra (Jongen); First Suite from Daphnis et Chloe (Ravel); Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Liszt). In the interval at **9.15** :—Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw. 5.20 :—Talk. **6.35** :—Cabaret Items. **7.5** :—Brass Band Concert. **8** :—Violin Recital. **8.30** :—Pianoforte Recital. **9** :—Time, News and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—News, Theatre Notes and Programme Announcements.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (332m.) and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—6.45 :—Giornale radio, News and Report of the Institute of Agriculture in Italian, French, English, German and Spanish. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Dance Music. **7.50** :—Maggiolata Veneziana—Opera in Three Acts (Selvaggi). In the intervals, Humorous Items and Topical Talk.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (435m., 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—Symphony Concert from Göteborg. **8.40** :—Dialogue: Modern Youth. **9** :—Gramophone Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m., 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7 :—Time Signal. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Poetry Recital. **7** :—The Seasons—Oratorio (Haydn), relayed from the Festhalle, Karlsruhe. **9** :—See Frankfurt. **10** :—Programme Announcements and News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6.15 :—Exchange Quotations. **6.30** :—Dance Music. **6.45** :—Market Prices. **6.55** :—Song Recital. **7.20** :—News. **7.45** :—Hawaiian Guitar Selection. **8** :—Concert by a Symphony Orchestra. **8.30** :—Operetta Music. **9** :—Time and Concert relayed from the Grand Café des Américains. **11** :—Solo Selections. **11.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **12 (midnight)** :—News.

VIENNA (516.8m., 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.) and LINZ (245.9m.).—5.55 :—Elementary French Lesson. **6.20** :—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. **6.25** :—Reading. **7** :—The Messiah—Oratorio (Händel), relayed from the Grosse Konzerthaussaal. **9.10** :—News. **9.20** :—Concert of Light Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 5kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA—309m., 25kw.—12.30 p.m. :—**Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.**
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. :—**Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.-4 a.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 6 p.m.-8 p.m.**
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (Agram), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1830. Price 7d.

We regret to say, that we cannot yet congratulate either ourselves or the country on the renewed tranquillity of the disturbed parts, though we cannot perceive, upon the whole, that the mischief increases; and exaggeration is certainly most busily at work. In many places, the rioters have turned to mere robbers,—highway robbers—and demanded money. . . . However, we rejoice to say that wages are every where rising; and but too frequently by the goodwill of the farmer, and in spite of the magistracy.

* * * *

In your paper of this morning I observe a notice, that all ladies are to appear in dress of British manufacture at the next drawing-room. Now the plain meaning of such a notice is this,—that all manufacturers who work up goods for the foreign market are to be discountenanced and thrown out of employment. Is this justice? How often must it be repeated, that all trade is an exchange of goods for goods, and if you will not import you cannot export?—*A letter to the Editor.*

*** The *Court Circular* had announced that all ladies attending the Queen's drawing-room were "expected to appear in dresses of British manufacture."]

3 per Cent. Cons. 82¼ to ¾.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Guiana (British, French and Dutch).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Dutch East Indies.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt (ex. Port Said) and Sudan, Madagascar, Mauritius*.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Fiji, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)†.

6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)†, West Coast of Africa (French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

8 P.M.—Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand‡, addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Argentine, &c.	4d.	2d. per half oz.
„ Australia and New Zealand	2d.	„
„ Brazil	2½d.	6d. „
„ Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d.	„
„ Iraq	3½d.	„
„ Persia and India (Karachi)	5d.	„
„ India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d.	„
„ South Africa, &c.	4d.	per oz.

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Malta. **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, China (*via* Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), (Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (*via* Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Japan (*via* Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, New Zealand (*via* Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. **6 P.M.**—To Argentina and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (*via* Argentina), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (*via* Montevideo), Uruguay. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, Greece (by sea direct), Malta, Turkey (by sea direct). **11 A.M.**—To Canary Islands, Dutch West Indies, Fiji (*via* Canada), French Guinea, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). **1.15 P.M.**—To Iceland, Portugal, Rhodesia (*via* Capetown), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. China and Japan, *via* Siberia. **TO-MORROW.**—U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai and North China, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America and Leeward Islands, by ss. President Roosevelt. U.S.A., Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. New York.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AMARAPOORA (Henderson), from Rangoon; Tilbury. Passengers land 8 a.m.

BRITANNIA (Anchor), from Bombay; Liverpool, p.m.

GRACIA (Donaldson), from Pacific Coast; Gravesend, a.m.

TO-MORROW

*HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN (Nelson), from Buenos Aires; London, 2 p.m.

ILE DE FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC (W. Star), from New York; Southampton, p.m.

MEXIQUE (C.G.T.), from Vera Cruz; Plymouth, noon.

NALDERA (P. & O.), from Brisbane; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 6 a.m.

NEW YORK (Ham.-Am.), from New York; Southampton, 11 a.m.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 2 a.m.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Air Mail†	Nov. 29	11 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba)	Nov. 26	6 p.m.
B. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Dec. 11	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail‡	Nov. 27	8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind and Baradine)	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Commorin and Moldavia)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Nov. 26	9 a.m.
BRAZIL (all parts) : Air Mail‡	Nov. 29	11 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba)	Nov. 26	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29	6 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Dec. 3	8 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S..P.† (Almanzora)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Nov. 28	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct* (Montclare)	Nov. 29	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Europa)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Nov. 28	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Dec. 4	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Nov. 26	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle (Guildford Castle)	Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 29	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 3	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Aberdeen (Euripides)	Dec. 5	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD ISLS. : B. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Nov. 26	9 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind and Baradine)	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Moldavia)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts

This notice is not an invitation to the Public to subscribe, but is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Committee of The Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the Public with regard to the Company. The Directors, collectively and individually, accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

THE RHODESIA LAND BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia under the Companies Ordinances 1895, 1907 and 1910.)

SHARE CAPITAL:

Authorised: £250,000 in Shares of £1 each - - - Issued and fully paid: £175,000

PARTICULARS OF AN ISSUE OF

£225,000 Five per cent. Guaranteed Debenture Stock, 1940/60.

(Part of an authorised amount of £400,000.)

Unconditionally guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by The British South Africa Company.

The Debenture Stock is to be constituted by a Trust Deed in favour of City and International Trust, Ltd., as Trustee, creating a floating charge on the undertaking and all the assets (both present and future) of the Company and containing the unconditional guarantee of Principal and Interest by The British South Africa Company.

The Debenture Stock will be repayable at par on 1st December, 1960, the Company having the right to redeem the whole at 101 per cent. plus accrued interest on 1st December, 1940, or on any interest date thereafter, upon giving three calendar months' notice.

Interest will be payable on 1st June and 1st December in every year. The first payment, being a full half-year's interest, is to be made on the 1st June, 1931.

The Stock is to be registered and transferable by deed in the common form in multiples of £1. Payment in full is to be made on 1st December, 1930.

The Register is to be kept at the Office in London of the Company, 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2, which is the place of business of the Company in the United Kingdom.

The Company was incorporated in Southern Rhodesia on the 30th December, 1911, with the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association, and in particular to establish and carry on in Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere in British South Africa the general business of bankers and financiers, and to advance or lend moneys and afford financial assistance to persons interested in or about to become interested in land.

The object of the present issue is to repay advances made to the Company by The British South Africa Company for the purpose of its business.

The following is a copy of the last audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account:—

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1929.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CAPITAL— *Authorised*— 250,000 shares of £1 each	250,000	0	0			
Issued— 175,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid				175,000	0	0
RESERVE				10,000	0	0
THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY				205,367	13	3
CREDITOR				1,049	8	5
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX ..				1,486	2	3
PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS AND INTEREST				901	15	2
INTEREST received not due ..				1,023	3	10
INTEREST CAPITALISED, as per contra				565	10	0
INTEREST due but not received, as per contra				9,839	4	1
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT— As at 31st December, 1928	£18,800	4	4			
Deduct Dividend paid 29th June, 1929 ..	8,750	0	0			
	10,050	4	4			
Add Balance for the year ended 31st December, 1929 ..	9,078	1	2			
				19,128	5	6
Note.—There is a further liability for pensions.						
	£424,361	2	6	£424,361	2	6

	£	s.	d.
CASH AT BANKERS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, AND IN HAND ..	52	8	0
LOANS AGAINST SECURITY (including £565 10s. 0d. interest capitalised, as per contra) ..	408,619	11	6
INTEREST due but not received, of which £4,167 11s. 10d. is considered doubtful as per contra	9,839	4	1
BUILDING, FURNITURE AND FITTINGS, at cost, *less* depreciation	1,643	16	3
FARM PROPERTY, at cost ..	4,206	2	8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December, 1929.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
EXPENSES—LONDON AND AFRICA	4,658	17	10	INTEREST AND SUNDRY REVENUE RECEIVED ..	28,407	12	4
Audit fee, cablegrams and postages, capital tax, directors' fees, depreciation, fuel and office expenses, rates, repairs, salaries, pension, stationery and printing, travelling and general expenses.							
INCOME TAX	2,243	12	0				
INTEREST	12,427	1	4				
BALANCE for year carried to Balance Sheet	9,078	1	2				
	£28,407	12	4		£28,407	12	4

D. O. MALCOLM, PERCY J. BAIRD, } *Directors.* R. C. BOLTON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto kept in London and with Accounts received from Bulawayo, certified by a local Auditor, who also certifies that he has seen the securities held against loans, but states that it is not possible to express any opinion as to the value of the securities covering the farm loans, which are entered at £108,071 14s. 10d. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO., *Chartered Accountants,* } *Auditors.*

LONDON, 28th *May*, 1930.

The following certificate has been furnished by the Company's Auditors:—

14, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.4. 25th November, 1930.

To the Directors of THE RHODESIA LAND BANK, LIMITED, GENTLEMEN, 2, LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, E.C.2.

We hereby certify that no Share or Loan Capital of your Company has been subscribed during the year ended 22nd November, 1930, and we further certify that the following are the particulars of dividends paid and amounts to credit of Profit and Loss Account carried forward in respect of the last two financial years:—

Year ended.	Amount to credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward.	Balance for the year as per Profit and Loss Account.	Dividends paid. Rate.	Amount.	Amount to credit of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.
		(Free of tax.)			
31st December, 1928	£11,556 4 1	£7,244 0 3	5%	£8,750	£10,050 4 4
,, 1929	£10,050 4 4	£9,078 1 2	5%	£8,750	£10,378 5 6

We are, GENTLEMEN, Your obedient Servants, COOPER BROTHERS & CO., Chartered Accountants.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association with regard to the borrowing powers of the Directors:—

ART. 46. "The Directors may from time to time at their discretion raise or borrow or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company."

ART. 47. "The Directors may raise or secure the repayment of such moneys in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock of the Company, charged upon all or any part of the property of the Company (both present and future), including its uncalled capital for the time being."

The borrowing powers of the Directors can only be varied by alteration to the Articles of Association effected by Special Resolution of the Company.

By a Contract dated 28th November, 1930, between (i) the Company and (ii) Erlangers Ltd., the latter agreed to purchase the present issue of £225,000 Five per cent. Guaranteed Debenture Stock at the price of 97½ per cent. Erlangers Ltd. have placed the Stock at 98½ per cent. and are paying the expenses connected with the issue except Stamp Duties and Registration Fees.

During the last two years:—

(a) No Share or Loan Capital has been issued or proposed to be issued otherwise than for cash.

(b) No property has been purchased or acquired or proposed to be purchased or acquired on capital account.

(c) No commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted in connection with the issue or sale of any stocks, shares or securities of the Company.

(d) No Share or Loan Capital of the Company is under option or agreed to be put under option.

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company has sufficient working capital for the purposes of its business.

Copies of the above-mentioned Contract and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and a draft (subject to revision) of the Trust Deed securing the present issue, and copies of the audited Accounts of the Company for each of the last two financial years may be inspected at the offices of Slaughter & May, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, during usual business hours within seven days from the date of the publication of these Particulars.

DIRECTORS:

DOUGAL ORME MALCOLM, Rhodesia House, 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2, Director of The British South Africa Company.

LIEUT.-COL. H. MARSHALL HOLE, C.M.G., Lumley Mill, near Emsworth, Hampshire, Retired Company Official.

PERCY JOHNSTONE BAIRD, O.B.E., 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2, Chartered Accountant.

ROBERT CHARLES BOLTON, 20, Grand Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.10, Retired Company Official.

LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS ELLIS ROBINS, D.S.O., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. General Manager in Rhodesia of The British South Africa Company.

TRUSTEE FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS:
CITY AND INTERNATIONAL TRUST LIMITED.

AUDITORS:
COOPER BROTHERS & CO., Chartered Accountants, 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C.4.

BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 4, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS:
PANMURE GORDON & CO., 1, St. Michael's Alley, London, E.C.3.

SOLICITORS:
To the Company in London: COWARD, CHANCE & CO., 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.
To the Trustee: SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
BULAWAYO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

SECRETARY AND OFFICE IN LONDON:
W. H. WHITE, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

Dated 25th November, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

A BETTER TONE

ROYAL MAIL AFFAIRS

There was a distinct improvement in the tone of the markets yesterday. Reports of some slight improvement in trade seem to be confirmed by the traffic figures published yesterday of the Cables and Wireless merger, since in comparing receipts with those of a year ago allowance has to be made for reductions in rates. Foreign news was interpreted more favourably, and this caused a recovery in German bonds, Argentine railway stocks, and oil shares. The gradual increase in the output of new issues is bound sooner or later to impart movement to trade and industry. Although of a private nature and small in amounts, the three new issues announced to-day will in their way contribute directly or indirectly to greater activity. One of the issues is in respect of the Rhodesian Land Bank, Limited, which was formed in 1911 under the auspices of the British South Africa Company. This company has placed privately £225,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture stock, part of an authorized amount of £400,000, which is unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Chartered Company. The stock will be repayable at par on December 1, 1960, but the company has the right to redeem it at 101 on or after December 1, 1940. The object of the issue is to repay advances made to the bank by the Chartered Company. The issued share capital of the bank is £175,000, on which a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, has been paid for the last two years. In addition to the revival of the new capital market, several schemes of capital reorganization are under discussion with a view to lightening the burdens of the companies concerned. These schemes are steps in the right direction, since readjustments of financial burdens are part and parcel of the problem of bringing about sounder economic conditions in business.

A Crown Colony Issue

Particulars are published to-day, for information only, of an issue of £202,500 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, 1955, of the Colony of Sierra Leone, which has been sold at 97½ per cent. net. The loan is secured on the general revenue and assets of the Government of the Colony, and the principal will be repaid at par on December 1, 1955; a sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan at its due date under the management of the Crown Agents, who will act as trustees, and half-yearly contributions will be begun on or before June 1, 1934. The first six months' dividend will be payable on June 1 next, the interest dates being June 1 and December 1. Under the Colonial Stock Act the stock is, of course, a trustee investment. Crown Colony loans as a class are popular with the investor, for it is a fact that these borrowers' finances are better managed than those of certain other borrowers whose issues are available for investment by trustees. They are therefore able to borrow on the best terms, the yield on the present issue at the price of 97½, assuming redemption at the latest date, being only £4 13s. 6d. per cent.

Trust Company's Debenture Issue

An issue of £200,000 of Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, 1960, of the Aberdeen Trust Company has also been placed privately. The stock is under contract to a firm of stockbrokers at 95½ per cent., less 1 per cent. commission, for payment on or before February 28, 1931. Incorporated in 1911, the company, which carries on the usual business of an investment trust, has a fully-paid capital of £350,000, of which £210,000 is in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock, and £140,000 in Ordinary stock. The authorized amount of loan capital is £350,000, but only a trifling amount has been issued—in the form of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock—apart from the present emission. The company has a steady dividend record, the payment for each of the four years ended September 30, 1929, being 8 per cent.

Floating Debt Reduction

Exchequer receipts for the week ended November 22 amounted to £16,922,179, and exceeded disbursements by £7,145,224. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £2,885,000, and the Treasury reduced by £7,100,000 Ways and Means Advances previously obtained from Public Departments, and repaid £2,750,000 of similar advances from the Bank of England. Thus the floating debt was reduced on the week by £6,965,000:—

(000's omitted.)

Floating Debt	Nov. 22 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 23, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Bank of England	—	2,750	—
By Public Departments	26,800	33,900	34,630
Treasury Bills Outstanding	674,705	671,820	789,370
Total	£701,505	£708,470	£824,000

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt shows a reduction of £122,495,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £64,090,000.

Bank of Montreal's Year

The results of the Bank of Montreal for the 12 months ended October 31 provide the first indications of the experience of the Canadian banks during a very difficult year. As was to be expected, the volume of the bank's business decreased. The total assets have declined from $965,337,000 to $826,000,000. There is a substantial reduction in call loans, with marked gains in holdings of Dominion, provincial, and municipal high-grade securities. The smaller volume of business throughout the country is reflected in the reduction of current loans in Canada from $370,082,000 to $290,000,000. Deposits at $697,000,000 compare with $811,500,000 a year ago. The actual total of profits is not stated, but they are described as ample to provide for the usual dividend and bonus (12 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively), and also to allow of an appropriation of $800,000 to premises account. As usual the figures of the balance-sheet disclose a strong position, liquid assets being equivalent to 59.32 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public.

Tate and Lyle's Accounts

As foreshadowed by the dividend announcement made a few days ago, the profits of Tate and Lyle underwent severe contraction in the year ended September 30. After charging Debenture interest, which required £46,354, against £22,500, there was a net revenue of £339,584, compared with £836,582. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is reduced from 15 to 10 per cent., and it has been necessary to draw upon the reserve and "carry forward" to the extent of £71,916, which represents more than 2 per cent. on the present Ordinary capital. The presumption that writing down of stocks is mainly responsible for the set-back suffered by the company is strengthened by the balance-sheet, which shows a reduction in the book value of sugar, syrup, and stores of nearly £1,000,000 to £1,667,971. The accounts reveal other changes of importance. The heavy indebtedness of the company to its bankers, which a year ago amounted to £3,210,000, has been extinguished; this large repayment has necessitated the issue of £1,250,000 of additional Debenture stock and the sale of gilt-edged securities which stood in the previous balance-sheet at £1,274,606. Debtors exceed creditors by £250,552, the excess a year ago having been £678,298, while the cash holding has increased by £254,000.

Lord Kylsant's Leave of Absence

The official announcement yesterday that Lord Kylsant, chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, has been granted leave of absence by the court of directors, and also by the boards of the associated companies, will hardly come as a surprise. Some time ago Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., was appointed deputy chairman as one of a series of measures designed to bring about an improvement in the affairs of the group. He has now been giving close attention to the affairs of the company and its associates for a period sufficiently long to enable him to secure a grasp of affairs, the control of which is vested in three Voting Trustees, of whom he is one. No men actively at the head of such an organization as the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company could expect a smooth passage in these extremely trying days for shipping, and every one must wish well to those who, necessarily, are grappling with difficult problems. It would be too much to hope that complete prosperity could be restored in the early future, but the proprietors in particular and the public in general at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the affairs of the Royal Mail group are in the hands of men who have the welfare of British shipping thoroughly at heart.

The Argentine Crop Outlook

Circumstances lately have combined to depress the market for Argentine railway stocks. A fall in exchange and the continuance of low prices for the country's primary products have for some time weighed down prices, and more recently the market has been disturbed by unfavourable reports concerning the new crops. From time to time there have been rumours of more or less extensive damage having been done to the wheat crop from rust, one estimate published in Buenos Aires on November 20 and described as official giving the area affected as 14,820,000 acres and stating that 2,000,000 tons had suffered damage. So far the news received in London from private sources has failed to corroborate these alarming statements; indeed, the advices received by some of the railway companies have been of a distinctly reassuring nature. For example, the board of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway yesterday received a telegram from their general manager to the effect that, provided favourable weather was experienced from now onwards, the yield of fine cereals in the zone served by this company was estimated to exceed considerably that for the last harvest and to be at least equal to that for the harvest of 1928-29. It was added that partial losses in certain districts caused by rust and climatic conditions were offset by the increased area placed under cultivation. According to a message received by another company, cutting of the wheat in the north and west of the Province of Cordoba has begun and weather conditions are favourable. In this report the existence of rust in certain districts was mentioned, but it was stated that the harvest in these districts would be a fair one.

The "Johnnies" Group

Mr. W. S. Webber, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company in the absence of Mr. S. B. Joel, had a satisfactory story to tell the shareholders. The various goldmines of the group last year earned a record gross profit. The mines of the group are responsible for over one-quarter of the Rand's gold output, and they distributed in the year ended June 30 no less than £3,463,614 in wages, while £3,392,506 was spent in the purchase of stores. In addition £241,736 was expended on capital account, practically the whole of which represented wages and stores. The Randfontein Estates, which in the last four years has spent £9,585,621, of which £4,571,168 has been in wages and £3,954,746 in stores, has distributed nothing to the shareholders. He mentioned these and a number of other interesting factors in order to emphasize the importance of the mining industry to South Africa, and he expressed the hope that the Government Commission now sitting would prepare the way for such a reduction in costs as would enable large areas of low grade ore to be worked at a profit. In the absence of any substantial reduction in costs, large tonnages of low grade ore will be irretrievably lost, which means that the Rand goldmining industry, upon which the economy of the country mainly depends, will come to an end sooner than would otherwise be the case.

East African Mail Services

The East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is to have before it for consideration to-day a detailed memorandum on East African Shipping services for which the Secretary for the Dominions and Colonies asked recently in reply to a resolution of the Section urging the need for a more frequent mail service between this country and East African ports. The Section will be able to show that the trade of the East African territories has greatly advanced within the last few years, as is expressed by the figures for 1913, 1927 and 1929:—

		1913	1927	1929
		£	£	£
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika	Imports	4,350,000	11,461,000	13,176,000
	Exports	3,260,000	10,248,000	12,884,000

The memorandum will point out that, with the exception of those sent in French steamers through Marseilles, the mails from this country are frequently carried to Aden in British liners and are forwarded thence by any available ships, including besides those of the British company, French, Italian, German, Belgian, and Dutch packets. There are at present monthly sailings to and from this country by the ships of both the Union-Castle and British India companies, and, doubtless, the shipping lines look forward to the time when a regular mail service could be instituted somewhat on the lines of the South African.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL DIVIDEND

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. in respect of 1930 on its £13,425,000 of issued Ordinary share capital, payable on December 22. A similar dividend was declared a year ago. The Government holds £7,500,000 of the Ordinary capital.

For the preceding year the interim dividend was followed by a final payment of 15 per cent. The final payment for 1930 is not due to be declared until the accounts are available next year.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRIGHTER MARKETS

A FAIRLY GENERAL RALLY

Although business showed no appreciable increase the stock markets yesterday were decidedly better in tone. It is difficult to ascribe the change to any particular factor, but markets just now are in so narrow a state that it requires little buying or little selling to move values appreciably. Yesterday's recovery was most marked in those groups which on Monday had shown the greatest weakness—namely, German bonds, Argentine Railway stocks, oil shares, and a number of leading industrial shares.

In the GILT-EDGED market the feature was a demand for India stocks. Buying, reported to be of a good character, lifted prices of both the Three and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. loans to the extent of ¼, the quotations being 56¼ and 65½ respectively. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents were also higher. Among British Funds, Local Loans were strong at 69½, and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan improved to 106¼, both these stocks showing gains of ¼. The Five per Cent. War Loan was unchanged, and scarcely any movement took place in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, Four per Cent. Consols, or Four per Cent. Funding. The Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan will be dealt in ex dividend to-day. Business began in the City of Bloemfontein loan, applicants for which received 80 per cent. of the amounts applied for. The scrip opened at about "par," and closed at a discount of ¼. The HOME RAILWAY market was steadier in tone, prices of Great Western, L.M.S., and North Eastern Preferred closing about ¼ higher on the day.

In the FOREIGN market a brighter tone prevailed. Covering purchases led to a rally of 2 points (to 74) in the German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. loan. Brazilian bonds were firmer, gains of a point occurring in the Six-and-a-Half per Cents of 1927 (73) and San Paulo Seven per Cent. Coffee (83), while one or two other issues rose ½. The demand for Chinese bonds was sustained, a rise of a point to 51½ taking place in the Five per Cents of 1912, and higher prices were established for some of the low-priced issues; Lung-Hai rose 2 points to 22 and Hukuang were firm at 34. One or two Siamese bonds were quoted higher. The receipt of favourable crop news by the companies was responsible for a sharp rebound in Argentine railway stocks. B.A. Great Southern Ordinary closed 2½ higher at 71½. Central Argentine rose 2 to 61, and other stocks were higher to the extent of 1 per cent. or more. Central Argentine new Debentures, after being quoted at a small discount rose to ½ premium.

The OIL market was distinctly better in tone. The maintenance of the interim dividend on Anglo-Persian Ordinary exerted some influence, but the market appeared to be affected mainly by hopes aroused by the latest reports from Russia. Paris, which for many days past has been a source of weakness, ceased selling, and the market closed strong. Royal Dutch made a recovery of 3 to 244, while Shell gained 1-16 to 3⅛, and rises of 3-32 were established in both Burmah (3 9-16) and Anglo-Persian (2 15-16). Both Trinidad Leaseholds and Lobitos rose 1-16, to 1 3-16 and 1 5-16 respectively. Mexican Eagle rallied to 6s. 10½d., and Canadian Eagle to 7s. 4½d. The RUBBER market was quiet and uneventful, and the remark also applies to the Tea group.

RALLY IN CABLES AND WIRELESS

In the MISCELLANEOUS market a firmer tendency prevailed, though business remained exceedingly quiet. Cables and Wireless stocks made a recovery, the Preference rising to 73, the "A" stock to 23, and the "B" to 12. Tobacco shares were higher, particularly Carreras, the "A" rising 5-16 to 5 9-16, while the "B" hardened to 14s. 3d. The recovery was connected with reports of increased exports of the company's products to India. Wall Paper Deferred advanced 1s. 6d. to 35s. 6d., and higher prices were established for Pinchin, Johnson (40s. 6d.), Dunlop Rubber (11s. 6d.), Courtaulds (2 1-16), and Lyons "A" (4 3-16). Gaumont-British moved up to 14s. 3d. The Brewery group was inclined to harden, there being evidence of a demand for the Debenture stocks. P. and O. Deferred were easier at 40s. 6d. Electric supply shares were inquired for, higher quotations being made for City of London, County of London, and Metropolitan. The international group fluctuated narrowly, with prices higher in the afternoon than in the morning as a result of rather more favourable advices from New York. On balance there were rises of ¼ in Brazilian Traction (26¼) and International Nickel (19½), ¼ in Hydro-Electric (27½), and 3-32 in Columbia Graphophone (2 13-16).

In the SOUTH AFRICAN market N'Changa came into prominence, the shares rising 5-32 to 2 1-16. Gains of 1-16 were also established by Tanganyika (1 7-16) and Zambesia (1 5-32). Central Mining rallied to 11½. Robinson Deep B were the turn harder at 8s. 10½d., and there was a demand for Daggafontein, which rose to 25s. De Beers weakened to 5⅛, and small declines were shown by General Mining and West Springs. Rio Tinto were higher at 31½, but Burma Corporation fell to 9s. 1½d. The news from Russia led to inquiries for Russo-Asiatic, the price of which was 4½d.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table is compiled from the figures given in the Exchequer returns for the week ended November 22. The second column shows the actual receipts and outgoings of the past week, the third column the amount of these particular receipts and outgoings, together with the total revenue and expenditure, since the beginning of the financial year April 1, and the fourth the increase or decrease compared with the previous financial year:—

REVENUE	Week to Nov. 22	April 1 to Nov. 22	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
ORDINARY REVENUE			
INLAND REVENUE: INCOME-tax	1,501,000	73,481,000	+ 3,830,000
Surtax, including arrears of Super-tax	250,000	15,770,000	+ 2,380,000
Estate, &c., Duties	2,080,000	53,070,000	+ 1,370,000
Stamps	40,000	10,160,000	— 4,420,000
TOTAL INLAND REVENUE ..	3,851,000	152,841,000	+ 3,140,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE:—			
Customs	2,135,000	78,396,000	— 1,048,000
Excise	6,823,000	82,800,000	— 2,595,000
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ..	8,958,000	161,196,000	— 3,643,000
Motor Veh. Duties (Exch. share) ..	‡306,000	1,638,298	— 99,526
Post Office (net receipt)	‡500,000	9,200,000	+ 350,000
Receipts from Sundry Loans, ..	505,000	22,975,144	— 1,926,748
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,308,179	19,981,295	— 1,043,058
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE ..	14,806,179	384,481,737	+ 19,701,164
SELF-BALANCING REVENUE:—			
Post Office	1,800,000	36,100,000	+ 50,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportd. to Road Fund	316,000	8,714,702	+ 586,526
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING REVENUE ..	2,116,000	44,814,702	+ 636,526
OTHER RECEIPTS. MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF DEBT:—			
For Cap. Expend. Issues:—			
Under Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1930. .	660,000	16,910,000	+ 13,670,000
For other Issues:			
By Treasury Bills	49,249,000	1,725,595,000	— 339,721,000
By Nat. Savings Cert.	1,050,000	28,450,000	+ 2,900,000
Ways and Means Advances ..	7,475,000	399,685,000	— 17,870,000
	‡ Deficit		
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			
Int. and Management of Nat. Debt	799,206	184,825,988	— 13,431,743
Payments to Local Tax Accts. and other Cons. Fund Services ..	749	1,571,342	— 8,756,535
Supply Services. .	5,500,000	289,027,467	+ 44,673,339
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ..	6,299,955	475,424,797	+ 22,485,061
Sinking Fund ..	1,581,000	28,716,599	+ 1,531,800
SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE:			
Post Office ..	1,800,000	36,100,000	+ 50,000
Road Fund ..	316,000	8,714,702	+ 586,526
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE ..	2,116,000	44,814,702	+ 636,526
OTHER ISSUES. TEMPORARY ADVANCES:—			
Under the Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1930 ..	660,000	16,910,000	+ 13,670,000
Road Fund und. Sect. 27 of Fin. Act, 1928 ..	416,000	1,580,000	+ 1,580,000
REDEMPTION OF DEBT:—			
Treasury Bills paid off ..	46,360,000	1,639,785,500	— 336,485,000
Principal of Nat. Savings Certs. paid off ..	750,000	22,050,000	— 5,950,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid ..	17,325,000	421,415,000	+ 1,449,000
The total INCOME for the week was £75,356,179, while OUTGOINGS amounted to £75,281,955. Thus the Exchequer balances were increased by £74,224 to £2,736,242.			

MONEY MARKET

LOAN RATES AGAIN HIGHER

FALL IN GERMAN EXCHANGE

Stringency was experienced in the short loan market yesterday. The Treasury Bills to be paid for this week are £10,000,000 in excess of the maturing bills, and with the distribution of the War Loan dividend close at hand it is probable that the Treasury is not releasing the additional moneys it is receiving so freely as in other weeks. Borrowers paid up to 3 per cent. for fresh advances for the night, the general charge ranging from 2½ to 2¾ per cent. Several of the large banks called funds from the market, but others were lenders at 2½ per cent. For old loans carried at variable rates the renewal rate was usually 2½ per cent. The discount market was slightly firmer in tendency owing to the tightness of money, and leading brokers refused to quote below $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent. for three months fine bank bills, of which they sold a few to Continental buyers at $2^{5}/_{32}$ per cent. A further £308,000 of bar gold was taken out of the Bank for France, but neither this nor the purchase of open market gold to the amount of £346,000 had any effect on the Paris exchange, which closed at 123.61½f. Forward engagements of gold from the Bank for daily dispatch to France have been arranged for fully a fortnight ahead. Another leading exchange, the German, has fallen to a point at which gold exports are threatened from this country, the closing rate yesterday being only 20.36½m. There was a sharp movement in favour of sterling, however, in the Swiss rate.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day 2—3	For short periods 2	60 days $2^{1}/_{4}$	3 months $2^{5}/_{16}$	4 months $2^{1}/_{4}$—$2^{5}/_{16}$	6 months $2^{5}/_{16}$—$2^{3}/_{8}$
Discount (Treasury Bills)			**Fine Trade Bills**		
2 Mths. % $2^{5}/_{16}$—$2^{1}/_{4}$	3 Mths. % $2^{5}/_{16}$	3 months $3—3^{1}/_{8}$	4 months $3^{1}/_{4}$—$3^{1}/_{2}$	6 months $3^{1}/_{2}$—4

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

—	Nov. 22	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,312	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,179,927	+ 80
Of which deposited abroad ..	221,589	+ 213
Reserve in foreign currencies	500,809	+ 23,908
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,811,190	+ 58,827
Silver and other coin	187,671	+ 11,118
Notes of other German banks	23,041	+ 3,181
Advances	61,253	— 37,124
Investments	102,474	Unchanged
Other assets	475,948	+ 4,042
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	3,954,312	— 176,472
Other daily maturing obligations	402,282	+ 120,571
Other liabilities	300,792	+ 7,474

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York and Canadian exchanges were unaltered at $4.85^{19}/_{32}$ and $4.84^{1}/_{4}$ respectively. The discount on forward New York was $^{1}/_{16}$c. one month, and $^{1}/_{32}$c. three months, there being greater pressure to sell one month owing to the approach of the end of the year. At 123.61½f. the French exchange was slightly lower; on forward francs there was a discount of 6c. one month, and 17c. three months. The Brussels rate was slightly more favourable to sterling at 34.83b., and the Amsterdam rate rose to $12.06^{11}/_{16}$fl., while a sharp movement occurred in the Swiss exchange, which closed 1¼c. more favourable to sterling at 25.07½f. On the other hand, German marks were again in demand, and the Berlin rate finished at 20.36½m., a fall of ½pf. After erratic movements the Spanish exchange was finally only 4c. below Monday's quotation at 43.35p. Among the eastern silver exchanges the Shanghai rate declined to 1s. 7d. The Japanese exchange was slightly higher at 2s. $0^{9}/_{16}$d. While the Buenos Aires rate was steady at $38^{19}/_{32}$d., the Rio exchange rose $^{1}/_{32}$d. to 4½d. Peruvian currency depreciated.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'g'e	Nov. 25	Nov. 24
New York	$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{31}/_{32}$—$4.85^{15}/_{32}$	$4.85^{17}/_{32}$—$4.85^{9}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	$4.84^{13}/_{16}$—85	$4.84^{13}/_{16}$—15^{16}
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.83	123.58-123.83
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	$34.82^{1}/_{2}$—$83^{1}/_{4}$	$34.82^{1}/_{2}$—$83^{1}/_{2}$
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.72-92.78	92.75-92.79
Switzerl'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06-25.07½	25.05½-.06¼
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	$374^{3}/_{4}$—$375^{1}/_{4}$	$374^{3}/_{4}$—$375^{1}/_{4}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	$192^{3}/_{4}$-193	$192^{3}/_{4}$-193
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	35.2215	43.15-43.90	42.70-43.75
Lisbon ..	Escu. to£	—	$108^{1}/_{4}$—$108^{3}/_{4}$	$108^{1}/_{4}$—$108^{3}/_{4}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06½-.06⅞	12.06⅝-.07⅛
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36-$38^{3}/_{4}$	20.36½-$37^{3}/_{4}$
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48-34.52	34.47-34.51
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.79	27.75-27.78
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.2527	$163^{3}/_{4}$-$163^{15}/_{16}$	$163^{1}/_{16}$-$^{15}/_{16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

EASY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A moderate increase of activity was accompanied by irregular movements on the Stock Exchange to-day, the market after periods of firmness losing ground owing to the predominance of sellers. Sales were returned at 2,149,000 shares.

After initial irregularity realizing was checked by "bull" support for standard issues. The recent unfailing recurrence of effective support on declines, coupled with the continued absence of forced liquidation, strengthened "bullish" sentiment. A further decrease in member bank security loans was also reassuring. Buying of steel issues was encouraged by reports that the leaders of the industry contemplate further efforts for stabilization at profitable levels. The prediction of the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of an early ending of the business depression, with sustained and unprecedented prosperity in prospect thereafter, prompted a fair amount of speculative accumulation, notably in industrials.

Interest during the early part of the afternoon centred mainly in specialities. Steel Common, American Can, Goodyear Tyre, and Allied Chemical and Dye were firm features, the last-mentioned stock responding to the declaration of a 5 per cent. stock dividend in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50. Interboro Rapid Transit and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit were prominent among traction issues on further constructive rumours regarding the unification programme.

Otherwise the market was quiet, with no decided trend until later in the session, when a resumption of realizing brought about a general setback.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 25	Nov. 24
Montreal on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.862$_3$	4.847$_8$	4.84$^{15}_{16}$
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85$^{7}_{16}$	4.85$^{7}_{16}$
Cables	£1	4.862$_3$	4.85$^{5}_{16}$	4.85$^{5}_{16}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83$^{1}_{4}$	4.83$^{13}_{32}$
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85$^{1}_{4}$	4.85$^{5}_{8}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.84$^{11}_{16}$	4.84$^{3}_{4}$
Paris, sight	100f.	5.91$^{1}_{4}$	3.92$^{7}_{8}$	3.92$^{1}_{4}$
Rome cables	100l.	5.26	5.23$^{5}_{8}$	5.23$^{5}_{8}$
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.21$^{3}_{4}$	40.22$^{1}_{4}$
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74$^{1}_{4}$	26.74$^{3}_{4}$
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84$^{3}_{4}$	26.84$^{3}_{4}$
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74$^{3}_{4}$	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96$^{5}_{8}$	2.96$^{5}_{8}$
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.84$^{1}_{2}$	23.84$^{1}_{2}$
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94$^{3}_{4}$	13.94$^{3}_{4}$
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.36$^{1}_{2}$	19.37$^{5}_{8}$
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.20	11.21
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08$^{5}_{8}$	14.08$^{5}_{8}$
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49$^{1}_{2}$	17.49$^{1}_{2}$
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77$^{1}_{2}$	1.77$^{1}_{2}$
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29$^{1}_{2}$	1.29$^{3}_{4}$	1.29$^{3}_{4}$
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.44	34.44
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.70	9.67

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Nov. 25	Nov. 24		Closing Prices Nov. 25	Nov. 24
Atchison	191	194$^{1}_{4}$	Int. Amer.	11	11
Atl. Coast	119	119	Kansas City	40	40$^{1}_{4}$
B. & O.	75	76	Louisville	100	100
Do., Pref.	78	79	Min. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	35	34$^{3}_{8}$
M.-N.	65$^{3}_{4}$	65	Do., Pref.	102	102
Can. P. (New)	43	43$^{1}_{2}$	N. Mex. Pf.	$^{1}_{4}$	$^{1}_{4}$
Cent., N.J.	205$^{1}_{2}$	207	Do., 2 Pf.	$^{1}_{2}$	$^{1}_{2}$
Ches. & O.	45	43$^{1}_{4}$	N.Y. Cent.	131$^{3}_{4}$	133$^{3}_{4}$
Ch. G.W.	7	7$^{1}_{8}$	Norfolk	209$^{1}_{8}$	209$^{3}_{4}$
Do., Pref.	24$^{1}_{2}$	25$^{1}_{2}$	Pac. Pacific	55$^{1}_{2}$	56
Ch. N.W.	42$^{1}_{2}$	45$^{1}_{2}$	Pennsylv'a	60$^{3}_{4}$	61$^{1}_{2}$
Ch. Mil. St. P.	7$^{5}_{8}$	7$^{5}_{8}$	Reading	92$^{1}_{2}$	93
Ch. Rock Is	64$^{1}_{2}$	64$^{1}_{2}$	S.L. & S.F.	66$^{1}_{4}$	66$^{1}_{2}$
Del. & Hud.	144	148	S.L. & S.W.	25	26
Del., Lack.	104	105	S. Pacific	104	105
Erie	30$^{1}_{2}$	31	Southern	65$^{1}_{2}$	67$^{1}_{8}$
Do., 1 Pf.	45$^{1}_{4}$	45	Do., Pref.	82$^{1}_{4}$	82$^{1}_{4}$
G.N., Pref.	64	64$^{1}_{2}$	Union	168	190
Illinois	84$^{1}_{4}$	85$^{1}_{2}$	Do., Pref.	85	85$^{1}_{2}$
Interboro'			Wabash	18	20
Rapid Tr.	29	28$^{1}_{4}$	Do., Pf. A	46	47

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	104	106$^{1}_{2}$	Int. Nickel	18$^{1}_{8}$	18$^{5}_{8}$
Allied Chem	204$^{1}_{4}$	207	Int. Paper	7$^{1}_{2}$	8
Amer. Agr.	2	2	Int. T. & T.	28$^{1}_{4}$	28$^{7}_{8}$
Do., Pref.	12	11$^{1}_{4}$	Kennecott	27$^{3}_{8}$	27$^{5}_{8}$
Am. Bk. Note	11	11$^{1}_{2}$	Kresge (S.S.)	27$^{1}_{8}$	28$^{3}_{4}$
Am. and F. Power	39	40$^{1}_{2}$	K'ger. 5%	23$^{1}_{2}$	23$^{1}_{4}$
Am. Can.	117$^{5}_{8}$	119$^{1}_{4}$	Liggett & M.	83$^{7}_{8}$	84
Am. Loco.	32	32$^{3}_{8}$	Loose Wiles	51	51
Am. Smelting	34	34$^{1}_{4}$	Mack Tcks.	46$^{1}_{4}$	47
Mills	31$^{1}_{2}$	31$^{1}_{2}$	Monkey, Wd.	25$^{1}_{4}$	25$^{3}_{4}$
Am. Smelt.	51	51$^{1}_{2}$	Nash Mtrs.	29$^{1}_{2}$	30$^{1}_{4}$
Am. Sug. R.	51$^{1}_{2}$	50$^{1}_{4}$	Nat. Bisct.	77$^{1}_{2}$	78
Am. Tel.	189$^{1}_{4}$	190$^{3}_{4}$	Nat. Cash R.	32	31$^{3}_{4}$
Am. Tob.	107	107	N. Amer.	73$^{5}_{8}$	74$^{3}_{8}$
Am. Wool'n	6	6	Packard	10	10
Anaconda	36$^{1}_{4}$	36$^{1}_{4}$	Pan A. Pet.	43	42
Armour Pf.	73$^{3}_{4}$	73$^{1}_{4}$	Pub. Scr.		
As. Drygds.	28	29$^{3}_{8}$	N.J.	76$^{1}_{2}$	76$^{1}_{4}$
Atl. Tic Ref.	21$^{7}_{8}$	22	Pullman	61$^{1}_{2}$	62
Baldwin	26$^{1}_{2}$	27$^{5}_{8}$	RadioCorp.	17$^{1}_{4}$	17$^{5}_{8}$
Barnsdall A	14$^{3}_{4}$	14$^{3}_{4}$	R'm'g'nId	18$^{1}_{2}$	17$^{3}_{8}$
Beth. Steel	63$^{1}_{2}$	64$^{1}_{4}$	Ryl. Dutch	38$^{3}_{8}$	37$^{7}_{8}$
Celanese	14$^{1}_{2}$	15	Sears R'b'k	58$^{1}_{2}$	58$^{3}_{4}$
C.de Pasco	29$^{1}_{2}$	29	Shell Trans.	33$^{1}_{4}$	32$^{1}_{8}$
Chile Copp.	28$^{1}_{4}$	28$^{1}_{4}$	Shell Un.	8$^{1}_{4}$	8$^{1}_{4}$
Chrysler	17$^{1}_{4}$	18$^{5}_{8}$	Sloss S. Stl.	15$^{1}_{2}$	15$^{3}_{4}$
Col. Fuel	26$^{1}_{4}$	26$^{1}_{2}$	Std. Brands	15$^{1}_{2}$	15$^{1}_{4}$
Colum. Gas	37$^{5}_{8}$	38$^{5}_{8}$	Std. Gas.	70	70$^{1}_{4}$
Col. Graph.	11$^{1}_{4}$	11$^{1}_{2}$	Std. Oil of Cal.	50	50$^{1}_{8}$
Cons. Gas	89	90$^{5}_{8}$	Do., N.J.	53$^{1}_{2}$	54
Cont. Can.	50$^{1}_{4}$	51$^{1}_{2}$	Do., N.Y.	25$^{1}_{2}$	25$^{3}_{4}$
Corn Prod.	80$^{3}_{4}$	81	Studebaker	23$^{1}_{2}$	24
Crucible	58	57	TexasCorp.	38$^{1}_{4}$	38
DavisonCh.	17	17$^{5}_{8}$	Tex. G.Sul.	53$^{3}_{8}$	53$^{1}_{4}$
Dvng. Inc.	68	68	Tidewater	18$^{1}_{4}$	18$^{1}_{2}$
Du Pont	91$^{1}_{4}$	93	Tr. Am. Co.	15$^{1}_{4}$	15$^{1}_{8}$
Eastman K	166	167$^{1}_{2}$	Tr. Cont. Cp	9	8$^{7}_{8}$
Elec. P. & L	45$^{1}_{4}$	46$^{3}_{8}$	Un. Carbide	62$^{1}_{4}$	63
Elec. Stor.	59$^{1}_{2}$	59	Un. Corp.	19$^{1}_{2}$	20
Fox Films	32	34$^{3}_{8}$	Un. Fruit	67	66$^{1}_{2}$
Gen. Elect.	49$^{3}_{4}$	51$^{1}_{2}$	United Gas	28$^{5}_{8}$	28$^{1}_{4}$
Gen. Foods	52$^{1}_{4}$	51$^{7}_{8}$	U.S. L'ther	6$^{3}_{8}$	6
Gen. Motors	55$^{1}_{2}$	36$^{1}_{4}$	U.S. Rbr.	15$^{3}_{4}$	16
Gillette	33$^{1}_{4}$	33$^{1}_{4}$	U.S. Steel	146$^{1}_{2}$	147$^{3}_{4}$
Goodrich	20$^{3}_{8}$	20$^{1}_{4}$	Do., Pref.	146	145$^{3}_{4}$
Goodyear	50$^{3}_{8}$	50$^{1}_{2}$	W. Un. Tel.	146	143$^{1}_{2}$
Hou. Oil. Tx	42$^{3}_{8}$	43	Whse. Mfg.	102$^{1}_{2}$	104$^{1}_{4}$
Hud. Mtrs.	25$^{3}_{8}$	26$^{1}_{8}$	Woolworth	61$^{1}_{4}$	63$^{1}_{4}$
Ind. Rayon	59	60	Wor. Pump	82	84$^{1}_{2}$
Int. Harv.	59$^{1}_{2}$	60$^{1}_{2}$	Youngst'n Sheet	—	75$^{1}_{2}$
Int. Match					
Pref.	62$^{1}_{2}$	62$^{1}_{4}$			

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd. Gas A	21$^{7}_{8}$	22$^{1}_{2}$	Mid. West Utilities	20$^{1}_{4}$	20$^{3}_{4}$
Br. Am. Tob (Bearer)	24$^{5}_{8}$	24$^{5}_{8}$	Penn Road	7$^{3}_{8}$	7$^{3}_{4}$
Elec. Bond	48$^{3}_{8}$	50$^{1}_{8}$	Silica Gel.	8	8$^{1}_{4}$
Gulf Oil	78$^{1}_{4}$	79	Std. Oil Ind	36$^{3}_{4}$	36$^{5}_{8}$
Hydro Elec	25$^{1}_{4}$	25$^{1}_{4}$	Swift Int.	32	32$^{1}_{4}$
Int. Petlm.	15	15	Vacuum Oil	64$^{1}_{2}$	64$^{3}_{4}$

BONDS

Libby, 1st, 5½%	101$^{25}_{32}$	101$^{22}_{32}$	Fin., 6% 1945	86	87
Do., 4½%	102$^{23}_{32}$	103	Fren., 7½% 1941	125$^{3}_{8}$	125$^{3}_{8}$
Do. (4th), 4½%	103$^{27}_{32}$	103$^{25}_{32}$	Fren., 7% 1949	120$^{1}_{8}$	120$^{1}_{8}$
U.K., 5½% 1937	105$^{1}_{4}$	105$^{1}_{4}$	Ger., 7% 1949	100$^{1}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{4}$
Do., 4% 1960-90	91$^{1}_{2}$	91$^{1}_{2}$	Greek, 7% 1964	100$^{1}_{2}$	100$^{1}_{2}$
Arg., 6% 1959	93	92$^{3}_{4}$	Hamb'g, 8, 6% '46	84$^{7}_{8}$	84$^{1}_{2}$
Aust'l, 5% 1957	78$^{1}_{4}$	76	Hungary, 7½% '44	99$^{1}_{4}$	99$^{7}_{8}$
Aust., 7% 1943	104$^{5}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{2}$	Ital., 7% 1951	94$^{5}_{8}$	94$^{1}_{2}$
Belg., 6% 1955	101$^{1}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{4}$	Japan, 6½% 1954	103$^{1}_{8}$	103$^{3}_{8}$
Belg., 7% 1955	111$^{3}_{4}$	111$^{3}_{4}$	Nord Rly., 6½%, '50	106$^{1}_{2}$	106
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105$^{1}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{4}$	Norway 6% 1952	101$^{7}_{8}$	102
Brazil, 7½% 1952	98$^{1}_{2}$	98$^{1}_{2}$	P.-L.-M., 6% 1958	104$^{7}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{4}$
Bulg., 7% 1967	69	69	Do., 7% 1958	106$^{7}_{8}$	106$^{1}_{2}$
Canada 5% 1931	100$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{3}_{4}$	Poland, 7% 1947	77	76$^{1}_{2}$
Chile, 7% 1942	93	93	Do., 8% 1950	83$^{7}_{8}$	84$^{1}_{2}$
Chile, 6% 1960	82	82$^{1}_{2}$	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	82$^{1}_{4}$	82$^{1}_{4}$
Cz'ch., 8% 1951	109$^{3}_{8}$	109$^{1}_{4}$	San P., 8% 1950	79$^{3}_{4}$	79$^{5}_{8}$
Denm'k 6% 1942	105$^{1}_{8}$	105$^{3}_{8}$	Seine, 7% 1942	107$^{3}_{8}$	107$^{5}_{8}$
Dutch E.I., 6%, '62	103	102$^{7}_{8}$	Swed., 5½% 1954	105$^{3}_{4}$	105
Dutch E.I., 5½% '53	103	103	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	90$^{3}_{8}$	90$^{5}_{8}$
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	Nov. 25	Nov. 24
Atchison, Pref.	106$^{1}_{2}$	106$^{5}_{8}$
Lehigh Valley	53$^{3}_{8}$	51
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	22$^{1}_{4}$	23
New York, Ontario and Western	5$^{1}_{4}$	6
National Lead	120$^{1}_{2}$	120$^{1}_{2}$

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. ‖ Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money was unchanged at 2 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names.

Sterling exchange improved to 4.85¼ for cable transfers.

Silver fell ¼c. to 35½c. for foreign bullion.

BONDS, however, maintained steadiness with rather more activity, sales reaching $9,125,000.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	6	2$^{15}_{16}$	2-3
New York	2½	2-1½	2
Paris	2½	2	1½
Berlin	5	4⅞	3½-4½
Swiss Bank rates	2½	1¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	1
Brussels	3½	2½	1

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT LOWER

All United States markets will be closed to-morrow ("Thanksgiving Day").

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—WHEAT.—The cash market was barely steady at ¼c. to 2¼c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 97c.; No. 2 amber durum, 83c.; No. 2 hard winter, 88c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 73½c. MAIZE easy, 1¼c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 93½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS barely steady, ¼c. lower. White clipped, 43¼c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy at 2¼c. decline. No. 2 Western, 41¼c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY unquoted.

According to *Bradstreet's*, the visible supply of wheat is 4,373,000 bushels larger on the week at 405,998,000 bushels, which compares with 417,143,000 last year; that of maize is 635,000 bushels higher at 6,661,000 bushels, against 2,764,000; and that of oats is 451,000 bushels smaller on the week at 44,726,000, compared with 51,128,000 a year ago.

FLOUR steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	477	680	1,111	284,327	296,158
Do., Atlantic	411	220	884	50,493	52,336
*Exports, ditto	130	789	186	50,678	37,371
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	552	1,012	1,366	78,436	85,292
Do., Atlantic	12	8	17	1,962	2,144
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	Def.	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	129	86	228	14,042	11,202
Receipts, Atlantic	102	69	176	9,168	8,506
*Exports, ditto	4	24	11	2,050	1,467
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	153	225	366	60,682	79,926
Do., Atlantic	18	11	41	1,974	3,247
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	18	47

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD steady at 5c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.65; Middle West, spot, $10.50.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, 1 point to 7 points down, and, after easing off owing to a lack of support, rallied on local interests covering, closing steady, 10 points higher to 5 points lower. Sales, 24,000 bags. Dec., 6.63c.; Jan., 6.15c.; March, 5.80c.; May, 5.65c.; July, 5.55c.; Sept., 5.41c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 5 points higher to 7 points lower. Sales, 19,000 bags. Dec., 10.31c.; Jan., 9.75c.; March, 9.47c.; May, 9.09c.; July, 8.85c.; Sept., 8.70c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7¾c.; Santos No. 4, 11c. to 11¼c.

COCOA futures closed steady, 3 points to 1 point lower. Sales, 6,000 bags. Dec., 5.90c.; Jan., 6.02c.; March, 6.24c.; May, 6.44c.; July, 6.63c.; Sept., 6.81c.

SUGAR futures opened steady, unchanged to 2 points lower. The market was affected early by liquidation in nearby options. Two additional notices were issued on December contract, and there were reports of dissension in the Java syndicate. Trading became quieter, but covering orders came out in the afternoon, and the close was steady, 1 point lower to 1 point higher. Sales, estimated at 24,000 tons. Dec., 1.30c.; Jan., 1.36c.; March, 1.45c.; May, 1.53c.; July, 1.60c.; Sept., 1.66c. No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.27c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, spot, quoted nominal at 3.43c. per lb. Sales comprised 36,000 bags Philippine, Jan.-March shipment, at 3.42c. to 3.47c. per lb., c.i.f., and 20,000 bags Cuba, late December shipment, at 3.43c. per lb., c.i.f. According to Messrs Willett and Gray, the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 65,000 tons, against 19,000 last year, and stocks 838,000 tons, against 271,000 a year ago.

Cotton on the spot closed 5 points lower at 10.80c. The futures market opened with a rise of 2 to 3 points, the steadiness of later months offsetting December liquidation due to further tenders. Further advances occurred afterwards owing to small offerings and local support, but the reaction in grain markets led to realizing later, and the close was barely steady at 2 to 7 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 7 points to 10.47c.; futures 4 to 12 points below previous final values.

New York	Closing Range	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
December	10.70 10.70	10.74 10.74
January	10.80 10.80	10.84 10.84
	New Contract	
December	10.73 10.71	10.76 10.74
January	10.82 10.81	10.85 10.83
February	10.95 10.95	10.97 10.97
March	11.10 11.09	11.12 11.11
April	11.22 11.22	11.24 11.24
May	11.38 11.35	11.38 11.37
June	11.53 11.43	11.56 11.46
July	11.53 11.51	11.56 11.55
August	11.56 11.56	11.62 11.62
September	11.61 11.61	11.67 11.67
October	11.66 11.66	11.75 11.73

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	67,000	162,000	5,776,000	5,350,000
Exports Gt. Btn.	19,000	30,000	548,000	593,000
Exports Cont., &c.	26,000	62,000	2,495,000	2,487,000

COPPER dull and unaltered. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and Dec. delivery, 11c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange:—Dec., 9.75c.; Jan., 9.80c.; Feb., 9.90c. Sales, nil. TIN steady at 25 points advance. Straits metal, spot and Dec. delivery, 26.10c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange:—Dec., 25.35c.; Jan., 25.45c.; Feb., 25.55c. Sales, 15 lots. SPELTER easy and 2½ points lower for East St. Louis, spot and Dec. delivery, at 4.12½c. per lb., asked. LEAD, spot unchanged at 5.10c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $18 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were unchanged for spot and Nov. at 9½c., and for Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were unaltered for spot and Nov. at 9½c., and for Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. New York Rubber Exchange, 10 to 20 points lower. Dec., 9.00c.; Jan., 9.10c.; March, 9.30c.; May, 9.50c.; Sept., 9.90c. Sales, 138 contracts.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades were unchanged at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were 1 point up to 1 point down. Crude, spot, 6.37½ nominal; yellow, spot, 7.40, bid; Dec., 7.52; March, 7.74; May, 7.84; July, 7.90.

TALLOW steady. Extra, loose, 4¼c.; extra, in tierces, 5¼c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

TURPENTINE steady and unchanged at 43½c. to 44¼c.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 25.—TURPENTINE firm and ¼c. higher at 38¾c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25.—TURPENTINE firm but ¼c. lower at 38c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $4.37½; grade K, $4.57½; grade WW, $7.15.

DULUTH, Nov. 25.—LINSEED futures closed easy at 2c. to 2¼c. decline. Dec., 1.64c.; May, 1.70¼c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 25.—CLOVERSEED steady and unchanged. Cash, 14.80; Dec., 15.00.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 25.—WHEAT opened easy and 1c. to 1¼c. lower under liquidation prompted by disappointing Liverpool cables and a poor demand for cash wheat. Prices subsequently rallied to within a fraction of the previous closing level on reports that the Orient had bought flour on the Pacific Coast, with rumours of an export demand for Manitobas and reports of unfavourable weather checking the interior movement in parts of the country. Later the decline was resumed under professional selling pressure, and the close was easy at a fall of 2¼c. to 2c. Dec., 61c.; May, 66¼c.; July, 68¼c.

OATS closed easy and ¼c. to 1¼c. lower. Dec., 26¼c.; May, 30c.; July, 30¼c.

BARLEY.—Futures easy at 1¼c. decline. Dec., 23¼c.; May, 28¼c.

LINSEED closed easy, 2c. to 2¼c. down. Dec., 101c.; May, 107¼c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—WHEAT opened easy at ¼c. decline following lower advices from Liverpool and Winnipeg. Talk of a large exportable surplus in Russia, an inactive cash market, and a reduced estimate for the amount of wheat required for feed purposes brought out liberal offerings. The market was steadied afterwards by rumours of export buying, cold weather in the South-West, where there is an absence of snow covering, news of a rally at Winnipeg, and a small interior movement. Further selling came out later, and although covering took place on reports of higher prices being asked for Russian wheat and a reduced estimate of the domestic winter wheat acreage, the market closed barely steady at a decline of ¼c. to 1¼c. Old contract:—Dec., 76c.; March, 78c.; May, 80¼c. New:—Dec., 76¼c.; March, 78¼c.; May, 80¼c.; July, 76¼c.

MAIZE closed barely steady and 1¼c. to 1¾c. lower. Old contract:—Dec., 75¼c.; March, 77¼c.; May, 79½c. New:—Dec., 75¼c.; March, 78c.; May, 79¼c.; July, 80¼c.

OATS closed barely steady and unchanged to ¼c. lower. Old contract:—Dec., 34¼c.; March, 36¼c.; May, 38¼c. New:—Dec., 35¼c.; March, 37c.; May, 38¼c.

RYE.—Futures easy at a fall of 2c. to 2½c. Old contract:—Dec., 41¼c.; March, 44¼c.; May, 46¼c. New:—Dec., 42¼c.; March, 45c.; May, 47c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard 5 points lower to unchanged and pork unchanged. Cash lard was unaltered at 10.00. Lard.—Dec., 9.87½; Jan., 9.77½; May, 9.95. Pork (dry-salted clear bellies).—Jan., 11.75; May, 13.00; July, 12.35.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Hogs	Heavy
To-day	13.50	8.00 to 8.20		8.10 to 8.30
Previous day	13.75	8.25 to 8.40		8.25 to 8.40
Last year	11.50	8.00 to 8.20		8.00 to 8.20
Receipts—			Western	Chicago
To-day	—	—	112,000	35,000
Previous day	—	—	125,000	40,000
Last year	—	—	158,000	40,500

COMPANY RESULTS

SCOTTISH TEA AND LANDS SET-BACK

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp'g. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Anglo-Pers. Oil Assoc.	Int. 5	5	Dec. 22	—	—
Bakeries and Gen. Invest.	3½	3½		—	—
Lond. Brick and Fordere	Int. 5	Same	Dec. 6	15‡	Same
Pennsylvania W. and Pwr.	Qtly. 75 cents	Same	Jan. 2	—	—
S. Afr. Breweries	Int. 5*	5*	Jan. 15	—	—

* Tax free. ‡ To date.

Star Paper Mill Company (1920).—No Ordinary dividend (same).

Sun Life Assurance.—Half-year's dividend of 16s. per share, free of tax, payable January 1 (unchanged).

Barry and Staines Linoleum.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., payable on both the old capital and the bonus shares, on January 7 next.

Grand Junction Company.—Interim dividend on Ordinary shares for half-year ended September 30 last at the rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum, less tax. Warrants will be payable December 15.

Hanipha (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber.—Second interim dividend of 5 per cent. (actual) (1s. per share on old shares and 6d. per share on new shares) on account of season 1930, payable on December 22. A year ago the dividend was 7½ per cent., but since then the capital has been increased by the issue of 25,000 shares of £1 each.

Pullman Car Company.—After providing for the dividend on the Preference shares, and for depreciation for the year ended September 30 last, the directors state that in view of the prevailing depression they have decided that the balance of earnings does not justify the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid for the previous year.

International Proprietaries.—The regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents per Class "A" share has been declared plus a participating dividend of 15 cents per share, bringing the total for the year up to $2.35 per Class "A" share. The company, which was incorporated in Canada in 1928 to purchase the business of J. C. Eno, Limited, manufacturers of fruit salts, reports that business for the year to date exceeds that for the previous year. In the latter part of 1929 an interest in Minard's Liniment Company was acquired.

SCOTTISH TEA AND LANDS

The accounts of the Scottish Tea and Lands Company of Ceylon for the year to August 31 show a balance of profit carried to appropriation account of £59,213 (against £95,372 for 1928-29). After crediting £15,423 brought forward and meeting the interim dividend, there remains £54,436. The directors recommend a final dividend of 11 per cent., less tax, making 16 per cent. for the year, carrying forward £16,273. For the preceding year the total dividend was 25 per cent., less tax.

JONG-LANDOR RUBBER

The accounts of the Jong-Landor Rubber Estates show a loss of £2,443 for the year ended June 30 (against a profit of £11,832 for 1928-29). After crediting £1,445 interest on investments and £20,092 brought in, and deducting £317 loss on repayment of Treasury Bonds, there is a balance of £18,788, which it is proposed to carry forward. A dividend of 12½ per cent. was paid last year. The amount of rubber exported during the year was 895,040lb. (against 1,106,464lb.), which realized an average sale price of 7.30d. per lb. (against 10d.). Meeting, December 3.

JAMES NIMMO

The accounts of James Nimmo and Co., coalmasters, for the year to September 30 show that, after providing for taxation, interest on Debentures and loan, and other charges, and including £25,656 brought forward, there is a credit on profit and loss account of £74,211. The directors have applied £40,000 as depreciation, and, after meeting the year's dividend on the Preference shares, propose that the balance of £27,961 be carried forward. The profit and loss account for the preceding year showed a credit, including £26,921 brought forward and after providing for interest charges, depreciation to the extent of £25,000, and after transferring £15,000 from the contingency account, of £31,906.

LILLEY AND SKINNER

A decline in net profits from £60,940 in 1928-29 to £51,022 in the year ended July 26 last is reported by Lilley and Skinner, boot and shoe makers, &c. Dividends for the year on the First and Second Preference shares require £12,701. The rate of the dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 10 per cent., but the amount absorbed is larger at £18,000 (against £12,800), the issued Ordinary share capital having been increased during the year from £160,000 to £240,000. The Ordinary shares of the company are privately held. A reduction from £30,000 last year to £20,000 is to be made in the allocation to general reserve account, while the carry-forward shows little change at £24,560 (against £24,639). Meeting, December 4.

CARR AND CO.

The accounts of Carr and Co., biscuit manufacturers, show a net profit of £36,912 for the year ended September 30 (against £53,018 for 1928-29) and a balance brought forward of £4,015. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is to be reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent., and nothing (against £2,000) is added to reserve. After writing £869 off Preference share issue expenses £5,558 remains to be carried forward (subject to directors' fees). The conditions both in the world as a whole and in this country have been such that the company's trade in biscuits has decreased considerably in volume, and to the adverse effect of reduced sales has been added the result of the reduction in the price of the company's products which took place on January 1, the expected corresponding advantage in increased sales of these varieties not having been realized.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S

An increase in net profits from £40,949 in 1928-29 to £49,066 for the year ended October 31 is reported by Madame Tussaud's. The bulk of the company's share capital is in the form of £8,626 for the previous year. The fixed dividend on the Seven per Cent. Participating Pre

COMPANY MEETINGS

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY

EXCELLENT RESULTS OF THE GOLD MINES

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

COOPERATION IN THE DIAMOND TRADE

COPPER DEVELOPMENTS IN RHODESIA

HOLDINGS IN NEW INTERESTS INCREASED

MR. W. S. WEBBER'S REVIEW

The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited, announces the receipt of the following cabled report from Johannesburg of the proceedings at the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders held yesterday, at which Mr. W. S. WEBBER presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—I am sure that you all share with me in regretting that our permanent chairman, Mr. S. B. Joel, has not been able to preside at this meeting. As you know, Mr. Joel has passed through a very severe illness since we last met; happily he has made an excellent recovery and he has come out to South Africa to escape the rigours of the English winter and is now in Cape Town. I was a fellow passenger of his on the voyage out and am pleased to be able to inform you that he has benefited very much by the change of climate, and that when I left Cape Town less than two weeks ago he looked quite his old self.

Throughout his convalescence, and even on the voyage out, Mr. Joel continued to keep in very close and active touch with the affairs of this company, and on his arrival in Cape Town he was met by your general manager, Mr. Crosby, with full material for this speech. He was very anxious to preside at this meeting, but his doctors thought that it would be unwise for him to make the long railway journey at this time of the year. You will be pleased to know that the progress of his health is such that he looks forward with eagerness and confidence to presiding over you at our next annual meeting. I am sure that you will wish me on your behalf to promise him a very hearty welcome.

The report and accounts for the year ended June 30 last were unanimously adopted.

THE NET PROFIT

The net profit for the year was £565,193. Dividends paid totalled £592,500, and the balance carried forward was £154,190.

The CHAIRMAN explained that it was merely on account of abnormally heavy depreciation that the net profit did not greatly exceed that of the previous year, and said the world was experiencing a period of depression unequalled in memory of living men. South Africa did not feel this depression until much later than other countries, and even then not to such an acute degree. This was due entirely to the fact that the gold mines had been worked to full capacity, and that demand and price for products had not been affected as in the case of other commodities. As an investment company with large interests in diamonds and base metals the company was bound to feel the effects of the world-wide depression, but on the whole the position disclosed in the accounts was a matter for congratulation.

The strong financial position of the company has been maintained. The company's holding in new interests in Rhodesia, referred to last year, has been substantially increased. The book value of the assets, £6,331,914, showed a surplus of £5,104,190 over liabilities to the public.

GOLD MINES OF THE GROUP

Dealing with the gold-mining industry, the Chairman said the year had been very satisfactory and a record gross profit of £4,794,480 had been earned by the gold mines of the group. The group hold the premier position of profit earners on the Rand for the year. The total profit of the Witwatersrand for the year was £12,695,088, of which the group's proportion was 38 per cent. The mines of the group were responsible for over a quarter of the Rand gold output. The group's working costs were 18s. 6d. per ton, and the group's average cost per fine ounce was 53s., a reduction of 1s. 4d. per ounce over last year. Dividends for the year ended June 30 last from the group's gold-mining companies were £2,133,548. The total dividends from the present producing companies of the group from their inception amount to £30,749,260. The amount paid to the Government in respect of leased areas was £1,837,683 for 1929, compared with £1,794,859 in 1928.

The Chairman emphasized the importance of the group of mines to South Africa by stating that during the 12 months ending June 30 £3,463,614 had been paid in wages and £3,392,506 in stores. In addition, £241,736 had been expended on capital account, practically the whole of which represents wages and stores. Approximately one-third of the figures mentioned had been spent on Randfontein Estates, a mine existing on low-grade ore which during the four years 1926 to 1929 had expended £9,585,621, of which £4,571,168 was wages and £3,954,746 stores, nothing being distributed to shareholders. It was hoped that the Government Commission now sitting would prepare the way for such a reduction in costs as would enable large areas of low-grade ore which would otherwise be lost to be worked at a profit.

NATIVE LABOUR SUPPLY

One of the chief reasons for the excellent results was that the native supply had been satisfactory and stable during the year, proving the truth of the statement made by the Government Interdepartmental Committee that an adequate labour supply was essential not only to make possible the most economic mining, but also to derive the greatest quantity of gold from the mines.

Referring to the Mozambique Convention, the Chairman said that, owing to restriction of period of service and opportunities for re-engagement provided for in the Convention, it had not been possible to maintain the number of East Coast natives allowed. The present plentiful supply of natives was accounted for by British South African natives coming forward to mines more readily, but this must be considered temporary, as due to the general depression in other industries, with consequent decreased demand for native labour, and low prices obtainable by natives for their agricultural products. When the general economic conditions improved a decrease must take place in the number of British South African natives employed, and with the reduced number of East Coast natives coming forward, unless Government granted permission for fresh sources of supply for recruiting, a serious shortage of native labour on the gold mines must follow. Mechanization was being carried out to a great extent on the mines; drilling was almost entirely done with machines; handling ore underground by mechanical methods was coming into more general use to overcome periodical shortage of natives, but this would not overcome the necessity for a large and stable native force on which the industry depended.

GOVERNMENT GOLD MINING AREAS (MODDERFONTEIN) CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED

In 1929 2,416,000 tons were crushed. The amount paid to the Government under its lease was £1,448,863. Dividends totalling 90 per cent. and absorbing £1,260,000 were paid to shareholders. The operations during the current year continued on a similar scale, and a dividend of 45 per cent. was distributed in June last. The ore reserves at the end of 1929 were estimated at 10,879,000 tons of an average value of 8.9dwt. over a stoping width of 45in.

NEW STATE AREAS, LIMITED

The results for 1929 constituted a record, and operations were in every way satisfactory. Working costs showed an improvement of 2d. a ton and the yield 7d. a ton. Dividends totalling 12½ per cent. were paid to shareholders, absorbing £189,255. A sum of £384,974 was paid to the Government under its lease. The monthly profits for the current year showed a progressive improvement, the first 10 months averaging £75,125. A dividend of 7½ per cent. was declared in June last. The improved results reflected the very sound position of the mine, and the future was contemplated with every confidence. The ore reserves at the end of 1929 were estimated at 2,696,000 tons, with an average value of 8.9dwt. over a stoping width of 50in.

VAN RYN DEEP, LIMITED

Seven hundred and forty-eight thousand tons were crushed in 1929, resulting in a working profit of £502,217. An amount of £418,912 was distributed to shareholders, equalling 35 per cent. A dividend of 15 per cent. was declared in June last. The ore reserves were estimated at the end of 1929 to amount to 3,022,000 tons, with an average value of 7.3dwts. over a stoping width of 50in.

WITWATERSRAND GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

Six hundred and forty-one thousand tons were crushed during 1929, resulting in a working profit of £15,347. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared in 1929. The gross profit for the first six months of the current year totalled £32,702, enabling the company to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. in June last.

THE LANGLAAGTE ESTATE AND GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

During 1929 968,500 tons were crushed, showing a working profit of £311,832. Dividends totalling 15 per cent. were distributed to shareholders. The results for the current year showed an increase over 1929 enabling a dividend of 10 per cent. to be declared in June. The ore reserves at the end of 1929 were estimated at 1,596,000 tons, with an average value of 7.4dwts. over a stoping width of 42in.

THE RANDFONTEIN ESTATES GOLD MINING COMPANY, WITWATERSRAND, LIMITED

During 1929 2,528,000 tons were crushed, resulting in a working profit of £246,705. The results for the current year showed a decided and progressive improvement. Excellent progress was being made with sinking the old Randfontein Deep shaft, which was expected to reach its final depth in April next and to be brought into commission in the latter half of the year. This shaft would greatly facilitate the working of the Main Reef section of the mine. The reefs in the main section had a steep dip, approximately 60deg. to the east, but recent development indicated that a progressive flattening might be expected in depth, having the effect of adding very considerably to the economic life of the mine. The outlook was better than it had been for years past. The expenditure on Debenture redemption and interest was drawing to a close; the final sum of £47,000 was payable in March, 1933. Taking this expenditure and capital charges in connexion with the Randfontein Deep shaft into account, the chairman stated that if no unforeseen circumstances arose the company would re-enter the dividend list next year. The ore reserves at the end of 1929 were estimated at 4,505,000 tons of an average value of 5.8dwt. over a stoping width of 41in.

COAL

For the financial year ended September last, the New Springs Colliery and the Consolidated Collieries distributed dividends of 5 per cent. and 8½ per cent. respectively. The output of the Natal Cambrian showed an increase over the previous year.

SOUTH AFRICAN CARBIDE AND BY-PRODUCTS COMPANY, LIMITED

The production of excellent grade carbide was maintained, and sales were increasing. The debt to the company had been liquidated, and a distribution would shortly be made to the Cumulative Preference shareholders.

COPPER

Copper had not escaped the severe and rapid decline in price of commodities now being experienced, and the price was now the lowest known for many years, being little more than half the value of a year ago. From 1900 up to a year ago the price had averaged over £70 per long ton, the average annual price never having been below £54. These figures emphasized the severity of the present depression. Few copper companies were making a profit at present, and a considerable amount of copper was being produced at a loss. If there was no improvement in consumption and price within a reasonable time many companies now producing must cease production.

Last year the chairman reviewed the copper outlook of Northern Rhodesia in detail, and in the light of recent progress his considered opinion that conditions generally would be favourable to cheap production and that no undue difficulties were to be expected in mining and metallurgy and native labour supply had proved correct.

WORK AT N'KANA MINE

The company's consulting engineer visited the copper fields recently and an up-to-date impression was therefore possible. Rapid progress had been made in actual construction work; native labour supply was satisfactory; surface construction work at N'Kana mine belonging to Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Company, in which this company was particularly interested, was well advanced.

Since the railway reached the property in May last progress had been rapid and sufficient underground work was completed to indicate what mining conditions might be anticipated. The particular ore body being developed was a stratified deposit with strike of 3,000 feet, average width 27 feet, average dip 45 degrees, copper content which averages 4.3 per cent. Noticeably regular deposit. Development was proceeding rapidly on 300 foot and 450 foot levels, and the 600 foot level would be started shortly. This development had exposed an ore body in many places, and the information gained fully confirmed the estimates of value and width made from borehole data.

The ore body itself and country rock in the vicinity was of medium hardness, compact and readily drilled and easily broken. Development work and excavations for pumps, &c., needed no support. A moderate amount of water only had been tapped. The cost of developing the ore in ore body, which was all payable and had a width of 27ft., was small. Rock breaking under the same conditions was simple and cheap. Tramming along good haulages direct from stope boxes to shaft bins was an ideal condition, and hoisting and pumping from shallow depth, which would obtain for many years to come, would be small items.

LOW PRODUCTION COSTS

Conditions were all favourable and indicated very low total underground costs. A pilot reduction plant having a capacity of some 7,000 tons of sulphide ore per month had been operating for some time with very satisfactory results. High percentage extracts had been obtained and rich concentrate containing over 50 per cent. copper produced. The ore was easy to crush and grind; crushing and grinding units thus having good capacity at moderate power consumption. The ore responded readily to flotation process with low consumption of chemicals, consequently the cost of crushing, grinding, and concentrating would be very low.

In the large-scale plant, in spite of geographical position, production and marketing costs would be substantially below average world cost, and in course of time the Rhodesian copper industry would compare favourably with the most favoured low cost producers. The present indications were that one large mine would be in full production well before the end of 1931, and the N'Kana mine would be into its stride within the first few months of 1932.

The present low price was a matter of concern to all copper mines, but low cost producers might look forward to the future with every confidence. It had been fully demonstrated that Northern Rhodesia could if need be meet the unlikely contingency of even lower prices and in the near future would be in a position to take full advantage of a recovery towards normal.

World conditions demanded an ever-increasing amount of copper, and the consensus of opinion was that approximately an additional million tons would be required annually in 10 years' time. In the light of past year's development and experience there was no need to modify the opinion expressed at the last annual meeting that copper discoveries in Northern Rhodesia constituted the greatest base metal development the world had experienced for years past, and that the company's investments in copper would be of great value to the company.

POTGIETERSRUST PLATINUMS, LIMITED

The pilot plant at Potgietersrust, having fulfilled its object as an experimental unit for the study of metallurgy of platinum, was shut down in May, as owing to a considerable drop in the price the plant was not large enough to produce platinum at a profit. In January the reduction plant at Rustenburg was put into commission—first the gravity section, and subsequently in May the flotation plant, which was designed to treat the tailings from the gravity section. As originally designed, the plant produced crude platinoids and concentrates, which later were sent to the company's chlorination plant on the Government Areas property. Owing to the low price now obtained it was unprofitable to treat gravity tailings by flotation and subsequent chlorination; therefore it was decided to close down this section of the plant, the flotation plant during August and the chlorination plant during October, when the whole of the accumulated concentrates had been converted into crude platinoids.

With the closing of this section it was decided to rely on production of crude platinoids only, and to augment the output of this product as far as possible 40 additional stationary corduroy tables were added to the gravity section. When prices increased, the flotation and chlorination sections could be restarted at short notice. As at present constituted the plant was capable of dealing with 10,000 tons of oxidized ore per month, of which there was an adequate supply available. The entire production was now in the form of crude platinoids, which were dispatched to Messrs. Johnson, Matthey and Co., who had been refining and selling the company's product. Throughout the year the company had been able to work profitably at present prices of the metals; costs had been reduced to a low figure, and it was anticipated that further economies would be effected, together with improved extraction. The Canadian output was a by-product from nickel-copper mining, but apart from Canada it was doubtful if platinum was being produced profitably elsewhere. Platinum, along with other commodities, would benefit with a return to normal world couditions.

DIAMONDS

It was only to be expected there should be a distinct falling off in the demand for diamonds in consequence of the financial crisis in America, and the real revival in the trade must run concurrently with the passing of the general depression, but he wished to emphasize that the intrinsic position of the diamond trade was exceptionally sound. They would have noticed from the statement recently made by Mr. Fourie, Minister of Mines, that a new interproducers' agreement and new sales agreements were in course of preparation; these would take the place of the existing arrangements which terminate by effluxion of time at the end of the year.

It was important to remember that the Minister stated that the Union Government, although not becoming a party to the agreements, intended to limit its own sales of diamonds proportionally to the sales of the companies named—namely, De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Company, Limited, Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining Company, Limited, and Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, Limited; further, that when selling diamonds to South African cutters, to charge prices which worked out on a parity with London prices and assortment, so as to avoid the possibility of unfair competition; and, further, that the Union Government's sales other than to South African cutters would be made only to the syndicate.

THE DIAMOND CORPORATION

He might mention that in authorizing the conclusion of the new agreements the Minister of Mines gave his approval to their being ceded to the Diamond Corporation at a later date. The Chairman explained the purpose for which the Diamond Corporation was formed. In the first instance it was confined to the purchase of outside diamonds, but it was now proposed to increase its capital and extend its operations to the purchase and sale of all diamonds, both producers' and outside. The members of the Corporation were:—De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Company, Limited, Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Limited, and the present members of the Diamond Syndicate.

The importance of the announcement by the Government referred to was that the control of diamonds had once again been established, and that the Government were cooperating with producers in maintaining and stabilizing the diamond trade. With that cooperation, now that the Lichtenburg danger had passed, and the alluvial production was again normal, while Namaqualand production was jointly in the hands of the Government and the Diamond Corporation, it would be seen that stability of trade was greater than ever before, and the industry might look forward with confidence to the resumption in demand for diamonds.

SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES, LIMITED

The South African Breweries Company was again able to announce a record year, with increased dividend to 17½ per cent. The company was in an excellent position, with capital ample for its requirements, and looked forward with confidence to continued expansion of its activities throughout South Africa.

The Chairman referred with great regret to the loss sustained by the directors in the death of their colleague the Earl of Birkenhead.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Monday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

SECURITIES GUARANTEED TRADE FACILITIES ACTS, 1921-26.—RISE.—Central London Rly. (4½% 1942-72) 1 to 100-102. City and South London Rly. (4½% 1942-72) 1 to 100-102. Great Northern Rly. (5% 1932-62) 1 to 101-103. London Electric Rly. (4½%, 1942-72) 1 to 100-102. Newfoundland Power and Paper (4½%, 1933-48) 1 to 100-102. North Metropolitan Power (5%, 1931-57) 1 to 101-103.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Croydon (3%, 1940) 1 to 87-89. Middlesbrough (4½%, 1945-65) 1 to 96-98. Newport (3%, 1915-55) 1 to 75-77. Norwich (4¼%, 1948-63) 1 to 99-101. Oxford (3%, 1951) 1 to 78-80. St. Helen's (4¼%, 1945-55) 1 to 99-101. Sheffield (3½%, 1968) 1 to 78-80, ditto (5%, 1947-57) 1 to 103-105. Southend-on-Sea (3%, 1916-46) 1 to 81-83. Stoke-on-Trent (4%, 1941-51) 1 to 101-103, Walsall (3%, 1932) 1 to 98-100. Wigan (5%, 1942-52) 1 to 101-103. Wolverhampton (5%, 1946-56) 1 to 103-105.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Natal (3½%, 1914-39) 1 to 90-92. New Zealand (4%, 1943-63) 1 to 88-90, Southern Rhodesia (4½%, 1958-68) 1 to 97-99. FALL.—New South Wales (6%, 1930-40) 2 to 86-91. South Australian (6½%, 1930-40) 1 to 91-96. Western Australia (6%, 1916) 1 to 94-96, ditto (6% 1930-40) 1 to 89-94, ditto (5%, 1945-75) 1 to 79-84.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Calcutta (6% Debs., 1952) 1 to 99-102, Montreal (4½%, 1969) 1 to 97-99. Moose Jaw (4½%, 1950-1) 1 to 88-92.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Alexandria (4% Bds.) ½ to 76-80. Mexico City (4% 1910-45) 1 to 90-93. Osaka (5%, 1919-39) 1 to 92-94. FALL.—Pernambuco (5% Gtd. Ln. Bds.) 2 to 58-63.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Chilean (5%, 1892) 1 to 100-102, ditto (4½%, 1893) 1 to 96-98. Chinese (5%, 1913, Ind. Ln. Francs) 1 to 90-93. Costa Rica (Refdg. Bds., 1911) 1 to 71-73, Greek (4% 1902) 1 to 63-65. FALL.—Chinese (4½%, 1908) 1 to 63-65, Colombian (6% Bds., 1913) 1 to 85-87, ditto (6%, 1920) 1 to 85-87.

AMERICAN RAILS.—FALL.—Alabama Gt. Southn. 4 to 88-93, ditto (Prefd.) 4 to 90-95. Erie (2nd Prefd.) 1 to 41-46.

FOREIGN RAILS.—FALL.—Argentine G.W. (5% Prefd.) ½ to 77-79. B.A. Westn. (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 73½-75½. Cordoba C. (1st Pref.) ½ to 30-32. Cuba Rlrd. (N.-C. Prefd.) 17½ to 40-50, Internat. of C. America (5% Prefd.) 1 to 55-59, Leopoldina (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 56½-58½, Utd. of Havana (5% Irred. Deb. Stk., 1906) 1 to 16-19.

BANKS.—RISE.—Austral. of Commerce 6d. to 16/6-18/6, Barclays (D., C., and O.) (Pref.) 3d. to 32/0-33/0, Hambros ("A") 3d. to 20/9-21/9, National 1/16 to 27/6-29/6.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.—RISE.—Alton (5% Pref.) 1/16 to 3/4-7/8, ditto (4% 1st Deb.) 2 to 63-66. Ballard (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 68-71. Barnsley (6% Pref.) ½ to 9-9½, ditto (4% 1st Deb.) 2½ to 68-71. Bell and Co. (5% Pref.) 1/16 to 3/4-7/8, ditto (4% 1st Deb.) 2 to 63-66, Benskin's Watford (5% Pref.) 1/16 to 4¼-4 7/16. Bentley's Yorkshire (4% Deb.) 2 to 64-67. Brakspear and Sons (4¼% 1st Deb.) 1 to 68-72. Buckley's (4½% 1st Deb.) 2 to 67-70. Bullard and Sons (4% Deb.) 1 to 67-70, ditto (4% "B" Deb.) 1 to 63-66. Bushell, Watkins, and Smith (6% Pref.) 1/16 to 1-1¼. Butler (W.) and Co. (6% Pref.) 1/4 to 8-8½, ditto (4½% 1st Deb.) 5 to 76-79, ditto (4% Deb.) 4 to 69-72. Cannon (4% Deb.) 1 to 72-75, ditto (4% "B" Deb.) 4 to 69-72, Cheltenham Orig. (7½% "A" Pref.) 6d. to 21/6-22/6, Colchester (5% Deb.) 2 to 88-91, ditto (5% "A" Deb.) 2 to 87-90, Cornbrook Deb. 1/16 to 1¼-1¼, Daniell and Sons' (4½% 1st Deb.) 2 to 76-79, ditto (4½% 2nd Deb.) 2 to 76-79, ditto (4% "C" Deb.) 2 to 63-66, Dartford (5½% Pref.) 1/4 to 4-4¼, ditto (4½% 1st Deb.) 2 to 75-78, ditto (4½% "A" Deb.) 2 to 73-76, Distillers Co. (4½% Deb.) 1 to 88-91, Empress (6% Pref.) 1/4 to 3¼-3¾, ditto (5% 1st Deb.) 1 to 77-81, Fenwick (4% 1st Deb.) 2½ to 60-63, Friary Holroyd, and Healy's (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 75-78, ditto (4% 1st "A" Deb.) 2 to 65-68, Groves and Whitnall (4% 1st Deb.) 2 to 68-71, ditto (4½% Deb.) 2 to 71-74, Groves (John) and Sons (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 70-74, Hall's Oxford (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 70-73, Hardy's Kimberley (4% 1st Deb.) 2 to 64-67, Leney (Fred.) (5½% Pref.) 1/4 to 7-7½, Mackeson (4½% 1st Deb.) 4 to 69-72, Manchester (5½% Deb.) 1 to 99-101, Mile End (4½% Deb.) 2 to 82-85, Morgan's 1/4 to 1¾-1¾, ditto (4½% Debs.) 2 to 73-77, North Eastern (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 64-67, Northampton (5% 1st Deb.) 1 to 85-88, ditto (5% Deb., 1896) 1 to 83-85, Ohlsson's Cape (4½% Pref.) 1/16 to 11/16-13/16, ditto (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 76-79, Page and Overton's (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 72-75, Russell's Gravesend (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 72-75, Simonds (H. and G.) (4% 1st Deb.) 2½ to 74-76, Smith's (John) Tadcaster (4½% Deb.) 1 to 67-70, ditto (4½% Deb.) 1 to 74-77, Strong and Co. (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 76-79, ditto (4½% "B" Deb.) 1 to 73-76, Tamplin and Son's (4% "A" Deb.) 2½ to 74-76, Watney (D.) and Son (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 73-75, Wenlock's (4% 1st Deb.) 2 to 72-75, West (Cheshire (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 61-65, Wethered (Thomas) and Sons (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 63-66, Wolverhampton and Dudley (4% "A" Deb.) 1 to 69-72, ditto (4% "B" Deb.) 1 to 67-70, Worthington (5½% 1st Pref.) 3d. to 19/3-20/3, ditto (5½% "B" Pref.) 6d. to 19/0-20/0. FALL.—Tadcaster Tower 1/16 to 1/16-1/16, Usher's Wiltshire 1/16 to 1/16-1/16.

CANALS.—FALL.—Suez 2 to 128-138.

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL &c.—RISE.—Austin Motor (6% "B" Pref.) 1/16 to 13/16-7/8, ditto (6½% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1½ to 100-102, Carreras (Ord.) ½ to 5-6, ditto ("B") 6d. to 13/6-15/0, Dutch Co. for the Exploitation of Margarine Facts. (5½% Pref.) 1/16 to 1-1 1/16, Fairey Aviation 3d. to 11/3-12/3, Internat. Tea (6% 1st Pref.) 1/16 to 1/16-1/16, ditto (7% "A" Pref.) 1/16 to 1/16-1/16, Manbré and Garton 1/32 to 12/32-12/32, Smithfield and Arg. Meat (Pref.) 1/16 to 3/4-7/8, Spiers and Pond (Pref.) 1/32 to 13/32-13/32, Tilling (Thos.) (Pref.) 1/4 to 5-5½, ditto (Deb. Stk.) 7 to 100-105, Triumph Cycle 1/16 to 15/16-25/32, Van den Berghe (6% Pref.) 1/8 to 5¼-5¾. FALL.—Aplin and Barrett and the W. Counties' Creameries 1/4 to 3¾-4¼, Assoc. P. Cement (5½% Pref.) 3d. to 20/0-21/0, Brunswick-Balke-Collender 1 to 10-15, Calico Printers' (5% Pref.) 1/32 to 1/32-1/16, Francois Concentration (Pref.) 1/16 to 11/16-13/16, Handley-Page (N.C. and Pig. Pref.) 1/32 to 13/32-17/32, Hoyle (Joshua) (Deb. Stk.) 1/2 to 77-80, Ingersoll-Rand 5 to 175-185, Lewis's (Pref.) 3d. to 22/0-23/0, Lovell and Christmas 1/16 to 1/16-1/16, Philips' Incandescent Lamp Wks. Hldg. Co. (Certs. to Br. for Units issued by the Ryl. Exch. Assnce. in respect of Ord. shares) 1/16 to 15/16-17/16, Radiation, Ltd. 9d. to 36/0-37/0, Singer and Co. (Pref.) 1/32 to 23/32-29/32, Smith (S.) and Sons (Motor Accessories) (Prefd. Ord.) 1/32 to 11/32-1/16, ditto (Pref.) 1/32 to 15/32-1. Van den Bergh's Fabrieken (N.V.) ("A," Sub-shares of fl.3) 3d. to 9/3-10/3.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.—RISE.—Charing Cross 6d. to 27/6-29/6. FALL.—Clyde Valley 1/32 to 13/32-15/32.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—Legal and General 1/2 to 15-15½, Lond. and Manchester 1/2 to 13¾-14¼. FALL.—Pearl (£1 pd.) 1/4 to 13-13½.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Mercantile (4% Deb.) 2 to 78-81, Mid-European (5% Deb.) 2 to 92-95, Omnium (4% Deb.) 2 to 89-92, Standard 3 to 160-165, Traction and General 3 to 313-323, Trustees (4½% Pref.) 1 to 86-89. FALL.—Continental and Industrial 5 to 205-215, General Investors 3 to 304-309, Investors Trust (Defd.) 5 to 75-85.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Dominion Steel (6% Pref.) 5 to 35-39, ditto (London Dept. Repts.) 5 to 25-30. FALL.—Denaby and Cadeby (6% 1st Deb.) 1 to 95-98, Scottish Iron and Steel 1/16 to 1/16-1/16.

MINES.—RISE.—New Jagersfontein (Bearer) 1/2 to 1-1¼.

NITRATE.—FALL.—Anglo-Chilean (7% 1st Deb.) 1 to 95-98.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Devitumal 1/32 to 13/32-17/32.

SHIPPING.—RISE.—Union Castle (6% "A" Pref.) 6d. to 9/0-11/0, ditto (6½% Pref.) 6d. to 9/0-11/0. FALL.—Lamport and Holt (5% Deb.) 2 to 20-30, Royal Mail (6½% Pref.) 3 to 7-17, ditto (5% Deb.) 4 to 30-40.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Chargola (7% Pref.) 1/4 to 1¼-1¾, Pandam 1/32 to 9/32-1, Rajawalla 1/16 to 9/16-11/16, Sumatra 1/32 to 1/32-1/4.

TELEPHONE.—RISE.—Bengal (7% Bonds) 1 to 100-102.

TRAMWAYS.—RISE.—London and Suburban (5% Pref.) 6d. to 10/0-12/0. FALL.—Mexico (6% 50-year Bds.) 3 to 22-27.

WATER WORKS.—RISE.—Southend (7% Ord.) 1/4 to 11¾-13¼, Sunderland (6%) 3 to 135-130.

HUMBER, LIMITED

CONTINUED SATISFACTORY DEVELOPMENTS

The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of Humber, Limited, was held at Coventry yesterday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. COLE, O.B.E., J.P. (the chairman), in the course of his speech, said:—To deal first with the year's working, your directors are pleased to record that the result shows a profit of £42,275. When I presided a year ago I mentioned that we were in the throes of a period of reorganization of the factories and planning for the future. As I warned you then, these programmes will take considerable time to complete, but I am glad to say they are sufficiently advanced to have provided us with considerably improved results. The profit mentioned is a very genuine figure, the whole of the expenditure in connexion with factory reorganization incurred during the period under review having been written off.

You will doubtless expect me to say something as to trading results of our subsidiary companies—the Hillman Motor Car Company, Limited, and Commer Cars, Limited. The only indication you have had is the statement by the directors at the foot of the auditors' report, which definitely states that both subsidiaries incurred losses and that the losses have been provided for. It would not be right to jump to the conclusion that our associated companies are retrogressive. Our policy of developing the combine on sound and progressive lines continues to be carried into effect. These developments have naturally held up production and cost money. They are not yet completed, but we are satisfied that we have been right to face this issue and that considerable benefits will accrue.

EXPANDING EXPORT TRADE

We regard very seriously the importance of building up an export trade, and I am pleased to say this has shown considerable expansion during the financial year. Year by year we are becoming more competitive in price in the world's markets. Our export arrangements are in the capable hands of Messrs. Rootes, Limited, who are very active not only in developing and pursuing sales but also in making adequate arrangements for that most difficult problem overseas of servicing a vehicle after sale.

The reception accorded to our new products has been most satisfactory. So far as the Humber is concerned the main features of the 16-50 h.p. Snipe and Pullman models are retained, but they have been brought up to date in appearance, with such chassis modifications as seemed desirable. Owing to our improved methods of manufacture and production it has been possible to reduce prices considerably, and as a result our models are still more competitive than in the previous year, notwithstanding very marked improvement in quality. The sales completed since the commencement of the present financial year are considerably in excess of those during the corresponding period last year.

THE NEW HILLMAN 8-CYLINDER MODEL

The new Hillman 8-cylinder model has been introduced known as the "Vortic," and I feel justified in saying that this is one of the most advanced 8-cylinder products. I am of the opinion that with the use of the 8-cylinder engine developing in this country as it has done in America we shall feel the benefit of being the first British manufacturers to introduce this type of engine.

The Hillman 14 h.p. model continues to be well received.

About a year ago a good deal appeared in the Press with regard to further amalgamations of British motor manufacturing businesses, and there was linked up with these proposals high hopes of a consequent further development of export trade, inspired very largely by the efforts of Mr. J. H. Thomas. These proposals do not appear to have progressed, which is a matter for regret from the point of view of the motor industry as whole, because I feel that there are far too many individual firms in this industry as compared with our foreign competitors, and that it is only by wise amalgamation that costs of production can be brought down. A reduction in production costs becomes of greater importance now that we are faced with such greatly increased competition in all the world markets. We ourselves by our activities are carrying into practice the doctrines we hold, and we feel confident that we are placing ourselves in a position to meet such attacks as we are likely to encounter.

Mr. S. BROTHERHOOD, deputy chairman, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

THE COLONIAL STOCK ACT

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel asked whether the Imperial Conference discussed the desirability of the continuance, or amendment, or abolition of the system by which trustee stocks are admitted to the Treasury list of trustee securities under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900; and whether any decision was arrived at. In reply the Financial Secretary to the Treasury stated that the Imperial Conference resolved to approve the report of the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation held in 1929 (Command Paper 3479), which included in paragraph 24 a reference to the Colonial Stock Act, 1900.

Paragraph 24 of the report in question reads as follows:—

"The special position in relation to the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, may conveniently be dealt with in this place. This Act empowers H.M. Treasury in the United Kingdom to make regulations governing the admission of Dominion stocks to the list of trustee securities in the United Kingdom. One of the conditions prescribed by the Treasury which at present governs the admission of such stocks is a requirement that the Dominion Government shall place on record a formal expression of its opinion that any Dominion legislation which appears to the Government of the United Kingdom to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock to the injury of the stockholder, or to involve a departure from the original contract in regard to the stock would properly be disallowed. We desire to place on record our opinion that, notwithstanding what has been said in the preceding paragraph, where a Dominion Government has complied with this condition, and there is any stock (of either existing or future issues of that Government) which is a trustee security in consequence of such compliance, the right of disallowance in respect of such legislation must remain and can properly be exercised. In this respect alone is there any exception to the position as declared in the preceding paragraph."

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 22)

Pref.) 3d. to 19/3-20/3, ditto (5½% "B" Pref.) 6d. to 19/0-20/0. FALL.—Tadcaster Tower 1/16 to 1/16-1/16, Usher's Wiltshire 1/16 to 1/16-1/16.

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IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Dominion Steel (6% Pref.) 5 to 35-39, ditto (London Dept. Repts.) 5 to 25-30. FALL.—Denaby and Cadeby (6% 1st Deb.) 1 to 95-98, Scottish Iron and Steel 1/16 to 1/16-1/16.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 6	
Pay-day ..	Dec. 4	Dec. 18	Jan. 8	

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	58⅜ 58⅞	..
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	92⅝ 93⅛	..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅛ 102⅜	−⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅞ 101	..
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	95 95¼	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	97 97¼	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Rm. ..	97 97¼	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	81¼ 82	..
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	102¾ 103	..
— —	Do., 5% ..	106⅛ 106⅜	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas., 5% ..	103⅜ 103¼	−⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% ..	30-32 101 101¼	..
98⅜ 94⅞	Do., 4½% ..	32-34 101¼ 102	+⅛
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% ..	31-33 101 101¼	−⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾% ..	62¾ 63¾	+¼
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	62¾ 63¾	+¼
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	69⅜ 69⅝	+⅛
84⅛ 80	T'vasl 3%, '23-58 ..	83 85	..
266 259	Bank of England ..	270 272	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	84 86	..
71⅜ 60	India, 5½% ..	64⅝ 65¾	+⅜
61¼ 50½	Do., 4% ..	55⅝ 56¾	+⅜
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	46½ 47½	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	102⅞ 103⅛	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55 ..	87⅞ 88¼	+¼
109 105⅛	Sudan, 5% ..	108¼ 109¼	+¼
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty. 3% ..	68 69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	79¼ 80¼	+¼
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	104¼ 105¼	..
104¼ 100	Corp'n of Ldn. 3%	69½ 70½	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B" ..	69 70	..
67 58⅝	Do., "A" ..	68 69	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	90 91	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75 76	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%		
	"A" ..	65 66	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	86⅝ 87⅝	−¼
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	102½ 103½	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	91 96	−1
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	80 85	−1
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	102 103	..
85¾ 80	Do., 3½% '30-50	87¼ 87⅝	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	97 97½	..
82⅜ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	86¼ 87¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '43-63	85¾ 86¼	..
113¾ 108½	G.Col., 5% '46-70	111 111	..
104⅛ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	104½ 105	..
85½ 81⅝	N'tl 3½% '34-44	88¾ 89¼	..
76⅝ 72½	Do., 3½% '29-49	86¾ 87¼	..
88⅜ 83¼	N.S.W., 3% ..	80 83	..
77 73¾	Do., 3½% '30-50	54 59	−1
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4% 1993	84 89	−1
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	75 80	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	77 82	−1
104 98⅝	N. Zeal., 5% ..	104¼ 104¾	..
97⅜ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	98 98½	..
89¼ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	88¾ 89¼	+⅛
88⅝ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	90¼ 90¾	..
89¾ 85	Do., 3% 1944-64	91¼ 91¾	..
104⅜ 98⅛	Do., 5% '47-57	104½ 105	..
89¾ 85	Do., 4% 1963-93	84 89	..
105¾ 99½	Nigeria, 6% ..	106 106½	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 5% ..	100 100½	..
110 105	Rhodesia, 4½% ..	109 111	..
71⅛ 70	Southern Rhod. ..	70 72	..
20⅜ 20⅛	Tanganyika, 5% ..	20⅜ 20⅞	..
20⅜ 20	Do., 4% ..	20¼ 20¼	..
104¼ 100	Victoria, 4% ..	104¼ 105¼	+¼
105 100	Do., 3½% ..	104¼ 105¼	+¼
105 100	Do., 3% ..	104¼ 105¼	+¼
105⅞ 100	Do., 2½% ..	104¼ 105¼	+¼
110⅜ 105⅛	Do., 5% '45-75	104¼ 111¼	..
100⅜ 96	W. Australia, 4%	100 101	+¼
76 70	Do., 5½% ..	70 72	+2
65½ 60	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61 64	..
81 76	Do., 5% ..	79 81	..
101⅛ 96	Do., 7% Refugee	100½ 101⅞	..
92⅛ 86	Do., 6% Stabilization	90½ 91½	..
102 97	Hungarian, 7½% ..	101½ 102½	..
18⅛ 16¾	Italian, 3½% ..	17½ 18½	..
100⅛ 96	Do., Cdt. Consort. "B"	99½ 100¾	..
77⅜ 73	Japan, 4½% .. 1899	76¼ 77¼	..
93 90	Do., 5% .. 1907	92¼ 93¼	..
102 96	Do., 6% .. 1924	101¼ 102½	..
95¼ 90	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94¾ 95¾	..
16½ 15	Mexican, 5% ..	14⅜ 16½	..
58 54	Do., 4% ..	53 56	..
82 80	Polish, 7% ..	80 83	+1
45¾ 43	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	43 44	..
42½ 39	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	41½ 42½	−½
2 2	Russian, 4% .. 1889	1 2	..
2 2	Do., 5% .. 1906	1 2	..
79½ 76	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	76½ 77½	+½
84½ 80	Do., 7% .. 1930	82 84	+1
104¼ 98	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	103½ 104½	..
8½ 7	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	7¾ 8¼	..
60 56	Uruguay, 3½% ..	59 61	..
4½ 3½	Peruvian Corporation	4¼ 5¼	..
3½ 2½	Do., Pref.	3½ 3¾	..
102 98	German Potash, 7% ..	100½ 101½	−¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68½ 62	Great Western ..	67¼ 68¼	+¼
— —	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84½ 85½	+¼
— —	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100½ 102	..
— —	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½ 95½	..
32¾ 28	L. Mid. and Scottish.	32¼ 33¼	+¼
— —	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼ 82¼	..
— —	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78½ 79½	..
— —	Do., 4% Pref. ..	64 65	..
6¼ 5	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	6 6½	..
17 —	Do., Pref. ..	16½ 17¼	+¼
— —	Do., 3% Deb. ..	58 59	..
— —	Do., 1st Gtd. ..	74½ 75½	..
— —	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	56½ 58	..
— —	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	40½ 42	..
69½ —	Metropolitan ..	68¾ 69¾	+¼
76½ —	Met. Dist. ..	76¼ 77¼	+¼
25 —	Southern, Defd. ..	22¼ 23	..
67¼ —	Do., Prefd. ..	66 67	..
— —	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84 85	..
— —	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101½	..
24½ —	Underground, £1 ..	24¼ 24	10½
104½ —	Do., Income ..	103½ 105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

48 —	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	42 45	−1
— —	Argentine Gt. West..	64 66	..
— —	Argentine N. Eastn..	25½ 27½	..
77 —	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	70½ 72½	+2½
70½ —	B.A. and Pacific ..	60 62	+1¼
65 —	B.A. Western ..	60 62	+1
45 —	Canadian Pacific ($25)	44¾ 45	+¼
65 —	Central Argentine ..	60 62	+2
65 —	Central Uruguay ..	62 64	..
14½ —	Cordoba Central ..	12½ 14¼	..
22 —	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	20½ 22½	..
29 —	Costa Rica ..	28 30	..
75 —	Entre Rios ..	68 70	+1½
— —	Int. Cent. America ..	10 13	..
28 —	Leopoldina ..	24 26	..
6 —	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4 6	..
2⅞ —	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾ 3	..
165 —	San Paulo ..	160 165	..
7 —	United of Havana ..	5½ 7½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅝ ..	..
Alexanders	68⅞ ..	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5½ ..	−⅛
Bk. of Aust.	9⅝ ..	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7½ ..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	59 ..	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	28⅝ ..	+¼
Bk. of N.Z.	54·0* ..	..
Barclays, A	45⅛ ..	..
Do., B	57/6 ..	+3d
Do., D.C.O.	26/0 ..	..
B. Overseas	5⅝ ..	..
Can. Com.	46 ..	..
Char. India.	18 15/16	+1/16
District	64·9 ..	−3d
Eng. S. & A.	5* ..	..
Hambros ..	8⅝ ..	..
Hong Kong	113½ ..	+½

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Lloyds, A ..	64/6 ..	..
Martins ..	7⅞ ..	−1/16
Merc. Ind. C.	12⅛ ..	..
Midland, £1	79/0 ..	..
Do., £12	.. ..	..
Nat. (40s. pd.)	9⅛ ..	..
Nat. of N.Z.	5⅝ ..	..
Nat. Dist. B.	9 15/16	..
Nat. Egypt	27¾ ..	..
Nat. India	42½ ..	..
Nat. Prov.£4	14 ..	+1/16
Ryl. of Can.	58 ..	..
Ryl. of Scot.	356 ..	..
Stand. S.A.	15¼ ..	..
Un. of Aust.	7 1/16	−1/16
Un. Discount	10 ..	..
Westminster	79/3 ..	+3d
Do., £1	52/3 ..	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	21¼ ..	..	Phoenix, f.p.	14⅛* ..	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼ ..	..	Prudential	25 ..	..
Britannic ..	16 ..	..	Do., " B "	40·9 ..	..
Com. Un. ..	24½ ..	..	Royal Ex. ..	8 9/16 ..	..
Eagle Star	12⅝ ..	..	R. Exchange	6 11/16 ..	..
Empl'rs Liab.	71·3 ..	..	Scottish "A"	16⅝* ..	..
Gen. Accid.	15¼ ..	..	Sea ..	74/6 ..	..
Guardian ..	10¼* ..	..	Sun. Insur.		
Ldn. and L.	28⅝ ..	−⅛	£1 (5s. pd.)	81/0* ..	−6d
Ldn. Assur.	10¼ ..	..	Sun Life ..	53 ..	..
N. Brit. & M.	36 ..	⅛	Y'shire (50/-)	6 1/16 ..	..
Ntln. Assur.	16⅝ ..	⅛			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	6d ..	−1/4d	Engl. Cotton	1 3/16	..
Bleachers ..	17/6 ..	−6d	Fine Spinners	21/0 ..	+3d
Borax, Def.	19/0 ..	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/0 ..	..
Brad. Dyers	21/6 ..	..	Impl. Chem.	19/9 ..	..
Brit.Celanese	9/0 ..	..	Do., Defd.	5 7/32	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/0 ..	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0 ..	..
B. Oil. Dyers	5 7/32	+3d	Linen Thread	1 1/4	−1/32
Brit. Enka	4/6 ..	..	Lister ..	15/0 ..	..
Calico Print.	9/6 ..	..	Patons & B.	21/0 ..	..
Can.Celanese	2 ..	..	Ryland's ..	16/6 ..	..
Cn'w'se Amer.	3 1/16	+1/16	Salt Union ..	19⅛ ..	..
Coats ..	59/0 ..	−3d	Salts (Wm)'ee)	2/3 ..	..
Cook, Son ..	7/6 ..	..	Snia Viscosa	6/6 ..	−3d
Courtaulds ..	2 1/16	+1/32	Wardle & Dav.	1 21/32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	22/3 ..	..	Hydro Elec.	27½	+¼
Atlas ..	22/0 ..	..	Johnson& Ph.	35/0*	+¼
BarcelonaTn.	26½	+2	Metro. Elec.	45/0	+9d
B'mouth&Pl.	61/6 ..	..	Mex.L.L. Cons.	5⅞ ..	..
Braz. Tract.	26⅛	+1/2	Do., 1st Pf.	75 ..	..
Brit. Insuld.	69/6 ..	..	Mid.Counties	28/6 ..	..
Brush Elec.	106 ..	..	N'we'n Elec.	25/0 ..	..
Callenders	68/0 ..	..	Perak River	6/0 ..	..
City of Lond.	35/6	+6d	Siemens ..	21/6* ..	..
County Lond.	50/0	+6d	Teleg. Const.	17⅛ ..	..
English Elec.	11/0 ..	..	Vic. Falls ..	21 16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46⅜ ..	−3d	Whitehall Pf.	28/3 ..	+1d
Henley's Tel.	5 15/16* ..	..	Yorkshire ..	34/6 ..	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅝ ..	..
Alexanders	68·9 ..	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5⅛ ..	−⅛
Bk. of Aust.	9⅝ ..	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅛ ..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	59 ..	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	28¾ ..	+¼
Bk. of N.Z.	54·0* ..	..
Barclays, A	45⅛ ..	..
Do., B	57/6 ..	+3d
Do., D.C.O.	26/0 ..	..
B. Overseas	5⅝ ..	..
Can. Com.	46 ..	..
Char. India.	18 15/16	+1/16
District	64·9 ..	−3d
Eng. S. & A.	5* ..	..
Hambros ..	8⅝ ..	..
Hong Kong	113½ ..	+½

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Lloyds, A ..	64/6 ..	..
Martins ..	7⅞ ..	−1/16
Merc. Ind. C.	12⅛ ..	..
Midland, £1	79/0 ..	..
Do., £12	.. ..	..
Nat. (40s. pd.)	9⅛ ..	..
Nat. of N.Z.	5⅝ ..	..
Nat. Dist. B.	9 15/16	..
Nat. Egypt	27¾ ..	..
Nat. India	42½ ..	..
Nat. Prov.£4	14 ..	+1/16
Ryl. of Can.	58 ..	..
Ryl. of Scot.	356 ..	..
Stand. S.A.	15¼ ..	..
Un. of Aust.	7 1/16	−1/16
Un. Discount	10 ..	..
Westminster	79/3 ..	+3d
Do., £1	52/3 ..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	6/9 ..	..	Imperial Tob.	4 11/16	+1/32
Am. Dent. Of.	3/6 ..	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	37/9	−3d
Apollinaris ..	6/0 ..	..	Int. Nickel ..	19⅛	+⅛
Assd. Cement	2 5/16	−1/4d	Krueger & T.	24	+⅛
Bovril .. Def.	37/5	−5d	Lautaro, Pf.	2 17/32	−1/32
Brit. Alum.	33/6 ..	..	Do., Def'rred	4¼	−1/4
Brit. Am. Tb.	5 9/32	..	Lever 7% Pf.	24 1/2	+1/4d
Brit. & S. Pac	11/6 ..	−6d	Liverpool NR.	6/3 ..	−9d
Brit. Match ..	24 7/8	..	London Brick	39/10¼	−1/4d
Brit. Oil Cake	28/3 ..	−3d	Manbré & Gd.	16/6 ..	..
Brit. Port Cm.	2⅝ ..	..	Marconi Mar.	1⅞ ..	..
Brit. Ropes ..	2/6 ..	..	Do., Can. ..	4 ..	..
Cah. & W. "B"	12 ..	+⅛	Mather & P. ..	1 13/16	..
Do. 7½% "A"	23 ..	+1	Nairn M. & C.	17⅜ ..	..
Do. 5½% Pf.	73 ..	+1	New Tam'y'l.	15/0 ..	..
Carreras "A"	59/6 ..	+1/16	P. & O. Def.	40/6 ..	−1/0
Col. Graph. ..	2 13/32	+1/32	Phillips (G.) ..	31/32	..
Crittall ..	20/0 ..	..	Pinchin J'son	40/6 ..	+6d
Cr. & Bl. 1 Pf.	11 7/32	..	Prim. Hldgs.	24/3 ..	−3d
Cunard Stm.	16/0 ..	..	Royal Mail ..	12⅝ ..	..
Dunlop Rbr.	11/6 ..	+3d	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	11/32	+1/32
E. Rand p'd. B.	18/6 ..	..	Sth. Met. Gas	105½	+⅛
Finlay Jas. ..	4 ..	+1/16	Spillers ..	22/0 ..	+3d
Furness W. ..	33/3 ..	−3d	Swed. Match. B.	15¾ ..	+1/16
Gas Lt. & C.	19/9 ..	..	Tarapaca Nit.	4/0 ..	..
Gaumont Br.	14/3 ..	+6d	Turner & N.	21 1/16	+1/16
Globe Tel. ..	14⅛ ..	..	Utd. Dairies	32/0 ..	+1½d
Graxaophone	2 1/16	+1/32	Utd. Molasses	19/9 ..	..
Harris'n'sdC.	4¼ ..	..	Unilever ..	2 ..	..
Imp. Con. Gas	550 ..	..	Utd. Tob. (8/-)	4 ..	..
Imp. Enacht.	12/6 ..	..	Wall Paper D.	35/6 ..	+1/6

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/0 ..	..	Howard & B.	13/32	..
Armstrong ..	0/6 ..	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock&W.	51/9 ..	..	Pease & Pins.	1 7½	..
Baldwins ..	2/0 ..	..	Pratt Bros. ..	5/0 ..	..
Bengal ..	6/0 ..	..	Powell Duff	5/9 ..	..
B.S.A. ..	8/3 ..	..	Richds. West	2/6 ..	..
Bolsover ..	14/3 ..	+3d	Ruston & H.	3/6 ..	..
Brown(John)	2/0 ..	..	S. Speakman	9/6 ..	..
Cammell Ld.	1/0 ..	..	Staveley ..	20/9 ..	..
Consett ..	6/0 ..	..	Stew&L.Def.	23/6 ..	+1½d
Cory (Wm.)	59 3/*	..	S. Durham	18/9 ..	−3d
Dorman Long	4/6 ..	..	Swan Hunter	21/0 ..	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6 ..	..	Tata Deb. ..	98 ..	..
Ernest Kern	26 4½	+4½d	Thomas, R. ..	1/6 ..	..
Hadfields ..	6/3 ..	..	Vickers ..	7/6 ..	..
Harld.&W.P.	5/9 ..	..	Wardale Df.	19/3 ..	..
Hopkinson ..	24/0 ..	..	Yk.Am.A&D	6/9 ..	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5.0)	27/5 ..	−3d	National Dw.	23/3	+3d
Dennis Bros.	3 4/6 ..	−6d	Rolls-Roy'e	41/0	+6d
Ford ..	66/0 ..	..	Rover (8/0)	5/9 ..	..
Guy Motors	10/3 ..	..	Singer ..	18/6 ..	..
Humber ..	16/6 ..	+3d	S.T.D., Pref.	4/9 ..	+3d
Imp. Airways	18/6 ..	−3d	Smith, S., Pf.	2/9 ..	..
Leyland ..	54/6 ..	−6d	Thornycroft	33/9* ..	..
Lucas, J. ..	67/6 ..	..	Til. & Britt.	43/3 ..	..
Morris, Pf.	22 3	+3d	T.S. Motors	6/0 ..	..
Napier, D. ..	9/9 ..	−3d	Tilling, T. ..	4 13/16	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/3 ..	..	Hoare ..	62/0 ..	..
Barclay Perk.	25/9 ..	..	Ind. Coope ..	63/6 ..	..
Bass, Ratcl.	65/6 ..	−3d	Meux's ..	35/0 ..	..
Benskin's	57/0 ..	..	Mitch's & B.	53/6 ..	..
C. of Lon., Df.	12/3 ..	..	Nthn. Breweries	58/6 ..	..
Courage ..	60/0 ..	+3d	Taylor Wlkr.	32/6 ..	..
Distillers ..	60/9 ..	..	Walker P.&C.	19/0 ..	+6d
Guinness ..	107/0 ..	+3d	Watney, Df.	57/9 ..	

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	47/0 ..	..	Lewis, Pfd.	47/0 ..	..
Army & N. ..	38/3 ..	..	Lipton ..	4 1/16	+1½d
Barker ..	56/9 ..	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4 15/16	+1/32
Boots Pure D.	57/6 ..	−1/6	Maple ..	29/0 ..	..
Carlton ..	24/0 ..	−6d	Map. & Webb	8/3 ..	..
Debenhams ..	6/0 ..	..	May'ple, Def.	4/9 ..	..
Fredk. Hotels	7/9 ..	..	Savoy Hotel	27/0 ..	−6d
Gordon Hts.	10/10	−1½d	Selfridge, Pfd	23/0 ..	..
Harrods ..	58/3 ..	−3d	Smart Bros.	19/6 ..	..
Harrid's(B.)	14/3 ..	..	Tootal Defd.	18/0 ..	..
Home&C.	4/0 ..	..	Waring & G.	6/0 ..	..
Internat. Tea	19/6 ..	..	Whiteley ..	41/6 ..	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	31/0 ..	..	Dalgety ..	7¾ ..	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	17/0* ..	..	Forestal ..	12/9 ..	..
Aust. Est. M.	43 ..	..	Goldsbr. Mt.	20/0 ..	..
Aust. Mercl.	3 ..	..	Hudson's ..	1 7/8 ..	..
Brit. N. Born.	4/3 ..	−3d	Kassala Cot.	½ ..	..
City Ld. Real	17/0* ..	..	N.Z.L. & M.	82 ..	..
Cordova ..	1/3 ..	..	Sudan Plants	2 3/32	+1/32

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9 11/32	−1¼d	Ld., Asiatic ..	3/0 ..	..
An.-Dutch ..	25/3 ..	+2d	Linmut ..	1¼ ..	..
An.-Java ..	1/0 ..	..	Malacca ..	3/4 ..	..
An.-Malay ..	13/32 ..	..	Malayalam ..	17/0 ..	..
Bah. Lias ..	3/4 ..	..	Mendaris ..	1/6 ..	..
Bajoe Kokel	18 1/32	..	Meriman ..	1 4/32	..
Batu Tiga ..	12/6 ..	..	Pataling ..	3/4 ..	..
Bertam Cons.	2/6 ..	−1½d	Perak ..	1/10	−1½d
Bukit Mert'm	1/6 ..	..	Rembau Jeki	16/3 ..	..
Castlefield ..	3/3 ..	..	Rubber Tst.	24/6 ..	..
Cons. Malay	2/9 ..	..	Sarawak ..	1/6 ..	..
Duff Devt. ..	5/32 ..	..	Selangor Un.	1/0 ..	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/6 ..	..	Sennah ..	17/6 ..	..
Grand Cent.	12/0 ..	..	Sialang ..	11/16	..
Gula Kalumpg	7/8 ..	..	Straits Rbr.	21/32	..
Highlands ..	1 ..	..	Sum. Para. ..	1/9 ..	..
Java Invest.	13/32 ..	..	Tandjong ..	11/16	+1/16
Java United	13/16	..	Tanjong Mal.	23/32	..
Jugra&Carey	9/6 ..	..	Telogoredjo	1/0 ..	..
Kapar Para	13/16 ..	..	U. Serdang ..	2 7/16	..
Kuala Lump.	1 1/16	−1/16	U. Sua Bet'ng	2 1/16	..
Labu ..	1 5/16	..	U. Sumatra ..	1/0 ..	..
Lanadron ..	5/16	..	U. Temiang ..	1/3 ..	..
Linggi ..	1 1/16	..	Vallambrosa ..	8/9 ..	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	17¼ ..	..	Eastn. Prod.	3⅜ ..	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1¼ ..	..	Empire ..	1⅛ ..	..
Assam Co. ..	28/3 ..	−6d	Galaha ..	2 5/16	..
Assam Front.	20/9 ..	..	Imperial Tea	30/9* ..	−3d
Bcza'n'Tav.	3 1/16	+1/16	Jhanzie ..	2¼ ..	+1/2
Brahmap'tra	3 1/2	..	Jokai ..	56/6 ..	−1/0
Brit. Indian	42/6 ..	..	Jorehaut ..	59/6 ..	−6d
Budla Beta	60/0 ..	..	Lanka Plant.	1⅛ ..	..
Carolina ..	2 1/16 ..	..	Lebong ..	7 6/16 ..	..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅜ ..	..	Lungla ..	10/6 ..	..
Chargola ..	8/9 ..	..	Makum ..	33/6 ..	..
Chubwa ..	3 1/32 ..	..	Nedeem ..	1⅛ ..	..
Cons. T. & L.	17⅞ ..	−⅛	New Dimbula	5⅛ ..	..
Darjeeling ..	27/32 ..	..	Nuwara Eliya	59/6 ..	..
Darj. Cons.	3½ ..	..	Pabrapani	5 1/16 ..	..
Deundi ..	13/6 ..	..	Scot. T. & L.	2 31/32	..
Dooars ..	38/0 ..	+3d	Singlo ..	2 1/16	..
Doom'Dooma	76/9 ..	..	Travancore ..	43/6 ..	..
Eastn. Assam	3⅜ ..	−6d	Upper Assam	36/6 ..	+3d

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	10/3 ..	+3d	Lobitos ..	1 5/16	+1/16
A.-Egypt. B	1 25/32	..	Mex. Eagle ..	6/10	+6d
A.-Persian ..	2 1/16	−3/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8 1/4	..
Apex Trin. ..	11/9 ..	+3d	Phoenix, El sh	6/6 ..	−3d
Attock	1 ..	..	R. Dutch ..	24¾ ..	+¼
Brit. Borneo ..	5/6 ..	..	Shell ..	2 5/8 ..	+1/16
Brit. Burmah	4/6 ..	+3d	Spies (2/0) ..	0/3 ..	..
Brit. Cont., Pf	2/3 ..	..	Steaua Rom.	5/6 ..	..
Burmah ..	3 9/16* ..	+3/32	Trinidad L.	2/0 ..	..
Canada, Eagle	7 4½	+4½d	Trinidad L.	1 5/16	+1/16
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3 ..	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	4 7/32	+3d
Creole ..	14/6 ..	..	Ural Caspian	0/6 ..	..
Kern River ..	9/0 ..	..	V.O.C. Ord.	1½ ..	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	14/6 ..	..	Modder. B.	12/3 ..	..
Anglo-Amer.	15/6 ..	..	Modder. Deep	1⅛ ..	..
Au.-French ..	5/8 ..	..	Modder. East	1 5/16 ..	..
Brakpan ..	2¾ ..	..	Mozambique	4/9 ..	−6d
C.Mining. Br.	11½ ..	+⅛	Natal N. Con.	21/32 ..	..
City Deep ..	4/9 ..	..	New Jagers. ..	1⅛ ..	..
Cons. Diads.	5/1½ ..	..	New Modder.	3 5/16 ..	..
Cons. G. Fds.	11 5/16 ..	..	New State A.	1 31/32 ..	..
Cons. M.R. ..	16/9 ..	..	Nourse ..	10/6 ..	..
Cons. M. Sd.	10/0 ..	..	Randfon. E.	2/6 ..	..
Crown ..	3⅜ ..	..	Rand Mines ..	22/32 ..	..
Daggafontein	25/0 ..	+3d	Rand Select.	7/0 ..	..
De Beers, D.	5⅜ ..	−⅛	Rob. Deep B.	8 10/32	+1½d
Durban Deep	11/9 ..	..	S.A. Town ..	6/3 ..	−3d
East Geduld	2 1/16 ..	..	S.W. Africa	15/9 ..	..
East Rand ..	7/9 ..	..	Springs ..	5 ..	..
Geduld ..	3½ ..	..	Sub Nigel ..	2¾ ..	..
Gen. Mining	5 3/32	−1/32	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas ..	1 9/16	..	Union Corp.	23/6 ..	..
J'b'g C'ns Inv.	31/6 ..	..	V. Ryn Deep	11 3/32	..
Knights ..	8/9 ..	..	Vereen'g Est.	1⅜ ..	..
Langlaagte	23/6 ..	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/6 ..	..
Meyer & C. ..	1 5/16	..	West Springs	12/9 ..	−3d

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kb'l	8/9 ..	+1½d	Rhod.Cong.B	8¾ ..	..
Cam & Motor	2 1/32	+1/32

Courlan, Sliding Scale 8½... 107½ ½ 3/4
Gas Light and Coke, 4% Deb., 1960-90... 93⅞ 4 4 3/8
Do., 5% Deb., 1937-57... 107½ -/10½ -/11¼ 20/-
Gas, Light and Coke, 4½% Deb., 1960-85... 93⅞ 4 4 3/8
Do., 5% Deb., 1937-57... 107½ -/10½ -/11¼ 20/-
Imp. Continental Gas, 104 ...
Met. Metropolitan, 104 ...
Gt. Western (5½% stand.), 103½
Peterhaus (3½% stand.), 103½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Fullerton, 5% Deb., 109††
Gas Light and Coke, 4½% Deb., 1960-85, 93⅞ 4 4 3/8
Do., 5% Deb., 1937-57, £221½ pd.), 221½ ½ ½ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛
Do., 4½% ††, 107½ -/11¼ 20/- 20/-
Metropolitan (3½% stand.), 103½
Wolverton (Stock), New 5% Deb., 97

INSURANCE

Alliance, 20⅛ ⅛
Do., New, 21⅛
Atlas Reinsurers, 21/-
Atlas, 13/6 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Employers' Liability, 71/9
English and Law Life, 10½
Equity and Accdt., 15½ ⅛ ⅛
Caledian, 10/-
Do. Pref. (5%), 82/6
Legal and General, 40/6†
Liverpool and London, 28½ ⅛
Law Union and Manchester, £14/0/9 14½
Do., 7% Pref., 82/-
Northern, 9% (Correction from *Official List.*—In yesterday's List the business done at 16½ should have been marked to the Pfg. Pref.)
Do. Pfg. Pref. (See correction above)
Pearl, fully pd., 13⅝ ⅛ ⅛
Do., fully pd., 12⅝
Phœnix, fully pd., 14 £13/13/9 13½ ⅛ £13/15/9 14
Do., fully pd., 12⅝
Prudential, 41/3
Do., 8⅝
Royal Exchange, 65½
Royal, 81/-
Scottish Union, "A," 16½ ⅜ ½
Sun, 31/4½
Sun Life, 53
Tariff Reinsurances, 3/2½ -/9¼
Yorkshire, fully pd., 14½††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 24½ ⅞ ⅛ ⅛

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Alliance Invest., 47½ Pref., 88½ 7½ 9
Do., Deld., 200†† 199
American Inv. and Gen., Deld., 213
Do., 4½% Deb., 1952, 95½ ½
Anglo-American Deb., 292
Anglo-Argentine Invest., 5% Pref., 91½
Army and Navy Invest., 5% Pref.
Do., Deld., 356 9
Atlas Electric, 21/10½ -/9 -/9 2/3 2/- 2/- -/11½
Bankers, 41½ 2 2½
Beaver, 16/6†† Pref., 80½ 1½ ½ 80½
Do., 5% Deb., 100½ ½
Charter, 56/-
Do., 5% Pref., 76½
City and Internat., 5% Pref., 87½
Consolidated Invest. and Indust., 205 6
Continental and Indust., 205 6
Do., 5% Pref., 98
Do., 4½% Pref., 89½
Foreign and Col. Invest., 170½ 70
Globe Telegraph, 6% Pref., 106½ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛
Govmts. Stk. and other Sec., 4% Deb., 77
Gt. Northern, 5% Deb., 95½ ½ 11½
Gt. Nthn., 130
Indust. and Gen., 339
Do., 7% Pref., 77 7
Investment, 422 1
Do., Deld., 421½
Lake View Invest., 223
Lond. and Overseas, 4½% Deb., 82½ ½ 2
Lond. and Overseas, Deld., 387
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 323
Do., 5% Pref., 99¼
Merchants, 248
Mid-European, 5% Deb., 92†† 4½ 4
New York and Gen., 140†
Do., 5% Deb., 94
Do., 5% Deb., 94½
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 97
Do., 5% Pref., 89†† 91½
Omnium, 5% Pref., 86½ 90†† 88½ 9
Do., 5% Deb., 90†† 88½ 9
Orient, 15½
Premier, 153½
Do., 5% Pref., 90
Do., 5% Deb. and Gen., 160
Scot. Amer. Invest., 5% Pref., 94
Scottish Stockholders, 4½% Pref., 94††
Second Industrial, 143
Second Investment, 151
Second Scottish, 21½
Second Scottish, Deld., 90 90¾
Standard, 4½% Deb., 98½
Sterling, 5% Pref., 98½
Stockholders, 109
Traction and Gen., 317 17 16 ½
Trans-Oceanic, 5% Pref., 86 6
Trust Union, 230††
Trustees, 234†
Do., 4½% Pref., 85½ 6½
United States and Gen., Deld., 267½ 8
Do., 5% Deb., 240††
Utd. States Deb., 240††
Utilities and Gen., 5% Pref., 79

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

East of Scotland, 5% Deb., 95½
Romney, 5% Deb., 95½

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Algoma, 5% Rds., 65†† 7
Amal. Anthracite, 3/9¾
Armstrong Whitworth, 6½% Pref., 17/3 -/11½ 17/- -/11½
Babcock and Wilcox, 51/7½†† 9/3/3
Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. Deb. (free of tax), 19††
Barrow Haematite, 5% Deb. (free of tax), 19††
Bengal, 9/6
Do., 7½% Pref., 9/-
Cammell, Laird, 5% Mt. Deb., 35½††
Dorman, Long, 4½% Deb., 67½ -/8 -/11½ -/7½
Do., 8% Pref., 6/3
Ebbw Vale, 6% Deb., 35½
Guest, Kee, 26/6 -/4½
Hadfields, 5% Pref., 89¾ 3 90
Rankers, 41½ 2 2½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref. (free of tax), 5/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/9
Do., 10/-
Horden, 51½ Deb., 90 1
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 103¼ 3 3 2½ 3¼
Powell-Duffryn, 6 3/9¼
Richardsons, Westgarth, 2/11½
Do., 6% Pref., 5/11½
S. Durham, 19/- 18/11½
Do., "B," 4/9
Stanley, 20/6†† -/7½††
Stewarts and Lloyds, Deld., 23/9
Summers, 5% Pref., 18/9
Swan, Hunter and Richardson, 21/11½
Thomas, 61½ Pref. (††), 5/9
Thompson, 6% Pref., 22/9 -/6
Thornycroft, Part. Preference, 20/-
Do., 6% Pref., 19/4½
Utd. Steel Corp., 132½ ½ ½ 3 2½ 2¾ 11½
Vickers, 7 4½ -/3¼ -/3½ -/7½ -/2¼ -/2¼ 7/- 6/10½ 7/3¼
Do., 5% Cum. Pref., 17/9 18/11½ 18/-
Wardale, Deld. Pref., 20/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Beyer, Peacock, 5% Deb., 82½△
Bidder, 1½
Burnell, 7½% Fig. Pref., 14/6††
Duffield Iron Corp., 4/6
Illingworth Combination, 4/3
Instone, 7% Fig. Pref., 1/4½
Scottish Tube, 15/7½
Sensible Heat Combination, 1/-
Smith, Sneakman, 8/9
Sheerbride, 10/9
Sheffield Products, 10½ 12½
Do., 6% Deb., 57½
Skoda Works, 6% Deb., 93 2½ 3½†† 3¼ 2¾
Tredegar, 4 14/- pd., 5 6½
Do., 5% Deb., 9/-
West Canadian, 11/6††

MINES

Anaconda, 77/-
Ashanti, 32/-
Bechuanaland Exp., 6/6
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 20/1½ 1/- 20/10½ 20/- 20/-
Do., 6% Pref., 17½ -/- 16½ 16/9½ 17/6
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 15/6 -/3
Cons. Mines Selec., 9/7½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 9¾ 2½ 2 15/16
Do., Deld. (Regd.), 5½
Do. (Bearer), 5¾
Geduld, Prop., 69/4½ -/4½
Globe and Phœnix, 12/3
Lond. Tin Corp., 8/6 -/4½ -/4½
Do., 8% Pfgr. Pref., 5/3 5/- -/11½
National, 5% Deb., 55½ -/6½ -/5½ -/6 -/7
New Jagersfontein, 21/3
Pahang Cons., 7½
Rio Tinto, 5% Pref., 87/6
Tanganyika Concessions, 27/6½†† -/6†† -/3 -/11½ 6/9
Do., 7½% (Bearer), 70/-
Thames Rainfall (Bearer), 70/-
Van Ryn, 7/7½
Vereeniging Est., 33/-
Wankie, 12/10½ -/7½ -/6 -/10½ -/9¾ -/7½ -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseverance, -/6 -/6 -/6¼
Brunner, -/2
Lake View and Star, 8/11½ -/11½ -/6 -/8 -/3 -/6 -/4 -/6¼
Nth. Kalgurli, 1/6† 2/3 -/5
Sth. Kalgurli, 1/6† 2/3 -/5

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Anzona, 1/- 6/8 -/7½ -/10
Broken Hill Prop., 12/-††
Burma Corp., 9/7½ -/3 -/6 -/5¼ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/4½
-/10 2††
Camp Bird, New, 5
Chaucis Reef of India, 7/3 -/3
Colombian, -/6¼ -/6¼ -/6¼
Idris, 7/3
Indian Copper, 1/1½
Kampar Malaya, 14/-
Kent (F.M.S.), 4/-
Malayan Dredg., 17/7½
Malaysian, 1/4½
Minerals Separation, 95/- 6/3
Mining of Canada, 7/7
Mount Lyell, 20/6 -/3
New Zealands, 6/3
Nth. Broken Hill, 38/9 -/9
Nundydroog, 14/7½
Oroville, 1/9 -/10½
Panama Corporation, 13/9
Russo-Asiatic, -/4 -/4 -/4½ -/4¾ -/4 -/4¼ -/4½ -/4¼ -/4¼
-/4¾ -/4½ -/4¾
San Finx, -/6½
San Francisco of Mexico, 16/8¼
Santa Gertrudis, 8/10½ -/8¼ -/10½
8th. American Oroppr, -/6¼ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6¼ -/6
Southn. Malayan, 11/3†† -/3
Southn. Tronoh, 6/3
Sulphide, 10/6, Pref., 14/- 14/-
Taycor, 4/-
Tronoh, 14/6 -/3 -/1½ -/9¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/6 -/3
Abex, 16/-
Brakpan, 32/9
Bwana M'Kubwa, 8/9 -/9
Can and Motor, 17/9 13/1½ 12/9
Cent. Mining and Invest. (Bearer), 11 15/16‡
Chicago-Galka, 5/-
City Deep, 4 4½
Crown Diamond, 5/-
Crown Mines, 73½ 2 9¾
Daggafontein, 25/- 4/9 2/6
Delagoa Bay Trust, 2½
Durban Roodepoort, 11/9††
East Rand Prop., 8 7/7½ -/6¼
Falcon, -/6
Galka, 4/3
Geldenhuis Deep, 8/3 -/3 -/3
Gen. Mining and Finance, 11/3
Govt. Gold Areas (Modderfontein), 31/6 -/6¼
H.E. Prop. (New), 6/6 -/3
J'burg Consl., 31/3 -/11½ 2/9 -/9
Knight's (Witwatersrand), 7/6‡
Langlaagte Est., 22/6 2/9 -/9 3/-
Longvva Concessions, 2/3 4½ -/3
Lord, and Rhodesian, 7/7½ -/6¼ -/6 -/7½
Lydenburg Val. Est., 3/3 2/9‡
Modderfontein "B," 12/3 -/11
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 19/-
Modderfontein Deep (New), 40/- 37/6 8/9 -/5¼ 9/- -/4½ 7/6 8 1½
New Bulawayo, 5/8‡
New Kleinfontein, 64/4½ -/4½ 3/-2 -/9 4/4½
Nigel, 4/-
Nitzdeiserust, 1/- -/6½ 1/-
Rand Mines, 53/9 -/9 53/6
Rand Selection, 6/10½ 7/1½†† -/9¼††
Randfontein Estates, 12/3‡ 11/10½‡ 12/9 12/-‡ -/7½‡
11/9‡ 12/7½‡
Do., 6% Pref., 97½‡
Rhodesian Broken Hill, 1/7 -/6¼ -/6
Rhodesian Congo Border, 8½ 4 4½ 8 1 4½
Rhodesian Corp., 1/3½
Rhodesian Selection Trust, 16/10½ -/10½ -/3 -/9
Roan Antelope, 14/10½ 15/- 14/10½ 15/9 15/- 14/10½ 15
Do., 7% Deb. (ex. option), 82½
Robinson Deep, 9/- -/9 -/9 -/- 8/10½ -/9 8/10½ -/10½
Selukwe, 3/- -/9 4 5/-
Shamva, -/9¼ -/8¼
Sherwood Star, 14/3 -/6 -/4½ -/9¼ -/6
Sth. African Townships, 6/- 6/-
Sub Nigel, 52/6‡ 53/3‡
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Invest., 67/6
Transvaal Consol. Land, 15/-
Transvaal Gold, 6/- 5/- 6/- -/11½
Van Ryn Deep, 26/10½ 7/6 -/6
Village Deep, 5/10½
Wankie Colliery, 24/6 -/8 2/9‡
West Rand Cons., 5/3 -/3 -/9¼ -/3¼
West Spring, 12/10½ 13/- 12/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Ashieu, 1/3½ -/6 -/4½
Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 3/3½ -/9 -/9
Jantar Nigeria, 1/-
Kaduna Prospectors, 3/6‡
Taquah and Abosso, 2/6½ -/3½ -/7½ -/6½ -/7½ -/8½

NITRATE

Lagunas, Reed., 1/-
Lautaro, New, 240001 to 420000 and 590001 to 1319000, Bearer, 30/9 -/7½ 30/-

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 9/9 10/11½
Anglo-Persian, 26/6½ -/10½ 27/1½ 7/3½ -/10½ 6/3
Do., 8% 1st Pref., 27/10½†† -/9¼ -/8¼ -/9 8/- 7/9
Do., 8% 2nd Pref., 20/- -/3 -/3¼ -/3¼
Do., 5% Deb., 101¼
Attock, 20/-
Brit. Burmah, 7% "A" Deb., 100½ ⅜ ⅛
Burmah, 80/6½†† 8/3¾ 70/7½ -/7½ -/7½ 68/3¼ 9/4½
8/9 -/9‡ 9/4½
Canadian Eagle, 6/11¼†† -/10½†† 2¼†† 2
Do., 5% Deb., 101¼†† -/7½ -/3 -/2¼ -/2¼ 7/- 6/10½ 7/3¼
6/10½ 7½ -/3¼ 7/- -/3 -/2¼ -/2¼ 7/- 6/10½ 7/3¼
-/3 -/3¼
Do., 6% Pref. (7%), 12/2¼
Do., Pfgs. Pr. (Bearer), 9/3
Kern River, 2/-
Lobitos, 23/-
Mexican Eagle, 6/11½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3½ -/2¼ -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 93/-
Persian Trust, 26¼ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ 6 ⅛ 6 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 6 ⅛ ⅛
⅛ ⅛
Royal Dutch, 7% Pref., 9/0¾
Shell Transport, £1 sha., 6/7½ -/4½ -/7½
Shell Union, 24½ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 3 3 3

Telephone: Regent 7300. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London." Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0090. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

NEAR CHORLEY WOOD and RICKMANSWORTH.

EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE.

Wonderful golfing facilities.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICE, a most attractive PROPERTY, with beautifully timbered surroundings, long drive, with lodge, hall, double drawing rooms, lounge, and dining room (all fitted remarkably fine carved oak chimney pieces), seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices.

Electric light, companies' water and gas, telephone.

LARGE GARAGE, STABLING, and OUTBUILDINGS.

GROUNDS ABOUT 5½ ACRES, finely timbered, with lawns, orchard, paddock, kitchen garden, &c.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (B.772.)

EASY MOTOR RUN NORTH OF TOWN.

OPEN POSITION. NEAR GOLF.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, an excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, large drawing room (both parquet floors), dining room (parquet surround), morning room, seven bed and dressing rooms, two tiled bath rooms, servants' hall and offices, and enclosed verandah.

Electric light, co.'s water and gas, main drainage, telephone.

LARGE GARAGE AND TWO ROOMS OVER.

Unusually pretty garden, about three-quarters of an Acre, with crazy paving and a

FINE HARD TENNIS COURT.

Very strongly recommended from personal knowledge by

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (M.40170.)

By Order of Executors.

WARWICKSHIRE.

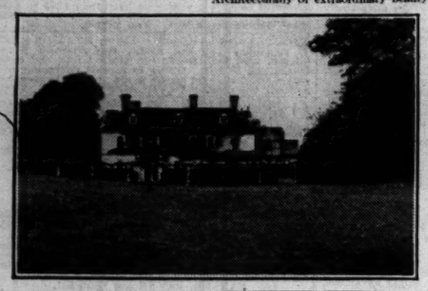
IN A FAVOURITE PART.

FOR SALE.

A FAMOUS HOUSE OF GREAT HISTORIC INTEREST.

For 600 years in one family and.

Architecturally of extraordinary beauty.



Partly dating from the Tudor Period and retaining the exquisite panellings and other features.

Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Company's water; central heating; telephone.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND PARKLANDS.

Ample Stabling. Garages. Four Cottages.

ABOUT 155 ACRES.

If required, a first-rate agricultural holding of 250 Acres, pair of cottages, woodlands, &c., could be purchased.

Full particulars from Land Agent, J. W. Earle, Esq., 32, Old Queen-street, Westminster, or Estate Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

MODERATE PRICE TO ENSURE QUICK SALE.

ROTHERFIELD.

Six miles of Tunbridge Wells.

TO be SOLD, attractive COUNTRY HOUSE, in high position; hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath, offices; gas lighting (electric supply available); main water; central heating. Matured grounds of about THREE ACRES, with tennis lawn.

DOUBLE GARAGE. COTTAGE.

Specially recommended by the Sole Agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (C.8248.)

WIMBLEDON COMMON

(close to).

In the choicest position in the district.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AT HALF ITS ACTUAL COST, a perfectly appointed RESIDENCE; spacious lounge, four reception, three baths, 12 bed rooms, fine ground-floor offices.

Central heating	Oak floors	Passenger lift.	Sunny aspect.

Beautiful grounds. Two and a Third Acres.

Entrance lodge. Two cottages. Garages.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.3763.)

£2,850 for ARCHITECT'S HOUSE in beautiful part of

WEST SURREY.

VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE occupying an exceedingly pleasant position. Hall, panelled dining room, drawing room, study, cloak room, five bed rooms, bath room, offices.

Central heating. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Telephone.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS.

Flower-beds, kitchen garden, &c., in all about ONE ACRE. More land if required.

Apply (S.4/3694a.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

Choice position, 300ft. up, on gravel soil. Near to a Common, in beautiful locality.

GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS.

ONLY 19 MILES FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, picturesque RESIDENCE, with all labour-saving devices installed. Hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths, and convenient offices.

Choice gardens of over One Acre, with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, sunken pleasaunce, &c.

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FOX & SONS,

ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

BOURNEMOUTH.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL BRANKSOME PARK, QUITE CLOSE TO SEA AND CHINE.

This very charming PROPERTY, of unusual character and design, for SALE, with POSSESSION; recently redecorated throughout and domestic offices reconstructed. Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, billiard room, magnificent oak lounge hall with gallery, servants' sitting room, &c.; stabling and garage with living rooms over; central heating; ONE ACRE matured grounds.

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD.

Photos and full particulars of FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth West.

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.

At Estate Sale Rooms, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m.

STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

"THE ROOKERY."

FREEHOLD PERIOD RESIDENCE OF UNUSUAL CHARM, with every convenience and numerous quaint features.

Eight bed and dressing, three reception, two bath; co.'s electric light, gas, water; central heating, telephone, main drainage.

Cottage, double garage, greenhouse.

Finely timbered PLEASURE GROUNDS of great maturity, beautifully laid out, including tennis court. In all about 2½ ACRES.

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"ELMSHAW," CROFTON-LANE.

ORPINGTON.

Beautifully built and appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, built to architect's plans; oak block flooring, Crittall windows, every labour-saving convenience, on two floors.

Large hall, cloak room, three reception, four bed rooms (three fitted basins), tiled bath room, up-to-date offices; electric light and power; hot water system; large garage; well-stocked garden in excellent cultivation, about ONE ACRE.

For Sale privately or by Auction, December 2nd.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, Orpington, Kent, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

36, WARWICK-ROAD, EALING.

Ideal as Private Residence, Guest House, Club, or conversion into Flats.

In excellent order throughout; recently redecorated.

Unrestricted FREEHOLD, Detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, with entrance hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, domestic offices, and maids' sitting room; hot water system, electric light; nice garden; room for garage.

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Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"HEATHER COTTAGE," HORSELL COMMON.

NEAR WOKING.

Picturesque FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying an unrivalled position; hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, good offices; water, main drainage; gas and electricity available; garages for two cars; outbuildings; pretty inexpensive gardens, with tennis lawn.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

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HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Quiet, convenient position. Handy for station and golf courses.

Choice, Freehold, pre-War-built Detached, Non-basement RESIDENCE, in excellent order; hall, three reception, five bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, offices.

Radiators. "Ideal" hot water supply; electric light, telephone.

Large garage. Very pretty garden.

For SALE Privately or by Auction, Dec. 2nd.

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FOLKESTONE.

In the best part. In the west end of the Town. Quiet situation. Facing gardens.

FURNISHED FOR WINTER MONTHS OR FOR SALE.

Very well FURNISHED and comfortable HOUSE in splendid order, close to sea and shops, and containing four reception, 13 bed rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices with servants' hall; all modern conveniences; garage; good flower and kitchen garden.

RENT 15 GNS. A WEEK.

OR FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

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£1,900 ONLY.

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Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in excellent order, overlooking a park. One mile from golf and five minutes from station, &c.

Two reception, four bed, bath room, offices. Electric light. Company's gas, water. Main drainage.

LARGE GARDEN.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHESHIRE.

Handy for Manchester and all important Northern centres; first-rate social and sporting district.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, OR ENTIRE ESTATE MIGHT BE SOLD.

THE BEAUTIFUL OLD MANSION,

built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and partly rebuilt in 1760, is completely modernized, equipped with labour-saving devices, and luxuriously furnished. Magnificent lounge hall (33ft. square), Elizabethan dining hall, handsome suite of reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, ample bath rooms, modernized domestic offices. Unusually fine stabling, including Jacobean carved oak stalls; fine range of pedigree stock buildings, &c. Several Cottages and lodges.

THE LOVELY OLD GROUNDS ARE PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE,

with extensive topiary work, tennis and other lawns, lily tanks, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses, LAKE of 10 ACRES, together with HOME FARM, woodlands, and BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK INTERSECTED BY A TROUT STREAM, the entire property extending to

ABOUT 1,300 ACRES

of which 1,200 acres are let to old-standing tenants, the shooting being reserved. There are excellent coverts and about 1,200 birds have been reared. Additional Shooting if required. Golf. Hunting. Shooting. Fishing.

Full details of HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LOVELY ASHDOWN FOREST.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE. Every convenience installed. Hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, lavatory basins (hot and cold), three bath rooms, complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Good water. Modern drainage. Cottage. Bungalow, farmery, &c.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, tennis and other lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, herbaceous borders, orchard.

FIRST-RATE PASTURELAND and WOODLAND affording good rides, in all 120 ACRES.

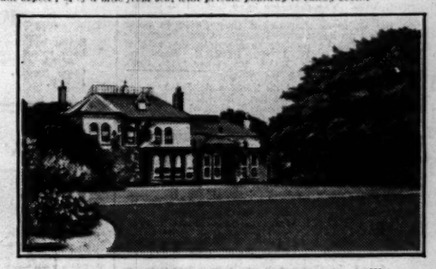
EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICE.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

THE BEST PLACE OF ITS KIND IN CORNWALL.

Beautiful views; due South aspect; ¼ of a mile from sea, with private pathway to sandy beach.

DELIGHTFUL COASTAL HOME,



including a particularly fine house in faultless order throughout; four reception, full sized billiard room, gentleman's lavatory, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, offices.

Excellent water, electric light, specially laid drainage.

Stabling, garage, outbuildings, two sets of rooms for men.

Wonderfully matured gardens and grounds of great natural beauty, croquet lawn, tennis court, profusion of flowering trees and shrubs, sub-tropical gardens and coppice, in all about

SIX ACRES.

Hunting, Yachting, Fishing.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DORCHESTER AND LYME REGIS (BETWEEN).

UNRIVALLED SITUATION. GLORIOUS VIEWS. PRICE £3,500.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, enjoying truly glorious views; close to sea and golf, three miles station.

Lounge hall, eight bed, three reception, bath room. *Electric light. Co.'s water. Telephone. Main drainage.* Garage, studio, and useful outhouses.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, in first-rate order, full of flowers, shrubs and fruit, and including an excellent meadow, in all about

2½ ACRES.

N.B.—Might be sold with a smaller area.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES)

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I. A. T. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

FIRST-RATE HUNTING.

1¼ HOURS FROM LONDON.

Singularly attractive modern House in most wonderful order. 14 bed and dressing rooms, four baths, four fine reception rooms; model hunters' stabling; lovely old gardens; hard tennis court, racquet court; ample cottages; home farm 200 acres.

FOR SALE, AT THOUSANDS LESS THAN COST PRICE.

Agents.—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.

A wonderful opportunity to those wishing to enjoy the best of hunting within easy reach of London.

HUNTING WITH THE WHADDON CHASE.

Near Main Line Junction. Express trains one hour.

PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE.

Nine bed, bath, hall, three reception rooms; electric light; central heating; ample water. GOOD STABLING OF 5 LOOSE BOXES. Attractive gardens and three-acre paddock. FREEHOLD JUST REDUCED TO £2,350.

In good order. A remarkable bargain. Vacant possession.

Owner's Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

Adjoining

SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.

Superbly appointed modern House, facing South, on sandy soil, with grand views. Twelve bed, three baths, lounge, three reception rooms, billiard room; central heating; electric light. Two or four cottages. Very beautiful grounds. Hard tennis court, racquet court. Nine acres. Freehold.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE REGARDLESS OF COST.

The whole place has been splendidly maintained, and is in remarkably good order.

Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX. 250 ACRE ESTATE.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Nine principal bed rooms, four tiled bath rooms, three reception rooms, and billiard room. Electric light; central heating; company's water. Stabling; garages. Two lodges. Several cottages. Lovely old gardens and well-timbered park. Two farms, let, producing good rentals. The House would be sold with small area. Personally inspected and strongly recommended. Vacant possession of house. Very low price.

Owner's Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

NORFOLK & PRIOR,

14, HAY HILL, BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 6383.

A GEM OF TUDOR ARCHITECTURE.

In an unspoilt secluded position

NEAR CANTERBURY.

Completely modernized and in perfect order.

THREE RECEPTION, SIX BED ROOMS WITH LAVATORY BASINS, THREE BATH ROOMS.

Central heating, independent hot water, electric light, garage, barn, &c.

Inexpensive old-world garden and pasture.

11 ACRES.

MODERATE PRICE.

Strongly recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

CHILTERN HILLS.

Amidst unspoilt country, 500ft. above sea; only 50 minutes from London.

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of irresistible charm, well appointed and in perfect order; spacious hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing, three bath rooms, excellent offices, servants' hall.

Company's electric light. Central heating. Unfailing water. Garage, stabling, two cottages.

Magnificently timbered old gardens, two paddocks.

15½ ACRES. FOR SALE.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

NORTH HANTS.

In a first-rate sporting district; outskirts of a pretty village. Lovely views.

A DISTINCTLY PLEASING RESIDENCE approached by drive, in excellent order. Hall, three reception, ten bed, two bath rooms, good offices.

Electric light, good water and drainage. Garage, Stabling and useful buildings. Four cottages.

Charming well-timbered grounds, kitchen garden and paddocks.

ABOUT 10 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

Agents:—NORFOLK & PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

DIXON & CO.,

TEL.: SUTTON 3097 (3 lines).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.

SUTTON, in one of the favourite roads in this excellent residential district, high situation, close to tennis and social clubs, convenient for station, easy reach golf links.—Attractive Modern detached RESIDENCE; TWO FLOORS; latest improvements; electric light; seven bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms, oak-panelled lounge hall with beamed ceiling and parquet floor; ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; particularly attractive, well-kept, and tastefully laid-out gardens of about 1½ ACRE, TENNIS LAWN, rose garden, lily pond, kitchen garden, orchard; heated greenhouse, workshop, tool store, detached garage. FREEHOLD £4,500, or would be Sold with less land if required.

CHEAM, occupying a most delightful situation high up on the chalk, close to Banstead Downs and golf.—Charming Modern detached RESIDENCE, particularly well fitted and planned; electric light, latest improvements and labour-saving devices; six bed rooms, tiled well-fitted bath room, three excellent reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; large well-wooded garden; DOUBLE GARAGE. FREEHOLD £3,100.

SUTTON, best residential part.—Charmingly appointed Modern detached RESIDENCE; EXCELLENT DECORATIVE CONDITION; TWO FLOORS ONLY; latest improvements; electric light; close to tennis, social and bowling clubs; 10mins. station and shops; six bed rooms, bath room, large drawing room, parquet floor, panelled ceiling and walls, excellent dining room (panelled ceiling), morning room, conservatory, hall with fireplace and parquet floor, ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; most attractive gardens over TWO-FIFTHS of an ACRE, tennis court, rockery, kitchen garden, bird bath, heated greenhouse, numerous fruit trees; detached brick double garage. FREEHOLD £3,550.

CHEAM, excellent high situation, very convenient for station and shops, one mile Banstead Downs and golf.—Most attractive modern well-planned detached RESIDENCE; GOOD DECORATIVE CONDITION; electric light, modern conveniences; seven bed rooms, tiled bath room, oak-panelled lounge hall with oak floor, three good reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; well-stocked, tastefully laid-out gardens, nearly THREE QUARTERS of an ACRE, TENNIS COURT productive kitchen garden, fruit trees; large detached double garage, tool shed. FREEHOLD £3,600.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

SAINT-CAST (BRITTANY)

The finest beach on the Emerald Coast. Ideal beach, sheltered from winds from the sea, a mile and a half long.

CENTRE FOR EXCURSIONS

IMPORTANT COMPANY IN FORMATION SEEKS MEMBERS OR CAPITALISTS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF IMPORTANT SITES

SITUATED ON THE SEA-FRONT AT SAINT-CAST, PURCHASED FROM M. DE LA VIEUXVILLE.

FIRST-CLASS PROPOSITION.

SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS TO BE MADE.

For information apply:

BANQUE RAOUL LORY

SAINT-CAST (CÔTES DU NORD), FRANCE, CORRESPONDENT OF PRINCIPAL ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BANKS, FOUNDER OF THE COMPANY.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

(Continued from Page 25)

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY

London's Principal Flat Agents,

109, Mount-street, W.1; 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1; Wright's-lane, Kensington, W.8.

Two reception, three bed rooms, &c.

£110.—Excellent well-arranged second floor MANSION FLAT, overlooking Battersea Park. No premium.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

ASHLEY-GARDENS, S.W.—ONE of the best FLATS on the estate to be LET. Rent £400, no premium. Two large reception, wide hall, five good bed rooms, bath, kitchen, scullery, and pantry; no dark or dull rooms.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

RENT ONLY FIVE GUINEAS WEEKLY.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION (one minute).—A perfect MAISONNETTE with four bed, one reception, kitchen, and bath; in new order and well FURNISHED. Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., Estate Office, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a choice FLAT in beautiful order and well appointed.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

Parquet floors, passenger lift, &c.

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices.

RENT £450. MODERATE PREMIUM.

Personally inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT, containing very large rooms and having independent hot water supply; two bed, one reception, bath, and kitchen, to be Let for six months at 3½gns. per week.—Strongly recommended by SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. 'Phone, Cunningham 1181 (four lines).

SUPERIOR FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, self-contained; one reception, one double bed room, bath; lift; private 'phone; 7gns.—87, Wimpole-street, W.1. Welbeck 2156.

SYMONDS HOUSE,

34, BROOK-STREET, W.1.

SERVICE SUITES.

Furnished from 25s. a day, or 8gns. a week.

Single Rooms, 12s. 6d. a day.

Unfurnished Suite, £275 per annum inclusive. Vacant December.

TO be LET, beautifully FURNISHED self-contained FLAT in Hertford Court, Shepherd Market, Mayfair, consisting of one sitting room, one bed room, small hall, bath room and lavatory, with 'phone and service; or would be Let Unfurnished at original low rent and furniture sold at a bargain.—Apply for particulars and keys to view at 16, Shepherd-street, Shepherd Market, Mayfair, W.

TO be LET in Lady's Private House on Second Floor, FURNISHED SUITE, consisting of large bed room, bath-dressing room, and sitting room, facing garden; central heating, constant hot water; close Sloane-square.—Write Box B.1843, The Times, E.C.4.

HANS-CRESCENT SERVICE FLATS.

TWO delightfully sunny, SELF-CONTAINED modernized FLATS; dining-reception, one bed room, bath; entirely redecorated throughout. Immediate possession. Excellent catering at moderate tariff. View any time.—Steward, 22, Hans-crescent. Sloane 2535.

£275 Inclusive. Fully trained SERVICE. NO PREMIUM.

IMMEDIATELY OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS.

MODERN MANSION FLAT. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

WELL-ARRANGED FLAT; four good bed rooms, fine reception rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, hall, &c.; charming entrance hall, electric passenger lift, uniformed porter, &c.; nominal premium for good lease and fittings. Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

RENT ONLY £350 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

WESTMINSTER (Buckingham-gate).—Exceptional opportunity. Lady leaving for Continent will LET charming Unfurnished FLAT in modern building; one reception, two bed, tiled bath and kitchen; central heating, constant hot water; parquet floors, lift. Rent £210 per annum inclusive; no premium; £65 for valuable fittings and improvements.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

40, PARK-LANE, W.1.—To be LET, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a FLAT occupying favourable position in this favourite building; lounge hall, two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; central heating, &c.; magnificent views over Hyde Park.—Apply to Superintendent, 40, Park-lane.

149, SLOANE-STREET.—Bed room, reception, bath room, kitchen. Rent £175 on lease.

Four bed two reception, kitchen and bath.

£225 PER ANNUM.—STANHOPE-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—ONE of these favourite sunny MAISONNETTES, overlooking gardens; good lease and improvements, £150.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., Estate Office, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

£118 PER ANNUM.—HALL FLAT, self-contained; two rooms (can be fitted); two rooms, bath and kitchen.—29, Hogarth-road, Earl's Court. Park 3661.

Four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms.

9GNS. QUEEN'S-GATE (last off).—Delightful well FURNISHED FLAT, overlooking gardens, with lift; CONSTANT HOT WATER, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station)

WANTED

NAVAL OFFICER WANTS two-three-roomed FLAT, unfurnished; £80 Chelsea, Kensington district.—Write Box W.430, The Times, E.C.4.

NUMEROUS genuine inquiries for FURNISHED FLATS in KENSINGTON, having four bed rooms, up to 5gns. per week for three-four months' Particulars please to SAUNDERS 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 3611-2.

REQUIRED, FURNISHED FLAT, six or 12 months. Five bed, six to eight gns. weekly; early possession.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., Estate Office, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

UNFURNISHED MODERN FLAT; four-five bed, two reception; constant hot water; near Park. W.2 preferred; £250 per annum.—Mrs. Bruce, 4, Burston-road, Putney.

WANTED, in Mayfair or Portman-square vicinities, a well FURNISHED FLAT for three months with option to continue; three bed rooms, bath, one or two reception, &c.; lift if above first floor. Rent about 10gns. per week.—Particulars to "M.," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED, SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, careful tenants, with resident maid, three-six months middle Dec., near Baker-street; 3½gns.—Write Box 8969, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED, FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES, BUSINESS PREMISES, FACTORIES, PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, AND BUILDING LAND AND SITES will be found on Page Four. SUBURBAN HOUSES, FARMS AND NURSERIES, AND COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES on Page Five.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

SUSSEX.—Near Village and Ashdown Forest.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, lovely position; two reception, four bed, bath; garage; bungalow, &c.; large garden; £1,600 FREEHOLD. Offers invited.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 10 miles Eastbourne; three reception, six bed, bath, two garages; chauffeur's quarters. Matured grounds; beautiful woodland; 15 ACRES; £3,000. Unfurnished £120 per annum, or Furnished £200 per annum. Freehold including cottage can be purchased if desired.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

IN SURREY'S PRETTIEST SCENERY.

ARTISTIC MODERN GEM with fine views and South aspect, enjoying perfect quietude and seclusion. A very attractive small type of MODERN HOUSE with a pleasing interior and well-proportioned rooms; carriage drive; three reception rooms, five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, central heating, gas, main water and electric light; excellent cottage; garage; delightful pleasure gardens laid out at large expense in all THREE ACRES. Tempting price. Economical to maintain.—Photographs and particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.

MORTGAGEES' BARGAIN. EAST SUFFOLK.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE (believed Tudor), with or without PLEASURE FARM; three charming reception with exposed oak, study, four guests' bed rooms, two attics, bath (hot and cold); modern sanitation; independent hot water; wired for electricity; buildings, two cottages, and 84 ACRES, mostly rich pasture, for £2,500 or nearest offer; or with less land to suit purchaser.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

A LITTLE "SHOW PLACE," adjoining golf links, in SURREY; three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; lovely gardens and grounds of 10 ACRES.—Particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

ELSTREE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

ATTRACTIVE Detached RESIDENCE, situated close to main line station, containing three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; electric light and all modern conveniences. Owners will erect garage if required; good garden. Rent £80 per annum.—Apply GRACE and HUGHES, Chartered Surveyors, Station-parade, Elstree, Herts. 'Phone Elstree 95.

A NEAR CHOBHAM. REDUCED PRICE.

Delightful little COUNTRY HOUSE in secluded position; four bed rooms, two living rooms, bath room; electric light; central heating; one acre, with tennis court; price £1,750.—Recommended by the Owner's Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

BETWEEN REDHILL AND HORLEY.

AWAY from main road traffic. Attractive RESIDENCE with three reception, five bed, bath, &c.; garage; company's water, electric light available. Grounds 1½ ACRE. To be LET.

£115 PER ANNUM.

Sole Agents, WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Sloane 0138.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BEACONSFIELD.—An Oak half-timbered HOUSE set in a wild garden with tennis lawn, rockery, and fish pond; five bed, bath room, two reception (all large rooms). All conveniences. Brick garage.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

BEACONSFIELD. A. C. FROST, OPPOSITE STATION. Principal Agents. Homefinder free. 'Phone, Beaconsfield 600.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

IN THE WADDESDON AND EYTHROPE PARKS, BUCKS.—To be LET, unfurnished, delightful little COTTAGE RESIDENCE with Tea Pavilion on banks of river and midst lovely surroundings. Hunting five days a week. Polo. Two private golf courses. Fishing and boating. Excellent order. Modern conveniences. Aylesbury 3½ miles. Small premium for long lease and recent improvements or slightly additional rent if preferred.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

£80 PER ANNUM.

FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE

CLOSE to old-world town in Sussex, one hour London. —Over £2,000 recently spent on improvements and now in perfect order; hall with period staircase, three reception, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; spacious and lofty rooms; company's electric light, gas, and water; main drainage; central heating, &c.; garage for two cottages; delightful gardens with lovely old trees, kitchen garden, orchard, &c. FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD only £5,950, or near offer.—Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

KINGSCLERE, NEAR NEWBURY.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE with oak floors and mahogany doors; has electric light and central heating; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge, &c.; good garages; two cottages; walled old pleasure grounds, meadow, and woodland, in all NINE ACRES.—Recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£4,000.

COTSWOLD HILLS,

¼ hour by car from Cirencester.

QUEEN ANNE PERIOD RESIDENCE and 270 ACRES.

£5,250 OR CLOSE OFFER.—One of the finest little SPORTING PROPERTIES in the market. The RESIDENCE contains three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room. The land is principally pasture. Possession March, 1931. Shooting alone worth £100 per annum. Tithe only £5.—Recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9303.)

TO BE LET.

CROWBOROUGH.—Beautifully situated RESIDENCE commanding lovely views over Ashdown Forest and the Weald. Containing large sitting room, dining room, library, lounge hall, cloak room, nine bed rooms, four bath room, &c., &c.; company's water, electric light, gas, and main drainage; garage for two cars; attractive gardens of over AN ACRE; near shops, golf, &c. Rent £160 per annum.—For further particulars apply "Owner," care of Pratt's Advertising Agency, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

EARLY GEORGIAN.

CLOSE to several golf courses, on the Berks, Hants, and Surrey borders, only 45 minutes from Waterloo, gravel soil, superb views, good hunting locality.—An attractive GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, with spacious and lofty rooms and many characteristic features, completely modernized and in first-rate condition; three reception rooms, nine bed and two bath rooms; main electric light and water; three garages and excellent cottage; lovely old-world gardens with some fine specimen trees, in all THREE ACRES (further land available).—Particulars and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

EASTBOURNE (2½ miles).—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, exceptionally well built and equipped, in perfect condition; three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, three baths, good domestic offices; large garage; main water and drainage, electric light; flowers, fruit, kitchen gardens about TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD. For SALE privately, or by Auction, Dec. 4.—ROSS and DENNIS, Auctioneers, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE. GRASSINGTON LODGE.—SALE or RENT; handsome detached HOUSE; 12 rooms; select neighbourhood, central; large garden; excellent garage or coachhouse, stables, good rooms over. Offers invited.—Owner, H. 79, The Drive, Hove.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

EWELL, SURREY.—Delightful old-fashioned-style RESIDENCE, with thatched roof; accommodation: five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, garage; about 1½ ACRE ground, including tennis court. PRICE £2,000 FREEHOLD. Cork and oak parquet flooring, &c. Pleasant woodland position; birds, squirrels. Country life within 13 miles of Town.—WILTSHIRES, Estate Offices, Ewell. 'Phone, Epsom 672.

HASTINGS, select part.—Detached FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 rooms, to be LET or SOLD; good grounds; sunny position.—1, Downs-road.

KENT, in a picked position 23 miles London.—Picturesque COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing in ONE ACRE charming grounds; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, and scullery. FREEHOLD £1,700. Photo available.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.

LADY'S RESIDENCE to be LET; five bed rooms, bath, two reception; modern conveniences; garden; quiet situation; London 29 miles; £80 per annum.—RICHARDS and Co., Estate Agents, Marlow.

BARGAIN PRICE £3,200.

MALVERN.

Delightful position facing the golf links.

THIS BEAUTIFUL BLACK-AND-WHITE HOUSE,

which has been carefully restored and modernized.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, company's water; gas; central heating, main drainage.

Garage and stabling; charming gardens with bowling green, lawns, orchard, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENTIAL COUNTRY PROPERTY.

NEAR FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK, nine miles Ipswich. For SALE with POSSESSION, Picturesque GABLED RESIDENCE, well recessed from road; hall, three reception, five bed (fitted lavatory basins), hot and cold); two baths (hot and cold); electric light; good water; garage (two cars); stable; well-timbered parklike grounds, tennis lawn, meadow, nearly FOUR ACRES.—Sole Agents, COBBE and WINCER, Ipswich, and at Chelmsford.

NEAR BANBURY.—Attractive small stone-built HOUSE, with two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; garage, stabling (five boxes); swimming pool and THREE ACRES. Can easily be enlarged and improved into a valuable little property. Hun